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VOLUME XXXIX.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served hat he kegular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union and who have been buried in private, villace, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Mintary Cemeteries." The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, co. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or thy letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C. Specifications of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bits should be accompanied by good and sufficient

t this office, hids should be accompanied by good and sufficient sity, and none will be considered, except for ican white marble, of grades named in the speci-ons.

ations.

"roposals should be inclosed in scaled envelopes and dorsed." Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to eudersigned, at whose whose office they will be ened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 78, commencian at 10 clock a. m.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. M. M. God, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Superixiendenia:
United States Custom-House and Post-Office, Circinnati, O., and St. Louis, Mo.; United States Post-Office
and sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.; United States CourtHouse, etc., Philadelphia, Pa., and at Office of Superistendent of Superix of United States Court-House and
Post-Office, New York City.
JOHN FRASER.
Acting Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUP-

QUATERMASTER GRAVES.

QUATERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879,
3d propossis, in triplicate, are hereby invited for
hing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private,
s, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law ap-

RATTAN FURNITURE.

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and examine is extended.

WEDNESDAY- APRIL 23, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

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M. U. MeHOS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEOPOSALS FOR PLUMBING
AND GAS PIPING.
OTTICE OF SUPERVISING ABCHITECT. 
WARRINGTON, D. G., April 15, 1879.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 12th day of May, 1873, for the plumbing 12 m. on the 12th day of May, 1873, for the plumbing and gas piping required for the United States Custom-Rouse and Foat-Office at Chicago, 111. in accordance with drawings and specification, and any additional information of the Superintendent, where drawings showing the strangement of pipos, etc., may be seen.

On the Superintendent, where drawings showing the superintendent, where drawings showing the superintendent, where the following offices of superintendents: FINANCIAL. Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange, OFFICE-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 Wilham-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND. O., April 5, 1879.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the principal time of the Company, in Cleveland, Othio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the 7th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock in.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.



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crowd, and the impossibility of doing their friends justice, are

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Giving all their friends an opportunity to witness their EL-EGANT DISPLAY of

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Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rallway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in any of the channel in the company. a small boat.

FKANCE, Trudelle...... Wednesday. April 30, 12 noon
CANADA. Franguel..... Wednesday, May 7, 6 a. m.
LAPERADUR, Sanciler..... Wednesday, May 14, noon.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAYRE-First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$65;
Third Cabin, \$35. Third Cabin, \$35. Steerage, \$28. including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

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Steamers sail every Sturday from New York for Southambton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Saris Soft From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: secrete cabin, \$400: steerage, \$30. Return tickies reduced rates. Oklikichis & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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A BIG JOB OF 500 Gold Rings at a little over what they are worth for Old Gold.

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The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OF-FER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House can compete with. TERMS:

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Rare Bargains in Fine Gem Stones, set and unset. Solitaire Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, etc., in new styles

of settings. Fine Watches, Silverware, Presentation Goods, etc.

Prices greatly reduced, and guar-anteed lower than can be found else-where for the same quality of goods.

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The Chicago Stamping Co. MANUFACTURERS, 10, 12 & 14 LAKE-ST. TRANSPORTATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. The A 1 Br. Steamship "Scindia" will be disputched for LONDON direct, from Philadelphia, about May 1. Shippers will please make early application for freight-room of L. M. MATIKIE & CO., Agenta, Chamber of Commerce Ruilding, Philadelphia. MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000,000

BUILDING BRICK For Sale. Apply at 58 and 60 Pacific-av.. or at yards on Wood-st., south of Blue Island-av. P. J. SEXTON. GO TO JOHN JONES,

FOREIGN.

The British Troops Have Met Cetawayo's Followers Again,

And 2,500 of the Latter Have Ceased to Bear Arms.

The British Loss Reported to Be in the Vicinity of

Relief of the Garrison at Ekowe After a Desperate Struggle.

The Boers Said to Be Preparing to Join the Zulus.

Nineteen Thousand Active Nihilists Threatening the Russian Government.

Two Hundred Prominent Officials Marked for Assassination.

The American Horse Parole the Winner of the Epsom Handi-

SOUTH AFRICA.

GETTING OUT OF EKOWE.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, April 22.—The British garrison at Ekowe has been relieved by the column under Lord Chelmsford, which set out from the Tugela on the 28th of March. Col. Pearson's troops have all been withdrawn to the Natal frontier. An official dispatch to the British War Office announces that Ekowe has been definitely abandoned. Lord Chelmsford's success on this occasion was only accomplished after a severe fight with the Zulu Chief Dabulmanyi, who led the attack at Isandula. This battle occurred five days' march from the frontier, according to the Times correspondent, and six days' according to other advices. However the dates disagree,

it seems clear that the Zulus were the attacking party. The assault, during the dark hours of the morning, was made with all the dash which has characterized the battles of this tribe since the days of Chaka. In this, the first unequivecal victory for the British arms in South Africa, LORD CHELMSPORD
has gone a long way toward reinstating himself

in the affections of the English people. The re-lief of-the heroes at Ekowe will be likened in history to Gen. Havelock's march to Lucknow. second week of January, and reached Ekowe about the end of that month. After the disaster of Isandula, Col. Pearson intrenched himself strongly, and was ena-bled to keep at bay for a long time a Zulu force estimated at that time at 10,000 warriors. The last letters received from him were dated Feb. 18, when he informed Lord Chelmsford that the garrison was in good health and spirits, and that he had ample food for six weeks. His position has been since then A VERY CRITICAL ONE.

Tempted by large rewards, several native runners had been induced to start from Fort Tene-dos with dispatches for the Colonel, but their efforts to get through the lines of the besieging force proved fruitless. These runners declared that the country around Ekowe was 'alive with Zulus," so that the task of relieving Col. Pearson's troops, it was thought, would prove an undertaking of considerable difficulty. On the 6th of March Lord Chelmsford had formed his relief corps at the mouth of the Tugela, consisting of some 3,000 to 4,000 men. He succeeded in holding com-munication with Col. Pearson BY MEANS OF SIGNALING,

so that the coming of relief was known to the surrounded force, and the plan of march and meeting arranged. The dispatches announcing the accomplished relief are very brief. A special dispatch to the Times from Gingle

Lova, South Africa, April 7, says: "The relief column, on reaching here on the 1st inst., was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. The troops at once formed a loager and strengthened the intrenchments. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Zulus appeared skirmishing on the right in front of the Rifle and the Naval Brigade on the northeast. We first engaged a large force which appeared on the surrounding heights. THE ZULUS FOUGHT BRAVELY,

advancing within thirty yards of our intrench-ments. The attack lasted nearly an nour, when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by mounted infantry and the native contingent. On April 3 the relief column under Lord Chelmsford started for Ekowe. It was com-posed of the Fifty-seventh and the Sixtieth Regiments, six companies of the Ninety-first, the Marines, two rocket companies, one Gatling gun, two nine-pounders, the mounted infantry, and Dunn's scouts. The rest of the column remained to guard the baggage. The mounted natives and the volunteers led the way. No Zulus were seen. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Col. Pearson, with a few companias of the Ninety-ninth and the seamen of the Octave, were met at 5 o'clock. On April 4 Col. Pearson marched for the Tugela, and on April 5 Lord Chelmsford started for Ginglelood.

A PALSE ALARM
the pickets fired into the bush where Dunn's scouts were returning. The Sixtieth fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed and nine were wounded. Five men of the Sixtieth were also wounded. Of the thirty-four whites wounded remaining at Gingle Loga, one died, sixteen are dangerously, and twelve severely, wounded. A new intrenched camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to the Tugels. The Zulus lost 1,200 in the engagement.

BKOWE RELIEVED.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, April 22—12 m.—Intelligence has

In consequence of

just reached this city from South Africa that Ekowe was relieved on the 9th inst., after severe

fighting.

THE FIGHT AT GINGLE-LOVA.

Advices from Capetown, April 6, via Vincent, sav: Lord Chelmsford's camp at Gingle-Lova, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at day-break, April 3, by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead around the trenches. The final atfour hundred and seventy-one Zuita were found dead around the trenches. The flual attack was led by Dobeclmanzi, who commanded at Isanduia. Lieut. Johnson, of the Ninetyninth Regiment, and four privates were killed.

A Daily Teigraph editorial says: "To-day

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Col. Northey, of the Sixtieth Regiment, the Surgeon, and fifteen men were severely wounded.
Col. Crealock, Maj. Barron, and ten men were

COL. PEARSON RELIEVED. On the 4th instant Lord Chelmsford, with the Ninety-first, Sixtieth, and Fifty-seventh Regiments, and a body of marines, left camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Col. Pearson and his garrison have reached Umsindusi, and will arrive at Tugela April 7. During the investment twenty-eight men died and 128 were put on the sick list. Ekowe has been totally evacuated. (This evacuation is understood in London to be Col. Pearson's garrison.)

A. Capetown dispatch of April 8 says, in a fight between Col. Wood's command and the Zulus, on the 28th of March, the retreat of the Zuius was cut off, and hand-to-hand fight en-sued. Col. Weatherly and his son, Capt. Barton, Baron Von Steitknoker, and seventy men were killed, and on the 29th Lieuts. Nicholson and Bright were killed; Maj. Hacket was severely wounded, and Lieut. Smith and Capts. Gardiner, Cox, and Pearse were wounded. The total of the British losses in both engagementa is esti-mated at 220 killed and wounded. The Zulus

It is rumored at Pretoria and Natal that the Boers intend investing Pretoria, and threaten to detain Sir Bartle Frere as a hostage nuless their demands are complied with. It is rumored also that Sir Bartle Frere is returning to Natai.

WRECKED. The transport Clyde has been wrecked off Dyer's Island. All the crew were saved, but the stores were lost and the ship sunk.

CONFIRMATION. Intelligence from Cape Town this afternoon states that Col. Wood's column had been attacked by the Zulus, and lost 400 men. The

Zulus lost heavily.

London, April 22—1:30 p. m.—Donald, Currie & Co., proprietors of the Cape of Good Hope & Natal Line of steamers, have received a telegram dated Cape St. Vincent, April 22, which "Col. Wood's column has been attacked near Luneberg by a large number of Zulus. The enemy were repulsed with great loss. The British loss was seven officers and 400 men. The troops fought gallantly, but they appear to have been taken by snrprise."

London, April 22.—A dispatch from Gingle-Lova, South Africa, April 7, says: "The relief column, on reaching here on the 1st inst., was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. Troops at once formed larger and strengthered their intrenchment. At 4 in the morning the Zulus appeared skirmishing on the right and in front of the rifles and naval brigade on the northeast. We first engaged a large force, which appeared on the surrounding heights. The Zulus fought bravely, advancing within their wards of our intrenchments. The within thirty yards of our intrepchments. The attack lasted nearly an hour, when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by the mounted

infantry and native contingent.
"On April 3 the relief column under Lord Chelmsford started for Ekowe. It was com-posed of the Fifty-seventh and Sixtleth Regiposed of the rity-seventh and sixteen kerments, six companies of the Nibety-first Marines, two rocket companies, one fatling gun, two nine-pounders, mounted infantry, and Dunn's Scouts. The rest of the column remained to guard the baggage. The mounted natives and volunteers led the way. No Zulus were seen. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Col. Pearson, with a few companies of was met at 9 o'clock. The force left Ekowe at 9:30. The garrison had plenty of food. There were 100 sick and thirty dead. Lieut. Evelvn,

"April 4 Col. Pearson marched for Tuggla, and April 5 Lord Chelmsford started for Gingle-Lova. In consequence of a false alarm, the pickets fired into the bush. Dunn's scouts returning, the Sixtieth fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed and nine wounded. Five men of the Sixtieth were also wounded. Of the thirty-four whites wounded, remaining in Gingle-Lova, one died, sixteen are dangerously, and twelve severely, wounded. A new intrenched camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to Tugela. The Zulus

ORDERED TO THE PRONT. LONDON, April 22.—The Captain, Lieutenant, and 100 men of the Sixtleth Regiment of Rifles have been ordered ready for immediate embark-The Arontes, troop-ship, is ordered to be ready for sea immediately, to take out about 1,200 men for the Cape of Good Hope.

A telegram to the War Office from St. Vincent, dated April 22, says Lord Chelmsford in tends to abandon Ekowe, as the roads make it difficult of approach. He will establish a post

on the coast road. A dispatch from Gingle-Lova, April 4, says:
"The day after the battle Cetewayo's brother sent a flag of truce, proposing to surrender. Lord Chelmsford replied that the odly terms he could grant were that all the Chiefs and men

surrender themselves as prisoners."

The proposal was believed to be a feint to de-lay the probable advance of the British on L'tundi. Lord Chelmsford and the main force have re-

turned to the Tugela River.

EKOWE BURNED.

LONDON, April 22.—A correspondent at the camp at Nyzane says Ekowe was burned by the Zulus April 5, after its evacuation. There is strong evidence that the Transvasl Boers are tampering with the Chief Mapoch, endeavoring to induce him to join them against

THE WRECKED STEAMER CLYDS had on board 120 tons of ammunition and some Gatling guns, but it is not expected the loss will occasion any serious inconvenience.

WAS THERE.

It is said at Cape Town that Cetewayo witnessed the attack on Col. Woods' camp March
29. Hence the determined nature of the fight-

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Pieter-naritzburg, April 8, says it is reported that the

Boers had surrounded Prætoria.

A correspondent at Cape Town says it is stated that Cetewayo has fied beyond the Black Umve-RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN MONTREAL. lost River.

MONTREAL. April 22.—The news of the Zulu defeat, and of the relief of the garrison at Ekowe, creates a sensation of profound pleasure upon the street, which is only saddened by the thought that the victory has been purchased dearly, and that the sacrifice is one which will bring sorrow and despair to many British homes. Col. Nootbey, who was wounded at Ekowe, is a son-in-law of Col. C. S. Growski, of Toronto. of Toronto.

PAROLE'S VICTORY.

EXCITEMENT.

By Cable to New York Herald.

London, April 22.—The Times' sporting correspondent says: "Mr. Lorillard's Parole created such a favorable impression upon the minds of backers generally that the final quotation at Tattersails' on Monday night for the City and Suburban Handicap was only 3 to 1 against him. The next favorite was Elf King, who was taken at seven to one. There was also some

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an or any other form and Kinzie-sta. N & QUINCY RATEROAD

7:55 a m 10:45 a m \*10:10 a m \* 4:00 pm ... \* 5:00 p m \* 7:45 pm Green d Ash-ress... † 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 p m aukee. Tickets for St. Paul either via Madison and Prairie en LaCrosse, and Winona.

| Leave. | Arrive. 

s to Tolono only. nd foot of Twenty-second-st. t., southeast corner of Ran-tel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

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CHICAGO, III., April 14, 1879.

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PROPOSALS FOR HRON FURRING AND LATHING.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1879.

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BE AWAITED IN THE UNITED STATES with no ordinary interest. The victory or cat of Parole will be canvassed by millions, the colors of Mr. Lorillard be borne to trium to-day in the City and Suburban, and to-morrow's great Metropolitan stakes, doubtless there will be vast accessions of American norses

TURP TALK. During the time that Parole was being prom enaded about the paddock, he was extensively scrutinized, and exclamations were recognized, such as "That's that foreigner!" "There's, the American!" "What a queer-looking devil he is, but he is good color!" and many remarks of a similar character. A large crowd watched the saddling in the stall, where more remarks were made about his appearance. When his clothing was taken off a renewal of opinions about Parole's looks burst forth, such as, "What au old-fashioned head he has." After a false start, the flag fell to a good one. Ridotta took the lead at a great pace, followed by Censer, Parole, Elf King, Knight of Burghley, Attalus, Cradle, and Belphoebe,

to their work Censer drew away to the lead, fol-lowed by Knight of Burghley, Parole, and Ridotto. At Tattenham Corner, Elf King ran to the front, Knight of Burghley, Censer, Pa-role, Redotto, and Cradle following, in the horses approached the grand stand, Elf King, Censer, and Knight of Burghley were beaten and fell back. Redotto then gained the lead. Up to this time Archer had been waiting, with Parole well in hand waiting for the decisive moment to bring his powers forth. Fifty strides from the finish he called on Parole, and, the gelding gamely responding, he quickly caught Ridotto, passed him, and won the race by a length amidst the greatest accumations of delight. Time of the race, 2:16.

it may be added, will receive 5,000 guineas fo winning the race with Parole. Some doubts are expressed about whether Parole will run in the Metropolitan Stakes to-morrow, but it is told on good authority that he will be started in that race. Parole's victory sends arge sums of money across the Atlantic. PAROLE VICTORIOUS.
To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, April 22.—The American horse Parole won the city and suburban handleap. An Epsom correspondent, writing last night, says:
"Parole created such a favorable impression upon the minds of backers generally that the final quotation at Tattersalls last night for the city and suburban handicap was only three to , who was taken at seven to one. Parole was one of the earliest arrivals at Epsom, and did two canters yesterday morning, giving great satisfaction. On the Downs to-day the Americans cheered loudle as Parole bore to the front the colors of Pierre Lorillard. Lord Rosebery's 4-year-old Ridotto was second, Lord Wilson's 6-year-old Cradle third. The last betting was three to one against Parole, twenty-five to one against Ridotto, and twenty to one against Cradle. There were eighteen starters. There was some heavy betting last night on Uncas, another of Loritlard's stable, at 100 to 8 against him for

was effected. Ridotto took the lead, followed by Censer, Parole, Elf King, Knight of Burgh-ley, Attalus, Cradle, and Belphæbe. When they urly settled down, Censer drew away, followed Roight of Burgley, Elf King, Parole, and Ridotto. As they came near home Elf King headed Rnight of Burghley, followed by Censer, Parole, Ridotto, and Cradle. Here Elf King, Censer, and Knight of Burghley were beaten. dotto had a slight lead, but was immediately challenged by Parole, who won easily by a

NEW YORK, April 22.—A London special says the city and suburban race at Epsom was run at 8:15 o'clock, and Parole soon showed his cometitors a clean pair of heels, winning with ease The British public applauded, and the Lorillard stable wins over \$150,000. The excitement among the Americans present was most intense. The seene at the close near the grand stand, where most of the Americans had congregated. was of the wildest character. It was a sort of Fourth of July in its pronounced Yankee-doo-

THE WALKING MATCH. At 3:20 p. m. to-day the contestants in the six-days' walking-match at Agricultural Hall had made the following scores: Brown, 183 miles; Hazael, 182; Corkey, 174; Weston, 143. LONDON, April 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood: Brown, 234 miles; Hazall, 216; Corkey, 212; Weston, 192.

> FRANCE. THE LATE ELECTIONS.

LONDON. April 22.-A Paris corresponden commenting on the elections at Bordeaux, Chemps Elysees, and Muret to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies, says, with the excep tion of the triumph over the Radicals at Rheims and Blois, the Moderate Republicans have lost all they could lose. Relative to Blanqui, the correspondent says: "The Government must insist upon annulling his election. It will probably secure a sufficient majority for this propose, even should some Bonapartists vote with the Republicans. If Blanqui be liberated after his election is annulled, the chances of his re-election will be much diminished, though even then his defeat cannot confidently be counted upon. If, however, his liberation be

'efused, his election will be certain."

M. Tiraid, Minister of Commerce and Agri culture, addressing the meeting of the French Agricultural Society, said he was well aware that many intelligent men did not regard the present agricultural crisis as a passing one, and were scared by

THE HUGE INCREASE OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES. He could prove, however, that similar alarmi had often previously been spread. Never had the wheat trade been subject to greater varia tions and depressions than under the sliding scale arrangement, which experience seemed to have condemned forever. He left it to experts to determine whether American competition was likely be permanent, and how for the abundance of the last fall American harvest was, as some alleged, exceptional. He would pay every attention to the data furnished in extending the means of communication, fa-cilitating the use of improved implements, and diffusing education, which would encourage agriculture more surely than any devices of cus-

AFGHANISTAN.

NO ADVANCE ON CABUL.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Con mons to day the Chancellor of the Exchequer eplying to inquiries, says Lord Lytton, Vicero of India, telegraphed on the 3d of April tha no advance on Cauli would be ordered without the consent of the Home Government, but that it may be necessary to advance the vanguard in order to give a better force to the ne-gotiations. An advance on Gandamak may be desirable, on account of the climate. Maj. Cavagnari is now at Gandamak. Messages are still passing between him and Yakoob Kham.

### FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, April 22.—The Mark Lane Expres the continuance of rain causes some measiness. Reports from some parts of the Kingdom are less promising than a few weeks since. Reports from Scotland are favorable. The supplies of English wheat have been light both at Mark Lane and in the provincial markets, and business has been interfered with by the holidays.

Trade was quiet, but fine samples sold steadily without any reduction in price.

The imports of foreign wheat into London were fair. Although Monday's returns showed only 15,000 quarters, subsequent arrivals to Friday exceeded 49,000 quarters. This quantity has been swelled by considerable

importations from Odessa and Nicolauff, much of which has gone direct to millers. American spring wheat, ex-ship, has exceeded the supply.
The visible supply shows a reduction of 2,200,000 bushels in three weeks, while supply shows a reduction of 2,200,000 bushels in three weeks, while supplies to the United Kingdom were 124,000 quarters.
Business in Mark Lane was restricted, but prices have not perceptibly varied. Sales of English wheat last week were 47,640 quarters at 41 shill ings 2 pence, against 40,845 quarters at 41 shillings 4 pence the corresponding period the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 10 were 725,247 hundred weights of wheat, and 184,480 hundred weights of flour.

LONDON, April 22. -Gen. Skobeleff thinks will be utterly impossible to avoid a war if the

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS. A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Coloque Gazette explains the state of things preceding the publication of the Imperial ukase. He says the clandestinely-circulated organ of the revo-lutionists (Land and Liberty) demanded the aboition of the third section of the Imperial Chancellery and the dismissal of the Court Camarilla surrounding the Czar. It published a list of bout 200 names, declaring that the revolution ists would shoot, stab, and murder until their demands were satisfied and the Camarilla swept

from the face of the earch.

The correspondent estimates that the secre society numbers 19,000 fully initiated working members, besides thousands who have taken the simple oath of loyalty. The total value of the property of the Society is estimated at

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED. Moscow, April 22.—In consequence of the floods traffic on the Moscow, Smolensk & Orelirtebsk Railway has been suspended. DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

Moscow, April 22.—The Moskova River has pyerflowed its banks. The water has reached the second story of houses near the river, and some have been swept away. There has great loss of property, but no lives.

At Dunaberg the River Dwina has risen twenty feet above the ordinary level, and continues rising. At Panza 500 persons are rendered homeless by the flood.

THE ELECTIONS. MADRID, April 22.—The coalition of Progress of Castelar obtained for the three groups respectively eight, thirty-four, and nine seats in more numerous than under universal suffrage. In Madrid only 7,000 out of 21,000 electors voted, and in Barcelona 2,300 out of 8,300.

PARTIES ELECTED. MADRID, April 22.—Three Liberal Conservatives and four Democrats have been returned for Madrid. Among the Deputies elected are nine Centralists, sixteen Moderate Democrats, thirteen Democrats of the Castelar group, and four Historical Moderates. Almost all the chiefs of the different political parties have been

of the different political parties have been elected.

MADRID, April 22.—The Opposition will number nearly 100 members against sixty in the last Cortes. All the Opposition leaders except Moyana have been re-elected.

## SERVIA.

ALBANIAN FILIBUSTERS. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.-Osman Pasha finister of War, has promised Servia to send troops to the frontier immediately to check the

neursions of Albanians.

London, April 22.—Dispatches from Belgrade reports that the Albanians have occupied the heights of Sandakoff and the redoubts erected by the Turks during the late war, and have with one and a half battalions successfully withstood the attack of three Servian divisions. There has been three days severe fighting. The Servian attempts to dislodge the Albanians have been unsuccessful up to Menday. Another Servian division has been ordered to the front. The Servian loss is estimated at 700 men.

THE CANE-FIELDS. HAVANA, April 22 .- Rains have relieved the drought, which had been aggravated by terrible

Disastrous conflagrations resulted from the drought in the cape-fields of the districts of Co-lon, Matanzas, and Cardenas. Over fifty planta-tions suffered more or less, and eight crops and

### GERMANY.

PAPER TO BE PROSECUTED. BERLIN, April 22.- The Frankfurter Zeilun will again be prosecuted for instilting Bismarck by publishing a report of the last trial for the

HOLLAND. ROYAL VISIT.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—The King and Quee of Holland entered the city vesterday amid

great rejoicings. The city was decorated. BELGIUM.

MINERS' STRIKE.

Mons, April 22.—The strike of eoal mine as extended to the District of Borinage.

### POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., April 22.—The general de

noralization at the Athens Insane Asylum has resulted in the resignation of its ex-Confederate Superintendent, after undergoing the calcimining process at the hands of the Board of Trustees. That the reports of drunkenness and debauchery, which have been arried on to an alarming degree under the Democratic management, and its results are feared by the managers is apparent on all sides. The Democratic Central Committee at Athens held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions, which were submitted to the Legisla ture to-day, demanding of that body a most searching investigation, and that the Committee of Investigation be authorized to send for persons and papers. The petition adds that the late investigation by the Board of Trustees had failed to restore public confidence, and the recent imbroglio at the Institution is a disgrace which the Democracy must wipe out at any cost. Notwithstanding these appeals, a disposition exists in the Genthese appeals, a disposition exists in the General Assembly to let the matter drop, trusting to the new Superintendent appointed to day to bring order out of chaos. The general belief is that a complete examination might bring to light some skeletons now covered by the Direct-

GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—The Journal will publish to-morrow the opinions of more than 1,000 Republicans, not politicians, but bus ness-men and professional men, upon the extend over sixty-five or seventy counties. The result is that 75 per cent are for Grant, 15 for Sherman, and the balance divided between Blaine, Garfield, Conkling, and Washburne. The reason in all cases is the same,—that the action of the Southern Democracy has forced the issue upon the North, and it must be met in the same spirit in which it is offered.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUINCY. Ill., April 22.—The official count of the election yesterday gives Rogers, Republican candidate for Mayor, a majority of 711, instead

of 684, as reported last night, but he had a large Democratic vote. The Republicans elected three of the six Aldermen.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Mrs. Hillson daughter of Mr. Phillips, who disappeared so abruptly from her husband's house in New York yesterday, is at the home of her father or Walnut street. She is refused to all callers, and her father declines to say anything whatever regarding the affair. Mr. Phillips is one of the largest manufacturers of chemicals in the city, the proprietor of Lafayette Hotel. a prominent churchman, and worth considerably over a

WASHINGTON. The Army Bill Further Debated in the Senate.

His Honor, Judge Davis, Reads Quite an Elaborate Opinion,

Showing that His Sympathy Is with the Unreconstructed Brigadiers.

More Windy and Furious Speeches Let Off by the House Democrats.

And the "Okolona States Succeeds in Getting the Floor Again.

Some Facts in the Highly Farcical Iowa Election Cases. Showing How One Little Man

May Run a Campaign in That State. THE ARMY BILL.

SENATOR DAVIS' SPRECH. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The days of debate are slowly wearing away in the Senate, and it is now thought possible that a vote upon the Army bill may be taken Thursday. Should this be done, the Army bill will reach the President one day before the Legislative bill passes

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, sometimes out down in the classification of Senators as Hobular Independent, made the speech which it was announced was to contain the basis of The compromise was a surrender udge Davis voted as he sits, on the Democratic side, and voted as he nearly always has voted since he came to the Senate as a nominal Independent, with the most pronounced radical, re-actionary of the Bourbous. The argument is called a speech. It was rather

A JUDICIAL OPINION. and read like an opinion from the Supreme Court. Judge Davis regetted partisanship thought the talk of revolution was mischievous clap-trap, and he said wisely that the effect may be to unsettle the business interests of the country, and that while such a course may succeed in winning elections, it never will bring aterial prosperity in its train. He deprecated discussion, spoke kindly of the Union, and then proceeded to argue in favor of the repeal of the Election laws in the old-fashioned Bourbon way. The passage in his speech respecting the LIKE A PAGE FROM MACAULAY,

would do well in a letter of accepta from a Democratic or Labor-Reform Presidential candidate. The Republicans from Illi-nois and elsewhere would have been contented hat Judge Davis should cast his lot with the enemies of his country and the enemies of Mr. Lincoln, but they do much protest to-night that, as the old lifetime friend of Abraham Lincoln, he should have said from his seat in the Senate that he believed that Mr. Lincoln, were he alive, would not object to the repeal of these laws. Members of the Illinois delegation who near to him as Judge Davis at times, say that Democratic associations have

BLINDED THE EYES OF THE NEW SENATOR, and that Abraham Lincoln would no more have approved the Bourbon policy at this time than he would have permitted himself to hold

Democratic votes. congratulated by the old Bourbon leaders. In the course of a colloquy subsequently between Senator Logan and Judge Davis, the latter admitted that it was perhaps true that the Internal-Revenue laws were violated more at the South than they are in the North, but, as to the generality of the criminal law, he maintained that the Southern people loved the Constitution and respected order.

SENATOR GARLAND made a long constitutional argument, at the close of which, speaking of a possible veto, he expressed this forcible sentiment: He said that, o far as he was concerned, he would see the Capitol rot to its foundation and become the habitation of bats and owls, and the ships of our commerce rotting at their wharfs, before he would yield a jot or tittle of the liberties of the people. By this hyperbole Senator Garland meant that the Government should be starved to death unless the President signs the bill. There are a good many Democratic Senators who are older than Mr. Garland, who have cooler heads, who are not willing to wait until the marble foundations of the Capitol crumble to see the President sign any bill.

SENATOR ALLISON ade an earnest, vigorous, powerful speech i opposition to the proposed repeal and in support of the Republican position. His arguments overed a vast field, and involved him in fre quent running controversies with Democratic Senators, in which the latter were invariably worsted. Senator Allison maintained that the United States is a nation; that it has the right to supervise national elections, and that the machinery of the State Government in the South-ern States was too much directed to stifling Republican opinion and to preventing Republicans from voting. He charged the Democrats with revolutionary purposes, and defended the right of the veto.

To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., April 22.—Consideration was resumed of the Army bill.

Mr. Garland addressed the Senate, saying t questions were to be considered: First, whether the eight words "or to keep the peace at the polls" should be repealed; second, if so, was it right and proper to secure their repeal on an Appropriation bill! Such questions could not have been long debated in the House of Com-mons, and he was surprised that determined opmons, and he was surprised that determined op-position should be met with among representa-tives of a free people to the abrogation of enact-ments hostile to perfect liberty. No extraor-dicary emergency existed to justify the use of troops, and without such cause the country could not submit to war practices in time of profound peace. profound peace.

Passing to the question of the propriety of attaching the proposed repeal to an appropriation bill, Mr. Garland said the practice was an old and established one, and whatever its faults,

and established one, and whatever its faults,
it could not be uprooted
save by a constitutional amendment. He reviewed some of the notable instances of similar action by Republican majorities, and said the cry of revolution was raised too late to be sincere. He alluded to Mr. Blaine's enumeration of the consequences of a failure to provide for the expense of the Government, and declared, rather than see the liberties of the humblest citizen longer abridged by law, which it was in the power of Congress for repeal, he would see the Capitol crumble to pieces, the ships rot at their moorings, and the Subreme Court unfrocked. But there was no intention to employ coercion. Each department of the Government was, and should be, independent in its action, and if each did its duty according to the spirit of the Constitution, he looked forward to continued prosperity and a brilliant future for the country.

MR. DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS, said the caucus is an important factor in American politics, and both of the great parties of the country employ its agency on the theory that party action is most easily perfected by this method. He did not complain of the mode adopted to reach results, but as he had been for many years viewing public affairs from an independent standpoint, it did not help him any to decide any question that might come before the Senate. Although usu-

this debate had surprised him, if anything could surprise him in politics. A stranger unaccustomed to our mode of debate would surpose that the Union was in danger, and that old questions, passions, prejudices, and purposes, which it had been thought were iald aside forever, were again revived, and this, too, fourteen years after the Rebellion was conquered, and when there was no complaint from any quarter that the Federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another; when the Federal Government is obeyed throughout the entire South.

He continued: There does not seem to be the least ground for the excitement and bitterness that have characterized the discussions in Congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not that the record of all parties proves that

MAJORITIES INVARIABLY COMMIT LEGISLATIVE majorities invariably commit Legislative whongs, and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true, as is charged, that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of the Government, or, indeed, any other species of property. In the nature of things, if revolution was impending or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell bouds at 4 per cent interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fection, and has no foundation; but it promises infinite mischief, and tends to demoraize the country, and every national interest in it, alarms the thoughless and limit, unsettles business and values, and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object cannot be accompanies it; nor do i believe the remord for this. and violence accompanies it: nor do 1 believe the people are in a mood for this kind of poli-cies. They have had more than five years harsh experience, and they want to find

SOME MODE OF RELIEF from their present suffering and Impoverished condition, and they will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject rather than the political leader who

this subject rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone.

I have no personal concern, Mr. President, in the rise and fail of parties, but I am decoly solicitous that the affairs of the Government shall be so administered that labor seeking employment can obtain it; that all industrial persuits will be suitably rewarded; and that heart be given to the people North and South to, work out of their present embarrassments. We are one people, of the same blood, and with the same destiny; and unity of feeling is essential to lift us out of the mire, and to help us on the road to prosperity. The different parts of our common country are so iptimately connected in trade and commerce that, as a general rule, whatever injuriously effects one part has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits one benefits the fects one part has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits one benefits the other. It is, Mr. President, in my judgment, the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country, and the way to relieve them. With the past buried, and discussions on fiving issues, the people would soon regain the confidence which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such acourse would affect the fortunes of parties, for both parties in Coogress on any question of practical legislation fall to pieces, but it would have the most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country. Without intending to reflect on the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes or the opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles which lead to wealth and social happiness require a gessation from agitation on past publicits and that agend activities dictages the authorized the subjects to the subjects and that agend activities dictages the authorized the subjects the country. piness require a cessation from agitation on past subjects, and that found policy dictates the cultivation of peace and good will between the

The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long a the oid conflist between the North and South is used at each recurring Presidential election as an instrumentality of party success, said the statesman who shall rise equal to the occasion and put it at rest will

The GRATITUDE OF A SUFFERING PROPLE.

The bill before using fiscal year, It is altacked because the sixth section alters two provisions of the Revised Statutes. Sec. 2,002 of these stantes reads as follows: "No military or naval-officer, or other person engaged in civil, nifitary, or naval services of the United States shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at a place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless to be necessary to rerig! the armed enemies of the and Sec. 5,528 is in these words: "Every officer of the army of havy or other person in the civil, inhitiary, or naval service of the United States who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than \$5.000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."
These sections, flough widely separated in the Revised Statutes, are parts of a general law bassed on the 20th of February, 1835, "to prevent officers of the army and navy

from interfering in elections in the States (13, Statutes at Large, page 437). The first section denounced the use of troops at elections except in two specified cases, and the second section provided penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are that the troops were

REPEL ARMED ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES or to keep peace at the polls. The sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep peace from both sections the words work to keep peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, could there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does anyone believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace. It was passed when a formidable Civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country. In the opinion of the patriots of that day, the state of feeling in certain parts of the country was of such a character as to endanger peaceful elections while the War lasted unless a mighty force was kept in readiness for

ANY OUTBREAK OF POPULAR COMMOTION ANY OUTBRAK OF POPULAR COMMOTION.

This was the conviction that prompted the legislation, but I venture to say no one of the emineut men who voted for it intended or expected it would remain a part of the permanent law of the land. They were too well read in the lessons of history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race to believe a free people would tolerate except in great emergencies (like a war waged for the maintenance of union) the Interference of the military in civil concerns, and they were men of principle, and did not interference of the military in civil concerns, and they were men of principle, and did not wish it be otherwise. It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every finan of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of election, and the days of a Republic are numbered if the beople ever consent to place the ballot-box under protection of the bayonet. But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty and precedents set by the Commons of England. Can it be possible that a principle of common law, a

dents set by the Commons of England. Can it be possible that a principle of common law, a right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops so dear to Englishmen 100 years ago, is not equally dear to their descendants at present?

Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why then should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill? It is said that

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SIGNED IT. and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least, this is preity strong presumption from such a predi-cate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or cate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honored his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character, and his habits of thought. He was large-hearted, wiser than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring men, loving his whole country with deep devotion and intensity, anxious to save it. Believing, as I do, that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the War of the Rebellion, I have an equal belief that had he lived we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression, and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp tax, would never have will aly intrusted power to any one, unless war was four-ratio, to send troops to oversee an election. Why, then, I re eat, should not the proposed measure pass? There is no rebellion, nor any threatened, nor any domestic uproor anywhere. The Union is cemented by the blood that was shed in defense of its interrity; the laws are obeyed North and South. East and West, and our only real differences relate to the administration of internal affairs of the Government. By the construction of the human mind there will be of necessity divers opinions among the people on the sity divers colinous among the people on the best way to manage their internal affairs, and Congress meets periodically to legislate for the people and to represent their views on questions dividing them; but surely these differences, be they great or small, afford no justification for departure from any of the principles that anderly republican government. If they do, the charter of our liberties will soon be frittered

The charge that this is revolutionary legisla-The charge that this is revolutionary legisla-tion has no force. It might be called a purtisan device. Congress has power under the Consti-tution to raise and equip armies, and the House of Representatives hold the purse-strings. In the pending Army bill nothing is proposed but to strike out a single chause forbidding the presence of troops; also in no respect is the authority of the President to answer a call to reach invasion or suppress hourerector in any authority of the President to answer a call to repel inwaston or suppress insurrection in any way abridged. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army, which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was the statute-books are

that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents. Whether the clause in question ought to be repealed is a fair subject for discussion, but the form of presenting, it is not liable to just criticism. Personally I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill, but in the practice of both parties the rule requiring general legislation to be kept from appropriation bills has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. If this course had been pursued it is probable the whole debate would have been less acrimonious, and the excitement which has followed could never have been worked up to so high a pitch. It has been alleged there's an attempt to coerce the Executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface, and he is left entirely free to exercise his own judgment if it should be sent to him in its present or a modified form. To assume that he will approve or will veto it, or to introduce him in any way into this debate, is a departure from wise usage. The President's sphere of action is defined by the Constitution, and any attempt to influence legislation by the suggestion of what he may or may not do is in FULL OF PRECEDENTS

OBSERVATION DESERVING REBUKE. It will be time enough to criticise the act of the President when he shall have exercised his constitutional right, and any discussion of his sup-posed course before then is wholly out of place

posed course before then is wholly out of place in this body.

Let us hope, Mr. President, when this bill has passed from our hands that the angy debate which has attended it will operate as an electric current in purifying the atmosphere, and we will all come together better disposed to give to the country what has been given to party in the united effort to provide relief for the prevailing distress in every pursuit of life.

Mr. Logan said he understood his colleague to remark that the laws were obeyed alike in the North and South.

Mr. Davis—I meant the Federal laws.

Mr. Logan said he differed with his colleague, and then referred to the shrinkil report of the

and then referred to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1878 to show the very large number of yiolations of the Internal-Revenue laws in the South as of the Internal-Revenue laws in the South as compared with the North, and that five murders in that connection were committed in the South, and none in the North.

Mr. Davis said he had no doubt violations of the internal-Revenue laws were taking place all over the country.

Mr. Logan asked his colleague whether h

Mr. Logan asked his colleague whether he could show a solitary murder committed in the North, or men wounded in the execution of the law, and repeated his former question, if the laws are equally obeyed North and South.

Mr. Davis said his colleague was determined to have the last word. He (Davis) did not know whether the criminal laws were obeyed as well in the South as the North, but he adhered to what he had already said, that the Federal laws, as a system, are obeyed with as much alleglance in the South as in the North.

Mr. ALLISON.

in the south as in the North.

MR. ALLISON,
in the commencement of his remarks, asked if
it was possible they had been sitting day after
day, and hour after hour, debating whether in a
Republic there should be a free and honest balfoot? Was there any party strayed against a
principle so well grounded? If there was such
a party, it was not the Republican party. The
pending bill was professedly an Appropriation
bill, providing for the support of the army from
the 1st day of July next for one year, and, unless this bill second pass before that day, then
all the tises of an army must stop, or go on all the uses of an army must stop, or go on without an appropriation. An army was necessary for the protection of the frontier and the forts and arsenals, and for the protection as well of our treasure and archives, and other property concentrated here. The army was as old as the Government itself. The Democratic Senators insisted that the sixth section of the bill was but there for the purpose of redressing grievances, although there was no pending grievance which required to be redressed now and here. He believed it was the Senator from Ohlo (Thurman) who first intimated a redress of the grievance. The Democratic party had been in power in the House since 1875, and

when he said that no petition from any source had been presented asking the repeal or modification of the existing law, nor had any such petition been presented in the Senate. This proposed redress of grievances was suddenly discovered, and had no foundation for action. There was no necessity of incumbering the bill with new legislation. At this time the Republicans have a majority of all the voters in the country, and this would be everywhere apparent if there were a free ballot, and therefore it was unfair for them to insist moon such legislation; besides it ought not to be done, as this measure affected or might affect the entranchised race, considering that of the forty Democratic Senators Unity-two are from a section more nearly affected by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. To force this legislation upon Appropriation bills was an unfair procedure, especially in view of the fact that this question has not been discussed on the hustings, and no protest has come here against the use of the army, and it was still more unfair because of the army, and it was still more unfair because of the avowal that these accions are placed in the nil as HE CHALLENGED CONTRADICTION

CONDITIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Allison believed it was revolutionary to force an amendment of the Constitution without ordinary processes. The Constitution without ordinary processes. The Constitution says that bills shall be passed by both Houses and receive the signature of the President for order to become law, yet it was now proposed to make the President's signature a condition to the appropriation of money to defray the Government expenses. Gen. Jackson would have been amazed at such presumption. He read from Jackson's message to the Senate in 1834 protesting against a resolution passed by that body to the effect that the President had acted outside of his constitutional prerogatives, and saving that if such interference with the independence of the Executive was allowed to pass unnoticed, and grew into a custom, it would be as effective in destroying liberty of action in the independent departments of the Government as if a constitutional amendment were adopted throwing into the hands of the President the power delegated to the Senate.

THE REAL ISSUE,

Mr. Allison continued, is whether the civil officers of the United States shall be permitted to enforce the laws by calling on the military in case of necessity. If troops had ever interfered in elections, they had done so in violation of law, and were liable to line and imprisonment for it. There was ample legal protection against undue interference.

Continuing, he showed that under Washington the army had been authorized by Congress to be used to restore peace in Peinsylvahia, and under Jefferson to be used as militia in certain States, and such had been the practice since.

In conclusion, Mr. Allison said: There must be laws securing the people is fair representation, and they would not consent to any infringement of their rights by the overrhing of one department of the Government by any other department. CONDITIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION.

#### IN THE HOUSE. PEGGING AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The wind warriors of the Confederacy continued their contest in the House to-day. The gage of battle was again thrown down many times. The audience for the most part consisted of empty benches and of deserted galleries. A current benches and of deserted galleries. A current slang expression has never been given greater emphasis by Congress, for both branches are literally talked to death. The speeches were by Muldoon of Miss-issippi, Geddes of Ohio, Thompson of Kentucky, and Bayne and Shellabarger of Pennsylvania. There is a night session, and there are still ninety members on the list to speak. A great many of the speeces must of necessity be

ofinted on leave if the printed on leave if the country is not to less some portion of this Confressional eloquence.

THE "OKOLOM STATES "

again had the floor. Mildrow, a Missission member, further attempted to disparage it, in a manner for which he will quabtless be called in question on his return home, as the editor of the Okologa States was a Confederate officer and is a furthing man. Muldrow quoted from another paper to show that the States is not considered orthodox in Mississippi. Mr. Frye, who sidered orthodox in Mississippi. Mr. Frye swho sidered orthodox in Mississippi. Mr. Frye, who seems to have been detecting attention to Mississippi literature intely, happened to have a copy of the very paper, from which Muldrow quoted, and from that sime issue, in reply, cited liberal indorsements of the revolutionary speech of Chalmers, which was even more defiant and radical in its threats against the Government than the speeches of Muldrow or of Blackburn had been, and Frye was able to show that since the States entered upon its revolutionary course in 1878 its circulation has in

A RUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN PER CENT, and Mississippl is not noted for toleration

Thompson, of Kentucky, went so far as to deny that the Federal Government had any authority to interfere with elections in that State, even where Congressmen were to be elected, and he gave notice, as it seems to be the province of Kentucky statesmen to do, that all these laws, meaning many laws growing out o the War, are to be repealed. BAILEY, OF NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bilf.

Mr. Bailey characterized the proposed repeal as an infamous usurpation of power on the part of the Democratic party. It was not asked for the penals or country, but by the Democratic

of the Democratic party. It was not asked for by the people or country, but by the Democratic leaders and politicians. He predicted that the Republicans would march to political victory in 1880 with Grant as leader.

Mr. Covert made a speech on the Democratic side of the question, confining bimself principally to a recital of what he characterized as "high-handed outrages perpetrated in New York under the color of the infamous Federal Election isw."

Mr. Geddes, referring to the consideration of the Presidential veto, said that he would not call in question the Presidential title, but that he would never forgive nor forget the great wrong by which Haves held his seat, and that he had sworn on his country's altar never to cease his efforts, never to lay down the legal, be had sworn on his country's altar never to cease his efforts, never to lay down the legal, peaceful, constitutional weapon of warfare until the fraud and crime by which the present incumbent held his office were condemned at a free election and the choice of the people in-

alleged that there were three conspicuous objections to the pending legislation. The first was that it was framed to coerce the President in repealing or modifying the Federal Election law under the penatry of refusing the necessary supplies to the Government. This was usurpation on the part of the majority in the two Houses. The second objection was that the proposed legislation was supported on the ground that the Government had not the constitutional right to supervise and regulate the election of members of Congress unless the stitutional right to supervise and regulate the election of members of Congress suchess the States were in default. This would be putting a dangerous, if not faital, interpretation on the Constitution. The third objection was that the existence and enforcement of the statutes proposed to be repealed or modified were indispensible to fair e tions in many sections of the country. He proceeded to amplify these propositions.

Recess.

There were not half a dozen members present when the House, immediately after assembling this evening (Thompson of Kentucky in the comir), went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Arotopristion bill.

After speeches by Messrs. Waddell, Cravens, Robertson, and Kitchen in favor of the proposed repeal, and by Mr. Dwight in opposition thereto, the Committee rose and the House adjournal.

ELECTION CASES.

THE IOWA FARCE,
Special Dispatch to The Tribine.
WASPINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The House committee on Elections held a meeting this morning, and decided to near arguments in the Ninth Congressional Districts of lows on the 18th prox., on which occasion they have invited all the Iowa Representatives to be present. The claimant from the Eighth District is one J. C. Holmes, who has forwarded to the Committee as a part of his case the poi books showing the names of the persons who voted for him. This "election" appears to have been held in only four rural townships in cast of 172. At the regular election in October. 1878, 80,560 votes were cast in this district, of

Mr. Holmes, who appears to have been at tha time a modest, retiring sort of a person compared with what he is now, sent to St. Louis and had a lot of tickets printed with his name as candidate for Representative. These he took to four obscure townships on the Missouri border, and there his 272 friends voted for nim on the 5th of November. It is doubtful if so was ever before conducted in this country.

Mr. John J. Wilson, who claims the seat to

which Gov. Carpenter was elected by about 4,000 majority in a total vote of 30,124, received some 250 votes in a quiet "election" similar to that of Mr. Holmes. It will be remembered that prior to the last election a question was raised by the Democrats as to whether the Iowa election for Representatives should be held in October or November. After a thorough examination of the law and the Constitution of that State, it was unanimously held by Democrats as well as by Republican lawyers that the second Tuesday in October was THE PROPER DAY.

All the parties put their candidates in the field, and the election was held on that day. Notwithstanding all this consideration of the subject beforehand, and the farcical nature of the claim set up by these claimants now, there are already indications that a majority of the House Committee on Elections are determined to report against the legality of the October election, and to recommend that all the seats of all the Iowa members be declared vacant on the ground that no legal election for Representatives was held in that State last year. Chairman Springer is understood to have said that he should be alad to vote to sustain the legality of the

October election
IP HE COULD DO SO
consistently. It is probable that in case a majority of the Committee agree to recommend that the seats of the present members be de-ciared vacant, they will withhold their reciared vacant, they will withhold their report until near the close of the present session in order that these members may participate in the proceedings of this session. A new election can then be held before the heginal to the control of the process of the pr can then be held before the beginning of the next regular session of Congress. If this is done it will undoubtedly be an advantage to the Research reprint the was a control of the started in parsar of the started in parsa

The papers in the case of Curtin against Yocum.

The papers in the case of Curtin against Yocum, Greenbacker, Seventeenth Pennsylvania District, will be opened to marrow. The testimony in this case is very voluminous, and if all is printed will make a volume of over 3,000 bages. Washburn received 3,912-majority over Donnelly, and Yochim but 73 over Curtin. The former contest would probably not have been made but for the personal cumity on the part of the contestant, and if the case is treated with anything like fairness Mr. Washburn will getain his seat.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SILVE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The Silver bill as it passed the House provides for the redemption of the subsidiary silver coin when presented at any Sub-Treasury in sums od \$20 in lawful money of the United States; provides that silver coins in sums not exceeding \$20 shall be legal-tender in payment

that all coins of the United States of the face value of 25 cents and under states of the face value of 25 cents and under shall be received at any Post-Office for postage-stamps in sums not exceeding \$3. The latter erause was the amendment of Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, who has been successful in his first attempt at legislation.

THE ILLINOIS DELEC had a meeting to-day, and decided ananimously to appoint Representative Davis, of Chicago, as the member to represent Illinois upon the National Congressional Committee, and also decided to recommend to the Committee that decided to recommend to the Committee that Mr. Davis be put upon the Executive Commit-tee of the National Committee from Illinois The Wisconsin delegation had a similar meeting, and took the same action with respect to Gov. Pound, who will represent Wisconsin on the Pound, who will represent Wisconsin on the Executive Committee of the National Congressional Campaign Committee. Both the Illinois and the Wisconsin delegations appear to have been controlled by the idea that it is essential to liave in those positions active business men who had good executive organizing ability.

Information has been received here that Min-

ister Stoughton will sail from Liverpool for New York about the 1st of May. The undelstanding among his friends is that he comes with the intention of resigning soon after his agrival.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22,—The first Treasury warrant for the payment of arrear of pensions was signed to-day, and it is believed back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up, at the rate of a counts are made up, at the rate of a million and a haif a mouth unless unexpected appropriations should be hereafter made by Cources. After the 1st of July, the saving created by the process of refunding, and the increased revenue will tell favorably upon the finances. The annul saving by refunding is \$13,600,000, and two rear saving on interest will go far towards paying the arrears of pensions without increasing the burst.

The Senate confirmed Horace Austin, of Manager Austin, and Austin,

Secretary Sherman has ordered the revenue steamer Rush to take on board sufficient supplies for a five months' cruise, to leave as Francisco not later than May 15, and to proceed to the waters of Alaska, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the law, and for approtection of the interests of the Government on the Seal Islands, on the sea-otter hasting grounds, and of Alaska generally.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—At the exolration of the morning hour, Mr. Wallace's or Mr. Edmunds' substitute, which was o posed by Mr. Pendleton and advocated by Mr.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Edmunds the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Pendleton gave notice that on Thursday, after the disposition of the Army bill, he would call up his bill providing for giving the beats of departments seats on the floor of the Sente and House.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the destitute colored bersons poy emigrating from tile Southern States. Referred.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and consideration resumed of the Subsidiary Silver Coins bill.

After a brief statement by Mr. Chittendea, favoring the bill, voting on the amendments began.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Gillette for the redomption of subsidiary silver cous in paper fractional currency of 10, 25, and 30 crass, which currency shall be legal-tender to the amount of \$10.

Mr. Stephens, who has charge of the bill, said that he was in layor of the amendment, and the subject was before the Committee or Comer, but he did not want this bill incumbered with it. Upon his representation Mn Gillette withdrew his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Newberry, requiring small coins (one cent, three cents, etc.) to be received at Post-Offices for postage-stamps in sums not exceeding \$3, was, after discussion, agreed to.

acreed to.

The bill was finally passed. It provides that silver coins of smaller denomination than it may be exchangeable into inwful money, when presented in sums of \$20; makes lawful money oxehangeable into silver coins in like amount; makes subsidiary silver coins a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, in sums not exceeding \$20; and makes minor coinage receivable at Post-Offices to the amount of \$3.

Mr. Ackins, Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill for about \$25,000. Passed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Perils Which Attended the Pacific In Perils Which Attended the Pacific Mall Steamship Alaska on Her Last Voyap Out.—Other News.

Sax Francisco, April 21.—The anxiety reently felt on account of the non-arrival of a Pacific mail steamer Alaska at Yokohama, which port she sailed from here March 6, and dispelled this evening by news per the brig Nattiux, from Honolulu, of her arrival there April in a disabled condition. The Alaska met a mocession of westerly gales until March 25, when a burricane set in, during which the seams cession of westerly gales until March 28, where a burricane set in, during which the sea mit ped up the guards forward on the port site started the beams and covering-hoard, store the forward-house, filled the engine-room, and deluged the ship with tops of water. The rudder was temporarily disabled. The steamer fell off in a trough of the sea, but finally was brought to under the main-spencer. The engines were again started, and reached Hospitali without further accident. There a surrely was held, and it was decided to repair the dange there. The machinery and bollers are found intact. The repairs will require about \$5,000 and a delay of ten days.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the United States steamer Alaska saited for Sitka this affernoon.

Doon.
London, April 22.—The steamships Rhein and Victoria, from New York, have arrived out. New York, April 22.—Arrived, Indiana, from Philadelphia. New York, April 22.—Arrived, Wyoming, from Liverpool.

### SERIOUS STABBING.

The Result of a Quarrel Over s Pro At about 11:30 last night Policeman Thomas C. O'Connor, while traveling his best, soliced three colored men scuffling and quarteling in front of No. 130 Fourth avenue. As be apsatisfactory reply. He then started in publicans, who feel confident of regaining the two districts now represented by the Greenback members,—Gillette and Weaver.

The Committee have opened the papers in the case of

DONNELLY AGAINST WASHBURN in the Third Minnesota District, and ordered them to be printed, but no time has been set for a hearing.

See Touris See the street of the other two, and at the comer of Fourth avenue and Polk streets came up to one of them named Charles Jenkins, but the other rain rapidly away. Jenkins told the officer that Hutchinson and the third man had had a quarrel about some promitted whom each of them claimed, and that the unknown had cut Hutchinson with a pocket knife.

Jenkins for a hearing.

Jenkins, refusing to give the state rested.

Retracing the ground Hutchinson was found to be suffering from a severe state in the left side, and was taken to his home, No. 499 Clark street. He was attended by Dr. Gurnes, who found that the knife had penetrated the lung between the sixth and seventh files. It was quite dangerous, and if inflammation set in, as was quite probable, death would be the result.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION-CASES. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bond in-structed the jury to find for defendants in the Barnwell County election-consiracy cases. on the ground of a defect in the information. verdict of "Not guilty" was accordingly ret dered. On motion of the District Attorney, the political cases were continued until November term. The Court was then adjour until May 10, when the Chief Justice is expe-to hear the important civil causes.

W. R. Austin Con

His Wife Wants a D

A Lawyer Invokes t

The Follansbee Case On

W. R. AUSTIN IN ting article (to sean troubles of a Bo W. R. Austin, from contained the sequel, Austin got back her chill had carried off. The th was enacted yesterday, filed by Mrs. Austin, for To the Honorable S. M.

perior Court of Cook Comois. in chancery eitting Your oratrix, Ida May A Cook and State of Illinois, unto your Honor that she is aid county, and is now, a whole year last past, a real post; that on the 26th day at the City of St. Louis, is she was lawfully married in, the defendant hereins insued to live and cohastition or about the 20th da when she learned and been declify to his marriage wo hereinsiter charged, and thabit with him as his wifa, fassed to cohabit with him. I your oratrix further regimes said marriage demean chaste, and affectionate with her duties and oblig with her husband's faults to make their home and happy; and as the issue oratrix has borne of the said child, living, viz.: Winnie shout 2½ years, and has and control of your oratrix Tyonr oratrix further rewilliam R. Austin, wholly riage duty, obligations, and marriage, to-wit: from, et adulterous and lientions; about the 30th day of I residence of the said with one Louisa A. Fry, and with one Louisa A. Fry, and with one Louisa A. Fry, and and contoirs are the since a contrix unknown, committed adultery and with one Louisa A. Fry, and with one Louisa A. Fry, and with one names are to your or Your oratrix further rewilliam R. Austin has since a contributer of the rewilliam R. Austin has since whose names are to your or Your oratrix further rewilliam R. Austin has since and times since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the will am R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the william R. Austin has since a contributer of the contributer

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counsel and to prosecute the port of herself and the said ency thereof, and that your other and further relief us may require and to your fit. May it please youp Home summons in chancery, dir the said County of Cook, or summon the defendant to Court on the first day of the of, to be held at the Count Chicago, in said County of to answer this bill, etc.

M. R. Freshwaters, Economical. About the time Mrs. A in the Superior Court, it into the Circuit Court, as ilege of beginning a suit for the neat certificate of him Sunday. The dama round sum (\$50,000), to m as possible, and about th will file his declaration, o interesting article.

IN ADMI Judge Blodgett decide erable importance yesters the admiralty case of the tention of the schoon and September last, the being fixed at \$600. It tle ordered two cargoe one by the schooner St one by the schooner St. Spry. The vessels wer apart, but, as a matter intervened between the the Spry cleared, a clapsed between the the Spry cleared, a clapsed between the Vessels here, the Saur. 26, 1878, and The greatest dispatch was vessels off, but the Spry for the Sheldon to unlos fully delivered without for demurrage and the fr. The case was referred to foot, who found in far fixed the damages at therefore, filed to the retthe, Judge who ordered. The main objection would not lie where a callivered, without being to the lien for demurrage consignee, expressly su. In the present case the livered without any claim tion in rem for demurrage ceptions were, therefore, dismissed.

There is an old maxim mistress, and, like all jes with disfavor when a v flirt with another love. infidelity is Mr. Geor known member of the E by the fact that he neve by the fact that he never for Judge, a gentleman goodly number of shek sesses many more which a gentleman who is said Warran County. Well, Harding looked, not ou red, but on some I ments, ruled with red I condition of the Globe Visions of being a rot president and turning tomes, danced before his up about all he could of pany, and held it for a ry come as yet, to any there is some stock of the sale on very reasonable there is some stock of the sale on very reasonable illis relations with the Copiecemeal in divers suits chapter was added in against his former partna Fratt, and also Timothy Kent. It is charged i judgment against the McCoy & Fratt in It is charged in the copiecement of \$25,000 and \$25,000 worth of stock Company. About the

AN UNFORTUN

private dues, and the ue of 25 cents and under any Post-Office for postage-ot exceeding \$3. The latter ent of Mr. Newberry, of

y, and decided unanimously entative Davis, of Chicago, epresent Illinois upon the onal Committee, and also and to the Committee that ipon the Executive Commit Committee from Illinois ion had a similar meeting. se of the National Congres-immittee. Both the Illinois elegations appear to have the idea that it is essential tive organizing ability.

Louil from Liverpool for 1st of Mar. The under-friends is that he comes.

cm Associated Press.
C., April 22.—The first rethe payment of arrears of d to-day, and it is believed

unless unexpected approbe hereafter made by
the 1st of July, the
the process of refundincreased revenue will
the finances. The annual
is \$13,600,000, and two years ill go far towards paying the without increasing the bur-

ued Horace Austin, of Min-Auditor of the Treasury), to and-Office at Fargo, Dak. and-Office at Fargo, Dak.

TO ALASKA.

In has ordered the revenue ake on board sufficient supports, cruise, to leave San han May 15, and to proceed Alaska, for the purpose of tons of the law, and for the terests of the Government on the sea-otter hunting ska generally.

RECORD.

SENATE.
C., April 22.—At the exorning hour. Mr. Wallace's e appointment and removal in the Secretary and Ser-taken up, the question being substitute, which was op-

sence of Mr. Edmunds the rentil to-morrow.
we notice that on Thursday, of the Army bill, be would ding for giving the heads of on the floor of the Senate uced a bill for the relief of ed persons now emigrating states. Referred.

the journal was dispensed was offered by Mr. Gillette of subsidiary silver cons in rency of 10, 25, and 50 cents, all he legal

o has charge of the bill, said rol the amendment, and tho the Committee on Commerce t this bill forumbered with sentation Mr. Gillette with

of Mr. Newberry, requiring ent, three cents, etc.) to be ffices for postage-stamps in 63, was, after discussion,

v passed. It provides that lifer denomination than \$1 le into iawful money, when f \$20; makes lawful money iver coins in like amount; ver coins a legal-tender for I private, in sums not ex-akes minor coinage receiva-the amount of \$3. man of the Committee on orted a deliciency bill for ed.

AMSHIP NEWS.

enden the Pacific Mall

April 21.—The anxiety reat of the non-arrival of the
Alaska at Yokobama, for
ed from here March 6, was
g by news per the brig Nan, of her arrival there April 1
on. The Alaska met a suegales until March 26, when
during which the sea ripforward on the port side,
and covering-hoard, stove
filled the engine-room, and
with tons of water. The
rily disabled. The steamer
of the sea, but finally was
he inain-spencer. The enarcident. There a survey
decided to repair the damcellnery and bollers were
repairs will require about
tendays.

April 22.—A dispatch from
blumbia, says the United
ca sailed for Sitka this after-

The steamships Rhein and York, have arrived out. 22.—Arrived, Indiana, from 22.-Arrived, Wyoming,

STABBING.

uarrel Over a Prostitute.

It pight Policeman Thomas
traveling his beat, noticed
scuffling and quarreling in
buth Avenue. As he ap
ated, two going south and
g the officer. Upon coming
or the policeman saw
rious nerro in Cheyenne
techinson. He asked him
to but received a very unHe then started in pursuit
and at the corner of and at the corner of a Polk streets came maned Charles Jensen rapidly away. Jenkins techinson and the third

about some prostitute ied, and that the un-in with a pocket-knife-ve the name, was ar-

Hutchinson was found a severe stab in the left to his home, No. 499 Clark anded by Dr. Gurnes, who had benetrated the ling and seventh ribs. It was inflammation set in, as

t. to-day, Judge Bond infind for defendants in the in the information. A was accordingly ret

District Attorney, a continued until the urt was then adjourned the first Justice is expected to civil causes.

W. R. Austin Comes to the Surface Again.

THE COURTS.

His Wife Wants a Divorce on the Grounds of Adultery, Abuse, Etc. A Lawyer Invokes the Aid of the Law-

An Admiralty Decision.

The Poliansbee Case Once More--- Record of Judgments and New Suits.

W. R. AUSTIN IN MORE TROUBLE. W. R. AUSTIN IN MORE TROUBLE.
THE TRIBUNE of Sunday contained an interssing article (to scandal-lovers) on the domestic troubles of a Board-of-Trade man named
W. R. Austin, from whose wife he had
taken her 2-year-old child. Monday's paper contained the sequel, and showed how Mrs. Austin got back her child, which her husband had carried off. The third act in the drama was enacted yesterday, and consisted of a bill, filed by Mrs. Austin, for divorce. It is as fol-

To the Honorable S. M. Moore, Judge of the Snperior Court of Cook County, in the State of Illipids, in chancery sitting:

Tour oratrix, Ida May Austin, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, respectfully represents unty your Honor that she is an actual resident of aid county, and is now, and has been for over one whole year last past, a resident of the State of Illibous; that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1873, at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the was lawfully married to one William R. Austin, the was lawfully married to one William R. Austin, the defendant hereinafter named, and continued to live and cohabit with him as his wife until on or about the 20th day of November, 1878, when she learned and became convinced of his infection in the 20th day of November, 1878, when she learned and became convinced of his infection in the state of the state o

sufficient sum of money to enable her to employ counsel and to prosecute this suit, and for the support of herself and the said child during the pendency thereof, and that your oratrix shall have such other and further relief in the premises as equity may require and to your Honer may seem meet.

May it please your Honer may seem meet.

May it please your Honer to grant the writ of summons in chancery, directed to the Sheriff of the said County of Cook, commanding him that he summon the defendant to appear before the said Court on the first day of the next May term thereff, to be held at the Court-House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, then and there to answer this bill, etc. IDA MAY AUSTIN.

M. R. Freshwaters, Esq., is Mrs. Austin's counsel.

counsel.

About the time Mrs. Austin was filing her bill in the Superior Court, her husband dropped into the Circuit Court, and paid \$6 for the privilege of beginning a suit against The Tribung for the neat certificate of moral character it gave him Sunday. The damages were put at a good round sum (\$50,000), to make it sound as well as possible, and about the 9th of next month he will file his declaration, containing a copy of the interesting article.

Judge Blodgett decided a question of considerable importance yesterday to marine circles in the admiralty case of the schooner Juhn Spry vs. 997 tons of coal owned by Reno & Little.
This was a libel for demurrage for six days' detention of the schooner Ellen Sory in August and September last, the amount of damages being fixed at \$600. It seems that Repo & Lit tle ordered two cargoes of coal from Buffalo, one by the schooner Sheldon, the other by the one by the schooner Sheldon, the other by the Spry. The vessels were to start seven days apart, but, as a matter of fact, only four days intervened between the time the Sheldon and the Spry cleared, and only two days elapsed between the arrivals of the vessels here, the Sheldon getting here. Auc. 28, 1878, and the Spry Auc. 28. The greatest dispatch was used in getting both vessels off, but the Spry had to wait three days for the Sheldon to unload. The cargoes were fully delivered without any claim being made for demurrage and the freight was paid-in full. The case was referred to Commissioner Proudfoot, who found in favor of the libeliant, and fixed the damages at \$300. Exceptions were, therefore, filed to the report, and sustained by the, Judge who ordered the libel to be dismissed. The main objection was that a libel in rem would not lie where a cargo had been fully delivered, without being made specially subject to the Hen for cemurrage and received by the consignee, expressly subject to such a claim. In the present case the cargo having been delivered without any claim being made, the action in rem for demurrage was gone. The exceptions were, therefore, sustained and the libel dismissed.

AN UNFORTUNATE LAWYER.

There is an old maxim that the law is a jealous mistress, and, like all jealous damsels, she looks with disfavor when a votary of hers begins to filtr with another love. The last victim to his infidelity is Mr. George F. Harding, a well-known member of the Bar, who is distinguished by the fact that he never (well, hardly ever) ran Infidelity is Mr. George F. Harding, a well-known member of the Bar, who is distinguished by the fact that he never (well, hardly ever) ran for Jadge, a gentleman who has accumulated a geodly number of shekels, and who also possesses many more which he did not accumulate, a gentleman who is said to own a good part of Warren County. Well, in an evil hour, Mr. Harding looked not on the wine when it was red, but on some nice tabulated statements, ruled with red lines, of the prosperons condition of the Globe Insurance Company. Visions of being a rotund insurance-company president and turning his back on musty legal tomes, danced before his eyes, and he bought up about all he could of the stock of the Company, and held it for a rise. The rise has not come as yet, to any appreciable extent, and there is some stock of the above Company for sale on very reasonable terms. The history of his relations with the Company has been told piecemeal in divers suits, and yesterday another chapter was added in a suit begun by Harding against his former partners, A. McCoy and L. G. Fratt, and also Timothy Brown and Sidney E. Kent. It is charged that Brown recovered a judgment against the firm of Harding, McCoy & Fratt in 1876 or \$16,156, on a note for \$25,000 given to the Corn-Exchanger National Bank in part payment of \$75,000 worth of stock of the Globe Insurance Company. About the same time McCoy & Pratt, as is claimed, devised a scheme to compel the senior member of the firm, wondy such that senior member of the firm of the senior member of the senior

lieve them of the disagreeable duty. For this purpose they, it is sileged, induced Sidney E. Kent to buy the \$25,000 note at a large discount, and he was to hold, it for them, they securing him by the transfer of some suburban property. Kent was to collect the amount of the note from Harding it possible, and not enforce it against McCoy & Pratt unless he failed with Harding. The note was collected out of Harding, and he says his partners, for whom his bosom does not gush out with the milk of buman kindness, deserted him, and falsely swore that they had paid their share of the note. As it was a partnership indebtedness, it should, he says, have been paid by all the partners pro rate, and Harding now asks to have the securities in Kent's hands applied toward payment of the indebtedness, and for a Receiver to take charge of the assets of the old firm of Harding, McCoy & Pratt, and apply them to the same purpose.

THE FOLLANSBEE CASE.
In the case of The Scottish-American Mortgage Company vs. Charies and Sally M. Follansbee, F. H. Follansbee, and F. C. Tyler, Charles and Sally Follansbee yesterday filed their answers and also cross-bills. In his answer Follansbee claims the five judgments of the Company for \$52,000 against him were yold because the originals.

the Company for \$52,000 against him were void because the originals of the notes were not filed, but only copies, and judgments were attempted to be entered up on such copies by confession. These notes he claims are secured by property valued by the Company itself at \$214,000, fronting on Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street. He further states that this property is ample security for the \$52,500, that the Company has no right to levy on other property before it has exhausted its own security, and has no claim whatever against the property before it has exhausted its own security, and has no claim whatever against the property beconveyed to his wife to secure his indebtedness to her. The conveyance to her, he alleges, was made in good faith, and a decree has recently been entered in her favor for \$206,000 against him. When this testimony was taken in that case an attorney for the Company was present and asked to be allowed to cross-examine all witnesses, though the Company was not a party. Complainant agreed, if proper security should be given for the increased costs, but the attorney refused to give this.

In his cross-bill, Follansbee sets out the same facts, and asks that the fire judgments above mentioned may be declared void, and the Sheriff enjoined from selling any property under his levies.

OUB NEW LAWYERS. The report of the examiners on the recent ex amination of law-students was filed yesterday in the Appellate Court and the following young men were held to be entitled to their coveted sheepskins: Frank Blakesley, David W. Ball, Louis J. Blum, Jesse A. Baldwin, Benjamin F. Cummins, Adelbert B. Coon, William F. Carroll, Leonard E. De Wolf, Harvard H. Goodroll, Leonard E. De Wolf, Harvard H. Goodrich, Samuel M. Hayden, Edward P. Hilliard, William H. Hall, John C. Hendricks, Clinton F. Irwin, David B. Jones, Thomas D. Jones, William L. Joselyn, Lewis Kistler, A. R. Kimball, Joseph L. McKittrick, Edward H. Morris, Isaac R. Mills, Henry L. Rerford, J. F. Rhodes, William J. Sutherland, Jonah S. Scovel, Paul Shorey, Lewis P. Scoville, Edward L. Stewart, Joseph B. Stephensen, Douglas B. Smith, Richard W. Shea, Edgar Terhune, Jacob C. Turnes, Louis Washington.

The class consisted of forty-three, so that only five failed to pass. Two of the class were "colored gentlemen," and both went through with flying colors.

GRAIN INSPECTOR SWEET. The case of J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General, against W. H. Sweet, ex-Grain Inspector, and the First National Bank, was dismissed Monday very quietly,—so quietly that no one seemed to know that it had been done. This was a suit to recover about \$6,000 which Sweet had collected while in office, and deposited in the First Na-tional Bank in his own name, instead of turning it over to his successor. The case was settled by Sweet paying over the whole amount.

The McArthur case was set for trial before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning, but the Dis-trict Attorney stated that McArthur had not returned from Utah, and it was accordingly

postponed.

The Helmholz "surplus" case was then called, but the attorneys were not ready, and it went over to 2 o'clock. A jury was then impaneled and part of the opening arguments made, when Court adjourned. The trial of this case is expected to take three or four days. It seems that the Government officers seized 15,-962 gallons of highwines belonging to Helmholz & Co. on the ground that they were crooked. The owners, however, claimed they were the cers, and were a legal surplus, the result of years of accumulation. This seemed a rather fishy story, and the goods were seized. On a former trial the jury stood eleven for the Government and one for the claimants, and, the eleven men falling to give in, the jury was discharged for disagreement.

Jacob Glanzer, indicted for retailing liquor without a license pleaded guilty before Judge Biodgett and was remanded.

The indictment against A. N. Lancaster for perjury was stricken from the docket before the same Judge, with leave to reinstate. Lancaster is in an insane asylum.

The indictments under the Internal-Revenue law against Charles Louis, Thomas Gostlin, J. D. Kirchoff, and E. H. Lewis, J. W. Moody, and William Minty, were dismissed by the District Attorney, as also the two indictments against James Burns for counterfeiting.

In the habeas corpus case of Mrs. Lena Asselyn against the officers of the Uhlick Evangelical Orphan Asylum, the defendants filed an answer yesterday denying all the charges, that cers, and were a legal surplus, the result of years of accumulation. This seemed a rather

gelical Orphan Asylum, the defendants filed an answer yesterday denying all the charges, that Mrs. Asselyn's three children—to recover whom the suit was brought—had been ill-treated or neglected while at the Asylum, and they also had a host of witnesses ready to prove the same. The petitioners moved to strike out these charges. No objection was then made to the surrender, and the Judge ordered them to be given to their mother as the natural guardian.

Judge Booth was engaged yesterday in hearing the ejectment suit of Rudolphus K. Turner vs. The South Park Commissioners to recover possession of a piece of land taken for park purposes. Judgment was found in favor of the Park Commissioners.

Discharges were issued to Henry W. Hancock and Daniel W. Baker.

An Assignee will be chosen for Rudolph Schloesser this morning.

Fred W. Howard, Assignee of P. W. Gates, began a suit in the On excipat David France and yesterday, for \$3,000, against David Fraser and Thomas Chalmers.

A. E. Person et al. sued Alonzo C. Mather Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Joseph and Charles D. Metzler, began a suit to recover \$10,000 from E. B. Friend, S. E. Sherman, and S. R. Bell.

o00 from E. B. Friend, S. E. Sherman, and S. R. Bell.

Susan H. Ives began a suit for \$2,000 damages yesterday in the Superior Court, against Augustine K. Hall, John McAuley, Patrick H. Dwyer, and Miss Sullivan.

Alice Armstrong filed a bill for divorce from Ethan Armstrong on the ground of desertion.

Julia Butler filed a bill against James Butler charging that he has left her and is living in open adultery with one Amanda Strickland.

The Phœnix Mutual Life-insurrace Company began a suit for \$1,500 against William M. Dayton in the Circuit Court.

In the estate of Luke S. Chase, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Almina J. Chase, and bond of \$3,000 approved.

Letters of guardianship in the estate of Louise Kellèr, minor, were issued to Fritz Keller under bond of \$2,000, which was approved.

Letters of guardianship were issued to James C. Dooley in the estate of Lizzie Dooley, minor, and bond of \$2,000 approved.

trial. Louisa Toll vs. Henry Wellmann, ver CIRCUIT COURT — JUDGE MCALLISTER—Frank Grundles vs. Wilhelm Hahn, verdict, \$33,70.— Mary Lyman vs. Thomas A. Scott and Edward Mooney, \$132.—Hall Safe & Lock Company vs. F. L. Koring, \$304.45.

THE WOODBUFF EXPEDITION Everything Ready Except the Passengers— If the Latter Come Forward All Will Go Wall.

If the Latter Come Forward All Will Go Well.

Mee Fork Dally Times. April 18.

The Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World has been so much talked of during the past six months that everybody has heard of it, and everybody knows something of its object. It is, however, generally supposed that the steamship in which the expedition is to sall is to be strictly a floating college, and that the only excursionists are to be young men who go as students. This supposition is far from being correct, as fully one-third of the excursionists will be tourists, who will be under no restrictions, save those common to all passengerships, and who, when the ship is in port, will come and go as they please. They will not, of course, be compelled to attend lectures, but will be permitted to attend lectures, but will be permitted to do so if they choose. Of these tourists to attend lectures, but will be permitted to do so it they choose. Of these tourists, twenty or thirty will be ladies. The question most frequently asked now in regard to the expedition is, "Will it start?" The chances are that it will; but of course there is a possibility that it will; but of course there is a possibility that it will not. The management of the expedition have thus far performed its part faithfully and well. It has procured a steamship, first-class in every particular, and which is at the foot of Second street, Hoboken, open to inspection. She has been thoroughly cleaned and repainted throughout, and is undergoing extensive interior alterations. She is so emimently fitted for the work for which she is destined that the merest tyro in marine architecture has but to see her to be satisfied that she is all that is to be desired. She will be ready at the appointed time if her passengers are; but she will not sail unless 200 of these shall have engaged bertha and paid their booking fee of \$500. Thus far 150 persons have, after examining the ship and the prospectus of the voyage, sent in their names and addresses to the business-manager of the expedition with requests that state-rooms may be reserved for them. As many more have verbally signified their intention of accompanying the expedition, but have as yet taken no steps toward so doing. From ten to fifty persons visit the General Werder daily, and they uniformly express surprise and pleasure at finding her so fine a ship. Mr. Woodruff is always

verbally signified their intention of accompanying the expedition, but have as yet taken no steps toward so doing. From ten to fifty persons visit the General Werder daily, and they uniformly express surprise and pleasure at finding her so fine a ship. Mr. Woodruff is always there ready to show visitors over the ship and answer all their questions. The Faculty and officers of the ship have all been engaged, and Prosident Clarke, who will have charge of the educational department, has gone so far as to resign his position in Amberst College so as to be free to assume his new duties.

The only reason why the managers cannot say with absolute certainty that the expedition will start on the appointed day, barring unforeseen accidents, is that of all who have signified their intention of accompanying it, only a few bave paid their booking fee of \$500. Each person seems inclined to hold back until he sees what others are going to do, and whether the ship will surely sail, and thus each one who thus waits to see what will turn up does his part toward defeating the excedition. All that the managers ask is that those who book shall deposit with Drexel, Morgan & Co. a fee of \$500 as a guarantee of good faith. The bankers' receipt for this amount also certifies that if on the 8th day of May 200 passengers have not thus been secured, this bookingfee shall be refunded on the following day, at their office. Thus the only loss incurred by the would-be passenger would be the interest on \$500 for a few days. The loss to the managers of the expedition, if the ship does not sail, will be large, as they have already expended nearly \$100,000 in preparation for their grand excursion around the world.

Oysters in China.

Oysters are never eaten in their fresh state in China. After being taken from the shell, they are plunged into boiling water, then exposed in the sun until thoroughly dried. In such condition they retain their delicacy and native flavor for a long time.

Actors, vocalists, public speakers recommend Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

West Madison-st., hear Western-av. ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st. H. C. BERKICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK my overcoat (by mistake) from the coat-room in basement of Union Park Congregational Church Monday evening, April 21 inst., be kind enough to return it to me at the County Court Room, or at 153 Walnutst. MASON B. LOOMIS.

PERSONAL-JUNE-TIME-I WRITE YOU THURS day, so that you can get it on Friday or Saturday. JUNE. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st. Chicago. Advice free; 14 years experience. I WISH TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A paying business. No objections to going outside of Chicago. Reference exchanged. Address, stating nature of business, capital required, etc., S 15, Tribune. OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-specialty, private and confidential. Box 363, Chicago. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; private and confidential. Box 20, City Post-office.

WANTED-DOCK SUITABLE FOR COAL BUSI-WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED BUSINESS man, business block of an estate to look after and collect rents. Best of references given. Address S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE SCOW THAT WILL CARRY 80 to 120 m feet green lumber; should be 80 feet long. Address R. G. PETERS, Manistee, Mich. WANTED-ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS T address at home by a gentleman out of employ ment. Satisfaction guaranteed as to ability and reference. Address S 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE STORE FIXTURES also, boots and shoes cheap. Address T 4s, Tribune WANTED—TO BUY FOR MOVING—TWO Of three frame cottages or 2-story houses, south of Randolph and west of Halsted-sia. Address, stating location, size, and price, O St. Tribune office.

A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANT ed in exchange for fine gold watch and chain, and diamond cluster ring. A B X. Tribune office. diamond cluster ring. A B K, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN N who is about leaving for Europe, two horses, one is a thoroughbred Hambletonian bay gelding, e years of age; he is very rangy and very stylieb, and can troc with ease in three minutes, and he is a horse with great endurance; he is not scared by steam-cars, and can be driven by a lady any place, and he is without spot or blemish, with a long mane and tail. Aiso, one extra fine bay chunky business or work horse; he is of the same age; he has a thick, heavy mane and tail dragsing the ground, and is in reality one of the finest horses in the city; he weighs 1.200 pounds fully, and they are both warranted sound, kind, and gentle. I will allow any reasonable trial that you may ask for, and twell seit them low for cash. Apply to the colored man, in the barn in the rear of 432 Wabbash-av., in the alleyway.

FOR OMNIBUSES FOR PARTIES APPLY TO W. FULLER, State and Twenty-ninth-sts. POR SALE—HANDSOME TOP PHAETON, USED few times, for cash only. Inquire of LOOMIS, freight depot northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts.

WILL PAY CASH FOR TEAM 15% HANDS HIGH.
weight 1,000 pounds; road in 3:30 or better; mares
preferred; endurance first consideration. Room 8, 21
Wahned Parks, Sultable For Lady
to ride and drive. Bring to 120 Twenty-sixth-st.
for inspection. Wanted also a side-saddie. WANTED-A FEW HEAVY FARM MARES, weight 1, 200 pounds. Inquire at 88 Jackson-at.
WANTED-100 HEAD OF SECOND-CLASS Whomes and mares, at for farm use. Will be at 180 West Kandolph-st., by the market, for two days. WANTED-HEAVY WORK MARE: NO OBJECT tion to sore feet. Address MICHIGAN, Tribun-

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-IN A LARGE, ESTABLISHed furniture manufactory in Chicago-Having a
large factory with ample facilities, and desiring to extend my business, I would like an active partner who
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A GENTS WANTED-TO CANVASS FOR THE fastest selling article in the market; pays 100 per cent. Call between 9 and 12a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m. W. NATION, 73 west morror st.

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T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.
FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT,
NO. 448 Michigan-st.
FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT 50X100 FRET,
fronting on two business streets; price \$8,000, only
\$3,500 in cash: rents for \$1,140 per year. Apply at
owner's residence, 243 State-st. Ricom 23.
FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTKENTHfet, lot 30 feet, east front: one of the finest residence
lots on South Side. MATSON HILL, \$7 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—40 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. SOUTHwest corner Thirty-second-st., and 50 feet on
Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. MATSON HILL,
77 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—YOU WILL GET YOUR MONEY'S
Worth by buying the nice 5-room cottage, with or
without lease, 207 Fulton-st.
FOR SALE—83,500—TWO-STORY AND BASE-FOR SALE-83,500-TWO-STORY AND BASE.
Then to-room brick, West Adams-st., near Oakley;
modern improvements: terms easy, it sold at once. F.
M. CLARK, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 15

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I for housekeeping, a very desirable house on the
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Des, Tribune office.

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TO RENT-FURNISHED COMPLETE—PLEASANT, amall cottage brick house of 8 rooms, one story and basement; modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, marble wash-stands, mantels, etc.; in excellent neighborhood on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-first-st.; will rent one year, from May 1, to a good tenant with small family. Address 8 7, Tribune.

TO RENT-802 INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT.
between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., convenient to both horse and steam cars, and not surpassed by any house in the city for desirableness of location and perfection in structure. Inquire at 880 Indiana. ana-av.

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all modern improvements, stone front, location
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THOMAS, 163 Fifth-av., un-stairs.

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To fleven rooms and bath-room; neat, comfortable,
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TO RENT — COTTAGE NO. 75 PORREST AV.

near Thirty-second-st., with five rooms, bath-room,
three closets, and pastry. Apply at cottage or to
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Twenty-second-st. (2), two-story brick 17 Fillmore-st.; 13, two-story brick 42 Irryfig-place; \$11, frame cottage, 3 Harvard-st. (2), two-story frame, 22 Harvard-st. Inquire at 505 Western-ay,

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TO RENT—C3 RUSh-ST., 3-STORY AND BASE.

TO RENT—Store, \$75 per month.

North Side.

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The rent stone front, \$75 per month. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-ROOM brick house near Lincoln Park, all conveniences, in good order; sewerage all right; excellent neighborhood; \$25 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., 1600m 11. nood; \$29 per month. C. S. WALLER, \$1 Cuark-st., Room ii.

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TO RENT - HOUSE 275 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR State, ten rooms, excellent location, all conveniences. Apply 100 UW RIGHT, at H. T. Thompson's wool warehouse. 256 Rinzie-st.

TO RENT-I WILL FURNISH A TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling; will give cash and use of furniture for board of two, so rent will cost only as for unfurnished house; see furniture at 44 Lincoln-av. TO RENT-270 SUPERIOR-ST., \$40-TWO-STORY and basement manasard root, modern improvements. Call at house.

TO RENT-CURNER HOUSE, IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, furnished; house now full of boarders; rare chance to right parties. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st. TO RENT-MAY 1-TWO ALCOVE, ALSO LARGE and small rooms, furnished or unfurnished, south front, on Indiana-st., between Dearborn-av. and Statest.; gas, bath, etc. Address 8 42, Tribune office.

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Thear Thirtieth-st., \$20; hot and cold water, bathroom. Cottage. 103 Califernia-av., \$8. House at Lawndale, \$12.50. Room 16 Tribune Building.

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To RENT-ENGLEWOOD-COTTAGES AND
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E. N. TillLOTSON, Tillotson Block, Englewood. TO RENT - SOUTH EVANSTON - FIRST-CLASS house, barn, large lot, good order; low rent. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, orf. HYDE, S. Evanston.

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TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.

To RENT-FLATS, 266 WABASH-AV., NEAR Jackson-st. Several suites of very desirable rooms. SLOSSON & CO., 155 Lassale-st.

To RENT-FLATS IN BRICK BUILDING, SIX rooms, with improvements, at \$13 and \$14, corner Twenty-fourth and state-sts. 443 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

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TO RENT-ROOMS.

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TO RENT-4 ROOMS, SECOND STORY, 685 MADI100-st., in good order. LEAHY, Fidelity Safe Depository, 11 to 12 o'clock.

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TO RENT—250 PER MONTH, DESIRABLE STORE,
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With Hale's elevator, in Hawley Building; also, i large basement store, 146 Dearborn-st. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-SEVERAL OFFICES IN FULLERTON Block. Apply at Room 4. To RENT-ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, FOR offices or light manufacturing building. 122 Fifth av. J. K. ROWLEY.

TO RENT-OFFICES IN BUILDING 126 CLARK-st, suitable for offices or light manufacturer's rooms, 20x26 feet. Inquire at Room 1. on premises.

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TO BENT-28 ROOMS IN THE MARBLE-PRONT
Duilding 272 Stat-est., suitable for a first-class
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TO RENT-CHEAPEST MANUFACTURING ROOM
In city, 8,000 feet, for \$65 per month, 22 and 24
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Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application to w. W. K. IMBALL.

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One new 2-stop organ.

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One new 8-stop organ.

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One new 12-stop organ. 80

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Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 and 193 State-st.

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OST-ON TUESDAY, 4 KEYS ON A RING, TW brass, Iwo Iron. Any one returning them to couth Water-st. will be compensated. J. E. WHIT

South Water-st. will be compensated. J. E. WHITE.

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Ofollowing bank-cheeks drawn on Preston, Kean &
Co., Bankers. by Joel Ellis, in favor of the following
parties, and by them indotaged in biank: James-Lawrence, No. 1.350, April 4. 1870, \$25.42; William Makeiln, No. 1,339, April 3, 1879, \$8.25; William Tonne, No.
1.156, April 30, 1879, \$24.62; John Godfrey, No. 1, 32,
April 3, 1879, \$8.93. Also one cheek on same bank by
James Frake in favor of J. M. Allen, \$27.50. Messis,
Preston, Kean & Co. have been notified not to pay any
of the above-described checks. and all persons are
warned against purchasing or receiving them.

HENRY F. LAWRENCE.

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ASAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE, ESPEcially for furniture and house goods. 200 to 206
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TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CA be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohio-st. WANTED-CAVALRY SABRE LESSONS. AD-dress. giving terms, place, etc. Address T 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-THE FURNITURE COM
Piete of a house on Washington-st. of 8 or 9 rooms
all in good order. The house can be rented if desired
CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block. BUILDING MATERIAL.

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WANTED-POR WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE-A
mas well acquainted with business and country
trade, to sell on commission. Address with name and
references 8 97, Tribune office. WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF moderate salary for outside employment. Must be capable of approaching the general business public. State recent business experience. MANHAT TAN, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK
at the Star Grocery House, 334 State-st. None
but such as understand the trade thoroughly need ap-WANTED-FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND CALCIDINES: good men at any kind of work. G. F. WHIDDEN, 216 South Maisted-K.

WANTED-A GOOD PANTS-MAKER TO GO A short distance into the country. This will be a North Clark-st. Wednesday.

WANTED-AT C. P. COGGESHALL'S PICTURE-frame factory, 384 Carroll-av., 2 good composition-mounters and boys familiar with bronze frame work; good wages paid.

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WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON
Wood-worker funnediately. Call at Metropolitan
Hotel, between 7 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND 2
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KYANTED—MEN WHO HINDERSTAND BRIVING WANTED-MEN WHO UNDERSTAND DRIVING up chairs, at 255 and 257 Wabash-av. WANTED-CARRIAGE PAINTERS. AT L S. TOW-EB & BKO. 'S, 105 South Clinton-st. WANTED-TWO OR THREE GOOD PAINTER SHERWOOD. WANTED-THREE GOOD COATMAKERS IMME distely; also one coat and one panismaker, to work in shop. Steady work to good hands. Good wages paid. JOHNSTON'S, 42 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOI: QUARRY WORK in Illinois; free fare; 2 good teamsters, 5 farm hands, 25 for city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED-30 MORE GOOD RAILROAD HANDS, to work on the C. B. & Q. R. R., in Iowa. Free fare. Apply at 68 South Canai-st. W. H. McHUGH & CO.

Miscellaneous. WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT articles chromos, stationery, and notions. American Novelty Company, 1e6 State-st.

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WANTED—SALESMAN FOR OUT-DOOR WORK. One that has been used to canvassing for a sewing-machine or life-insurance company; good situation to the right kind of man. Address 8 29, Tribune.

WANTED—A SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK DELIVers where we know his business. Cail at No. 6, Basement, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A MAN WITH \$200 TO JOIN ME equally in a good paying business with large profits; quick sales. 163 and 165 Clark-st., Room K E.

WANTED—TWO STEONG BOYS AT \$3.50 PER week. 197 Washington-1,000 MEN WITH WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — 1,000 MEN WITE
\$25 to \$100 capital; light work and steady employment to right men. 36 Clark-st., Room 5. WANTED—A GOOD BLANK-BOOK SEWER; ONE Who can feed ruling-machine preferred; also a young man who has had two years' experience at ruling. LEROW & BRONSON, 196 Clark-st.

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Domestics.

WANTED-BY A GERMAN FAMILY, GIRL THAT can cook, wash, and iron. 1314 Prairie av., near Twenty-inth-st.

WANTED-A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 1538 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-drus.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR SECOND work and plain sewing in a family of two; references required. 180 South Ashland-av. WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in family of man, wife, and two children. None but thorougu, steady, and well recommended need apply, at lezs Arnoid-st.

work one of the control of the contr My Anteb-First-Class Cook And Laundres: none but those having the best of references need apply. 838 Prairie-av.

Wanteb-A Woman For General House with boy about 10 or 12 preferred. 76 Twenty-fifth-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German or Scandinavism preferred. 410 West Monroe-st. WANTED-GOOD GIBL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 227 Thirty-ninth-st. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND WASHER. MUST teenta-si.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron, at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT FOR general housework in a small quiet family, Scotch or English Protestant preferred. Call at 1139 Forty-first-st., near Langley-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL (ENGLISH) TO DO general housework for a small family; two diningroom girls. 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; ES a week. 136 West Jackson-st. WANTED-A DINING-ROOM GIRL IMMEDIATE-

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM AND chamber girl. 464 West Adams-st. WANTED - FIST-CLASS TRIMMERS. APPLY at O. R. KEITH & CO.'s, corner Wabash-av. and Modroe-st. WANTED-TEN EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES for trimmed hats, at MEYER'S, 135 State-st., Inquire after 6.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TAILORESS ON coais: highest wages paid. Please call at 201 South C.srk.st., Room 2.

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WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby 8 months old and assist in second work. Apply at 1133 Wabash-av. WANTED-NURSE GIRL FOR AFTERNOONS, from 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at 619 West

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, SAWmill, and stone quarries; free fare; go to-night.
E. A. ANGELL, 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED-FOUR GOOD COOKS FOR THE COUNtry; other help for city or country. SI East Van
Buren-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

VANTED-FIGURE OFFICE OFFICE SECOND CARLS. W ANTED-KITCHEN GIRLS, SECOND GIRLS, and dining room girls, for notels and boarding-bouses. Inquire at 397 South State-st., MRS. Raiss. Help for boats and vessels.

Miscelmneous.

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WANTED-A 1 LADY CANVASSERS FOR SELLing new small salable article. Business pleasant and very profitable. Room 5, 147 LaSalle-st.

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A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpeta, etc. Ladles attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 368 State-st. FOR SALE-GRUCERY STORE, STOCK, AND FIX tures, doing a good business, in good location,— 1.012 South Haisted-si. Apply on premises or to P MCHUGH 133 Madison-st. POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE GLUB factory in Davenport. In. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., confidences, 97 Washington-st. \$2.000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A MANU-invested in stock. Here is a rare chance and a fortune, which I will prove to any outliness man. References given and required, curiosity hunters excused. \$40, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK IN a wheleasle grocery by a competent man: astisfactory references. Address S 24. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MARKIED on an in a wholeasle house to degeneral work or any kind of work; best of references. Please address S 26. Tribune office. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18
Vears of age, as assistant bookkeeper, or to do general work in office: has also had experience in the creckery and glassware business; the best of references; wages low. Address 5 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTELS AND CLUBS—AS Ofeirk, steward, or manager in a first-class club, hotel, summer resort, or a partner with money to buy or reut a hotel. Address A. LARAMEE Chicago, Ill.

Or rent a hotel. Address A. LARAMEE Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN
as coachman and make inself generally useful,
wife for general housework; both willing and not afraid
of work; good references. S3. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXgaged during the day would like employment for
the evening hours; charges moderate. Address \$ 27,
Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS Cook or to do general housework. Inquire at 1840 South Dearborn-st., basement. No objection to country; good reference. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, HONEST girl to do second work; is a good seamstress. S 30, Tribune office. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—As Cook; Good washes and from. Apply at Mrs. EDWARD SULLIVAN'S CITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRI to do second work or general housework. Please call at 167 Bushnell-st. call at 167 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family.

Please call at 734 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL, TO
do cooking in a private family, no washing; best
of reference given. Call at 151 Lincoln-av. OF reterence given. Call at 151 Lincoln-av.

LITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

girl to do general housework in small private family; references given. Call at 378 West Pokyst.

LITUATION WANTED-BY A GRIL FROM THE

Kast to do second work: is willing to take charge
of children, or travel, or cook. Please call at No. 328

NOTH Franklin-st.

or children, or traves, or cook. Please call at No. 336
North Franklin-8t.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
Ritchen work or general housework in a small private family; references if required. Call, for two days, at 547 West Kinzle-8t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Scotch woman to cook, wash, and fron in a private family. Call at 51 Ontario-8t., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMon, etly or country. Call at 500 Michigan-av. No
postal-cards accepted.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 OIR. AS
cook and laundress; only a first-class situation deaired; references satisfactory. 145 Twentieth-8t.

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SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WOLKS DY a willing, pleasant girl; is entirely competent; way years references. Call two days at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE GIRL TO do kitchen work in private family; the best of references. Call at 173 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Apply at her last place, 601 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ABSOUTCH PROTEST-drain, young woman to care for an invalid lady, children, or chamber work and sewing; no objection to the country. Apply at present employerks, 321 North Lassalie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Best of city reference. Please call at 874 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a first-class private family; west or North Side preferred; best of references. Please call 476 West Indiana-st. for the week. Scamstresses.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
O dressmaker from Boston by the day: terms, \$2.50;
is a sylvab cutter and splendid trimmer. Address &
D, 207 West Madison-st., Room 28. SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMIL to sew, or with a dressmaker; best of references.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF Sgood Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 196 Milwakee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-ciaes female help of all nationalities abould apply to MES. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCH girl as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; references. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 286 North Clark-St.

Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

Cituation wanted—By an american wondan as companion and nurse for an invalid lady.
Please address E C H, 201 Chestnut-st.

Cituation wanted—By a Lady as Governess; teaches the English branches, French,
Gernian, and music; no objection to travel with a family or leave the city for the summer; references exchanged. Address S 23, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY (GER-man) as cierk or copylst; speaks German and writes both languages, English and German. 41d Wabsah-ay.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 kg. ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANO. A machinery, etc., without removal, and on other securities. W. H. KING, 50 East Madison-st., Room 9.

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A LLEY LOANS MONEY ON FURNITURE, PI-anos, etc., without removal, in sums to suit you, at very lowest rates. 181 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

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A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Pfano., etc., without removal, at lowest raice. C.
B, Wilson, 35 Dearborn-st., Itoom 11.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
A without removal; also on planos and other good
securities. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

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of every description at GOLD-SAID'S Lovan A Bulloa
Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1835. E. C. COLE. 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$2,000, see established 1893. real estate.

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or more at 7 per cent. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Randolph-st. \$10.000 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES; property improved; three and five years; will give 10 per cent; come and see property. OLIVER, itoom 37, 97 Clark-st. \$10.000 TO LOAN ON NO. 1 REAL ESTATE \$50,000 CAN BE LOANED IN KNOX AND warren Counties, on the best farm security, at 8 per cent. No commissions charged to parties furnishing the money best references given: correspondence solicited. H. CHRISMAN, Abingdon, ill.

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579 Michigan-Av., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—
water; also furnished with hot and cold water; also furnished room; table boarders accommodated; east front.

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7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOUNTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board at \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano; day board, \$3.50. West Side.

43 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—FRONT OR BACK
parior or second-story tront alcove room furnished; nice location; moderate terms,

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAB-rison-sts., five blocks south of the Palmer House-to rooms: board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$4 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented vishout board. WINDSOR HOUSE, 31 RAST WASHINGTON-ST.—

E Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$4 per week. Twentyone meal tickets, \$8.50. Tran-tents, \$1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Falmer House—\$1.50 per day; \$6 to \$7 per
week; day-board, \$4.

Miscellaneous

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AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune
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BOARD - PRIVATE FAMILIES AND FIRST-boarders or roomers promptly by calling on us. Kells-ble people only. Keferences. ROOM-KENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribuse Building. DOARD-WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A DE-biraole location on the North Side for a family of two adults. References given and required. Address T 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtieman, wife, and three children on North or
south side in pleasant neighborhood. Address 2 20,
rribane office.

BOARD—BY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER IN PRIvate family south of Twenty-second-st.: Indianasv. preferred. Address 8 48, Tribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe, Engagement of Clara Morris. "Article 47." Afterpoon and ev

Hoeley's Thentre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Comedy of Errors."

Afternoon, "Enoch Arden." Evening, "Miss Mul-

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. ty's Flat Boat "Pinafore."

Academy of Music Halsted street, between Madison and Mon lety-entertainment. Afternoon and evening Exposition Building.

Lake Front, foot of Adams street. Authors' Car

SOCIETY MEETINGS. HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. P. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a regular community of the Lodge to be held at the hall, corner of Halated and Randolph-sts., this (Wennesday) evening at 7 o'clock, for important work and business. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M. CHAS. H. BRADLEY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

The exodus of negroes from Louisian heretofore has been confined to the cotton districts. It has now broken out in the suga districts, and the planters are alarmed less the sugar crop may suffer. Probably the negroes imagine that the sugar crop can stand suffering better than they can.

The bill is now a law-having been passed by the Senate yesterday, and later signed by the Governor—which appropriates \$80,000 to pay for the services of the State militia or other expenses in connection with the labor riots of 1877-'78. The law goes into effect forthwith, the bill having an emergency clause attached. It is time the men were paid, and there is hardly a differ-ence of opinion as to whether they earned their money.

Another victory for the American horse Parole is recorded in the cable dispatches this morning. It has long been a theory with leading turf patrons and horse-owners in America that the racers of renown on this side of the water are fully the equals, if not the superiors, of the cracks of the European Parole with entire ease will go far to strengthen this theory and encourage Amer-ican breeders to hope for substantial results in future trials with the English thorough-

Some of the reasons which urged the Rus sian Government to the course it has taken with regard to the Nihilists are more than shadowed forth by the telegrams from that quarter of the globe this morning. It appears that there are some 19,000 active, persistent revolution-ists now enrolled under the Nihilist banner, and that many thousand sympathizers only await the signal to join in any undertaking looking to what they are pleased to term the amelioration of their present political condition. They have their black or rather red list containing the names of 200 prominent officials who are to fall by the hand of the assassin in the event of the failure of the Government to comply with the Nihilist demands. The on is daily growing more serious many persons affiliating with the plotters being found in high official positions.

the Democratic members of the House Com mittee on Elections that it would not be judicions to undertase the unseating of the two Republican members from Iowa districts whose seats are contested on the ground that the election in October was void, and the seating of the Democratic contest ants, who contrived to have, respectively 172 and 250 votes east for them in Novem ber. This is precisely what was done in the case of the Colorado contest, and to seat the two Iowa Democratic contestants would be no grosser outrage than was the seating of PATTERSON and the ousting of BELFORD. But since the increase of the Democratic majority in the House is the chief consideration with the Committee, the ingenious Springer is said to have contrived a plan which will accomplish that result and at the same preserve an outward appearance of fairness. It is proposed that the Committee shall report declaring all the Iowa seats vacant, and require a special election to fill the vacancies. This plan would have the advantage of keeping several Republican seats empty during the extra session, and is therefore the one likely to be adopted.

Senstor David Davis, of Illinois, sometimes classed as an Independent, but invaria-bly found to be a Democrat when party questions are to be voted on, yesterday gave his views on the pending Army bill in a speech of considerable length and of a ponderous gravity befitting a graduate from the Supreme Bench. The speech was evidently prepared with great care, and designed to attract notice and command respect as a sort of judicial utterance reproved above the plane of mere partisan politics; but it proved to be the speech of a thorough partisan, and as such will fall far short of the intended effect. Judge Davis can see no reason why the country should be disquieted by a political debate calculated to revive the hatred and malice en-gendered by the War; and he can see but one way to end the debate and

store quiet that is, by the abject surrender of the Republicans to the coercion and bulldozing of the unrepentant Confederates and States'-Rights Bourbons. The compromise he suggests is, not that the ont the Government, and perthese political measures to come before Congress as distinct propositions, but that the Republicans shall make absolute concession of all their principles. As an arbitrator Judge Davis is not a success, and his services will not be required by the Republican party in this contest.

The news from Zululand once more grows exciting. On the 20th of March the Zulus attacked the English column under Col. Wood in great numbers, but were defeated with heavy loss in a hand-to-hand fight. On the 4th inst. the Zulus under command of the Chief who led them at Isandula attacked Lord CHELMSFORD's relief column with 11,000 men. The fight was a desperate one, but the Zulus were again defeated with heavy loss and driven back. The column then pushed on and relieved Col. Prasson and his force, who have been shut up at Ekowe so long. Unless the Boers in the Transvaal should rise, these two victories will go far towards ending the Zulu war. The Boers, however, appear to be on the rampage, as they threaten to invest Pretoria and detain Sir Bartle Frene as a hostage unless their demands are complied with. As the trouble with the Zulus originally arose from his in-capacity, and the English Government is in doubt what to do with him, it might solve the problem by letting the Boers keep him.

The proceedings of the Colored Convention which adjourned on Monday after a session of several days at New Orleans indicated so plainly the determination of the negroes at some not far distant day to leave Louisiana for a country where the shotgun is not the principal argument during polit ical campaigns that the necessity of some action to avert the wholesale exodus is now beginning to be very generally recognized. Yesterday at the Constitutional Convention the feeling of anxiety at the prospect of a labor famine took the form of a resolution, offered and laid over for consideration to-day, declaring most positively that there is no ground for the reports that legislation is contemplated by the Convention that will restrict the rights and injuriously affect the welfare of the colored people, but that, on the contrary, no right or privilege now accorded to them shall be in any manner abridged. Such a proceeding as the proposed pledge is a curiosity in the annals of podies of this character, and the fact that it should be thought necessary to officially assure the colored people that there is no cause for alarm on their part suggests the inference that but for the threatened exodus there might indeed have been cause for alarm.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION. The new Constitution framed at Sacra mento in March last, and which will be voted upon on the 7th of next month, is now the overshadowing topic of political discussion in California. The newspapers are levoting even more attention to it than they ordinarily do to a Presidential canvass, and, s the political parties do not take any partisan attitude, the fight is all the more niscellaneous and interesting. We have already given some of the salient points of the new instrument in THE TRIBUNE, but as the election is now close at hand, we may refer to them again to familiarize its readers with the issues at stake. As compared with the present Constitution, it is very radical and sweeping. The principal change in the leclaration of rights is a clause which provides that in civil actions three-fourths of oreigners of the white race and of Africa lescent, eligible to become citizens, may have the same property rights as native orn citizens. The suffrage clause is oticeable in that it debars the Chines from ever exercising the principles of an elector. In the Legislative Department it

will secure attention to business and public conomy, as it reduces both the pay and the time. It proposes to fix the pay permanently at \$8 per day, and that "no pay shall be llowed to members for a longer time than sixty days," and that "no bill shall be introduced in either House after the expiration of ninety days from the commencement of the first session, nor after fifty days after the ommencement of each succeeding session. Such a provision might well be entitled a provision to expedite the public business The same article also forbids any appropriation to any school, church, or charity, supported by a religious denomination; also to any corporation of any description; it also empowers the Legislature to regulate and limit telegraph, gas, storage, and wharfage charges; and makes lobbying a felony. The article on education makes the public school system include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature, or by municipal or district authority, but the school revenue is to be applied solely to the support of the primary and grammar schools. The University of California is made a public trust, and it is a noticeable feature of this clause that no person can be debarred admission to any of its departments on account of sex. The article on corporations makes the Directors or Trustees of corporations liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated, and forbids any corporation from issuing stock or bonds except for money paid, labor done, or property actually received, and de-clares all fictitious stock void. The revenue and taxation provisions have been given in detail in THE TRIBUNE and commented upon. The nineteenth article is devoted to the Chinese, and is very sweeping in character, though not annecessarily so. It empowers the Legislature to protect the State from the contagious diseases of these aliens; forbids any corporation to employ them; forbids their employment upon any public work except as a punishment for crime; and de clares that as Coolieism is a form

any more Chinese after the adoption of the Constitution. These comprise the salient points of the new Constitution. As we have already said. the division upon these issues does not seem to be made by political parties. Some strong Republicans favor the new Constitution and some oppose it, and Democrats are ranged on both sides. The bankers, capitalists, and heavy corporations and conservative people are opposed to it, while the laborers, mechanics, farmers, and miners are in favor of it. The agricultural districts are suppos

of human slavery, all contracts for Coolie labor shall be void. The Legislature is also

anthorized to delegate all necessary power

to the incorporated cities and towns to place

the Chinese within certain limits, and also

to provide the necessary legislation to

prohibit the introduction into California of

that San Francisco will pile up a majority of tunes and weaknesses of humanity. Divor 5,000 for it. To ascertain the opinion of the people, the editor of the Caroniels recently ssed letters to the various Postmasters of the State asking for the sentiment of the people in their localities. Three hundred twenty-five replies were received, and from the tenor of these replies the Chronicle prints a tabulated estimate of the vote of the State by counties, which makes the ma-jorities for the Constitution 27,700 and those against 2,500, thus giving it a round major ity of over 25,000. From such a statemen it would appear certain that the new Consti tution will be adopted, and that the people of California in their contest with the huge and powerful corporations of that State will win no uncertain victory.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION. We have received from a responsible mer-cantile house in this city a letter showing how the railroads, when they can, discrimi nate against this city in the matter of freights. Here is the letter, omitting the name, which is not essential to the under-

standing of the matter: To the Editor of The Tribune. April 22. -We learn on reliable au thority that freight has been shipped and is being snipped to St. Paul from New York at 45 cents, fourth class, while Chicago is held to the rack at cents, same class. From Chicago to St. Paul same class, is 25 cents—a difference, you will per ceive, in favor of St. Paul from New York of 2 cents per 100 pounds. We have noticed with pleasure your fight for Chicago's interests es. railway corporations, and hope you will be able at to expose this injustice as to compel transporta ion companies to give Chicago a fair chance. Al that Chicago merchants ask is an even chance We will look out for the rest.

This letter presents two points of discrin ination, that practiced by the New York roads on freights between that city and Chicago, and the other, that practiced by the local roads between this city and St Paul. The rate to Chicago from New York is 40 cents, and from Chicago to St. Paul is 25 cents, or a total of 65 cents. The diserimination is, therefore, 20 cents, or, allowing for a reduction on longer distances, it is a discrimination of at least 15 cent That is a joint discrimination, or one in which the Eastern and Western roads unite against this city. The 45 cents from New York to St. Paul are divided between the Eastern and the Western roads, the Western road receiving 15 cents only for hauling Easter freights from this city to St. Paul, while i demands 25 cents for hauling the sam freight shipped at Chicago to the same point No matter how the transaction and the rate may be divided, the discrimination against Chicago remains, and both roads are partie

The roads leading from Chicago to the West ought to comprise a system distinct from those leading hence to the East. The most liberal and perfect exchanges and cooperation between the roads running east and those running west ought to exist, but nevertheless the Western roads represent a Western constituency. Their constituents are the producers of the great States west and south of the lakes. In that region which these roads supply is a population now numbering many millions, and rapidly reaching to a majority of the population of the whole country. The interest of all these roads is that of the people whose business they perform; the roads are to prosper or fail, rise and fall, grow rich and powerful, or pass into bankruptcy and ruin, with the people by whom they are fed and supported. The cities of the Northwest are part of its great productive machinery, and in the prosperity of these cities is largely involved the prosperity of the railroad system of the West. When road leading west from Chicago notifies the people along its line that when they buy cent more for transportation than if they purchase the same goods at the Atlantic, the Western roads are practically laboring gainst their own constituents, and breaking own the most profitable because always the most unfailing of all railroad business, the

local traffic. We are aware that many of the Western roads are practically owned by the same persons at the East who control the Eastern roads, and that the operators at the East are thus enabled to make what rates they please and what divisions they may think proper. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that respect for public opinion and public interest cannot safely be disregarded. Railroad corporations have already suffered heavily because of their defiance of public interests. The interests of every railroad company in the land just now can be best promoted by perfect fairness in their treatment of all localities. It is not the rate of freight that creates popular discontent so much as the wanton abuses of the management of the roads, whereby regulations which should be purely of a business char acter are made to punish and damage certain points and in the interest of others. It is this which intensifies popular feeling in its hostility to railroad management, and this way of doing business invariably in the end proves more unprofitable to the corporations than would the fair and honest mode of

dealing with the public. BUFFIANISM AT THE BAR A few days ago in one of our courts, during the trial of a case, a lady witness, after giving her testimony, was subjected to a sharp cross-examination. In the course of this the following remarks were made by counsel, witness, and the Court:

Counsel- "Do you know, etc. ?" Witness-"I know a Mr. —, but I don't know that his first name is HENRY." Counsel—"Does he wear eye-glasses?"
Witness—"Yes, sir."
Counsel—"Does this Mr. ——sing in the choir?"

Witness-"I don't know about that. He belongs to the same lodge that I belong to." Counsel- " When did you see him last?" Witness-"I haven't been to the lodge within a nonth, and haven't seen him in that time." Counsel-"I don't want to know anything about The Court- "You must treat the witness respect-

character of the witness." The Court-"It makes no difference, if she is the vilest woman in the city. She is entitled to re-

spect, and she shall have it in my court. We have omitted all names, as it not our purpose to comment on this proceeding with any special reference to the parties engaged in it. We wish to call the attention of the public generally to the fact that there is at least one Judge in the land who has the manliness and self-respect to protect a witness from the abuse and ruffianism which are too commonly practiced at the Bar. There are members of the Bar who pride themselves upon their ability, and the success with which they can bully, browbeat, insult, alarm, and terrify witnesses, and in certain classes of cases this ability for this kind of work finds additional employment because of its questionable character. This manner of examining witnesses is especially relished by those persons who habitually hang around the courts, feasting upon the

cases, and criminal trials generally furnish broad fields for the legal bully to practice his peculiar tacties under the protection of prosional license as a lawyer. Why a man who is a lawyer should be allowed to insult and asperse a witness called on to testify in a court of justice is one of those anomalie which are frequent in the so-called science of the law. Parties to a suit are protected by their respective counsel and by from the introduction of illegal testimony and from any inferences or suggestions that are not warranted by the laws and rules of evidence. A witness who has no interest in the case, who has had the misfortune to have in some way become acquainted with some circumstance relating to the matter in controversy, and who is dragged away from his business or his home to dance attendance in a court-room crowded, perhaps, with loafers and criminals, seems to be considered a fair target for the abuse and slander by word and innuendo of whatever legal blackguard may have a voice in the case. This practice is o old standing, but is permitted, if not sanctioned, in no courts except those where the proceedings are conducted in the English language. The Bar seems to consider it a sacred privilege, as sacred as any that was secured by Magna Charta, and the propensity to exercise it seems to be as general among the profession as is blackguardism an ruffianism,-no more and certainly no less. There is no more difficulty in being a gen tleman at the Bar than there is in being a gentleman in any other profession or walk of life. Indeed, the knowledge of the law, and the conservatism which assumes that every man has rights which cannot be violated, ought to act as a restraint upon even those members of the Bar who are naturally and instinctively ruffians and cowards. Perhaps the training and study of the profession exercise some restraint of this character, and that were it not for these the vulgar menace and cowardly assaults upon witnesses would be even more numerous than they are. Let us be thankful, therefore, that the thing which is so disgraceful as i s is not as bad as it might be if the black guards in the profession were not laboring under the restraints which their study of the

law has placed upon them. Nevertheless the fact exists that a man or woman who is compelled to attend a court to give testimony is in danger of being addressed in language, assailed by suggestions, smirched with thinly-disguised inpuendoes, and openly denounced, in a manner hat would not be tolerated at an ordinarily decent prize fight or permitted in the vilest of the slums of the city. A witness whose only offense is the obedience paid to the subpoena of the Court has to stand up before motley crowd of genteel loafers and regale the audience with answers to all manner of questions having no other purpose than to personally defame, humiliate, confuse, and intimidate the witness, each question being emphasized by the ill-suppressed snicker of the filthy crowd eagerly catching the salacious import of the vulgar ruffian who, as counsel, is thu permitted to abuse his office. A respectable nan or honest and modest woman in court as a witness must submit to this or enter into a wordy conflict with the ruffian at the Bar. If a witness refuse to answer an impertinent and insolent question, the refusal is hailed as a confession of whatever filth was implied in the question, and the pitch glories n having defiled something. We are not drawing on the imagination. We are stating

what is only an every-day occurrence. In view of the shameless extent to which the license of abuse of witnesses is carried at the Bar by men professing to be lawyers sions, and yet naturally and instinctively blackguards and rufflans, we believe that our readers will rejoice with us that at least one Judge in one court in this broad land is equal to the dignity of his office, and has ruled that a witness in that court, no matter who the witness may be, shall be treated with respect so long as that Judge occupied

### THE GERMAN TARIFF

The revenues of the German Empire havng, as a consequence of the general deression of trade, greatly fallen off, and the Empire having been also subjected to great loss because of its attempt to sell its silver coinage and purchase gold, the Government has, after long deliberation, adopted the scheme of a protective tariff. The main tems in the new tariff as matured by the Federal Council, and as it will substantially be adopted by the Reichstag, are the following, The German "mark" is about equal to 24 cents American money, and a kilogramme is equal to 2 1-5 pounds avoirdupois:

"Raw cotton, free; cotton-yarn, single twist ac ording to numbers, from 12 to 36 marks per 100 kilor, that is, from \$2.48 to \$8.04 per 220 pounds. The other grades of cotton twist range higher in proportion. Sewing thread is to pay 70 marks, or \$16.80, per 100 kilos or 220 pounds. Cotton cloths, 80 marks per 100 kilos; jaconet, muslins, etc., 200 marks per 100 kilos. Lead ree; in printing-types or rolled, 3 marks per 10 kilos. Brooms, brushes, etc., 4 marks per 100 kilos. Iron (per 100 kilos), pig, 1 mark; rolled iron. 14 marks; castings, 24 marks; rough axes, hammers, files, etc., 6 marks; knives, scissors, etc., 24 marks; sewing needles, pens, and guns. 00 marks. Grain (per 100 kilos), wheat, oats husked fruit, 1 mark; rye, barley, and buckwheat, ½ mark; malt, 1 1-5 marks; seeds, 3 marks; hops, 20 marks. Glassware, from 3 marks for green hollow glass, 8 marks for table glass, 24 marks for polished, 30 marks for colored or silvered glass. Horse-hair goods (per 100 kilos), 48 marks. Hides and skins, raw, free. Furniture, 10 marks; ornamented goods of wood, 20 marks; uphoistered furniture, 40 marks. Musical instruments of all material, 30 marks per 100 kilos. Locomotives and other machinery, 8 marks. Railway carriages, 6 per cent, Carriages and sleighs, 150 marks each. India rub ber and gutta percha goods, coarse, 40 marks per 100 kilos; fine goods, 60 marks. Clothes (per 100 kilos)—Silk, 900 marks; half silk, 450 marks; under-linen, 150 marks; silk hats, 300 marks; felt 150 marks; ladies' hats, trimmed, 1 mark each Wrought copper in bars or plates, 14 marks per 100 kilos; in plutes or wire, 28 marks. Watches, per 100 kilos, 600 marks. Leather and leather goods, from 24 to 40 marks per 100 kilos. Liner and linen goods (per 100 kilos), from 3 marks 15 marks on yarn; thread, 36 marks; drilling, from 10 to 36 marks; colored, 60 marks; thread lace, 600 marks. Candles, 15 marks per 100 kilos. Beer, 48 marks; spirits, 48 marks; vinegar, 8 marks; wine and must, 24 marks; butter and cheese, 20 marks; fresh meat, 12 marks; fish, 3 marks; tobac in all forms, 100 marks; sugar, 30 marks-a!l per 00 kilos. Petroleum and mineral oils, 6 marks Silk goods, 600 marks; mixed with cotton, etc. 300 marks. Soaps, 30 marks. Perfumery, 100 marks. Playing-cards, 60 marks. Coal, fre kilos. Live-stock-Horses, asses, cows, 6 mark per head; oxen, 20 marks; sheep, 1 mark. loths, etc., from 12 to 50 marks, Wools-Raw

The old tariff has been enlarged as to number of articles, and has been made highy protective. The duty on petroleum ha been doubled, and the increase is expected to give 12,000,000 marks or \$3,000,000 more evenue. Tea, which was taxed 48 marks, is now taxed 100; the duty on coffee has also been increased. The duty on iron has been of the whole State, for the reason that the

new, while the tax on butter and cheese has To those familiar with our tariff and its compound system of taxation, the German

style of taxing everything by weight is emi-nently simple. It admits of no fraud; locomotives and floss silk are alike taxed by weight. In a few instances the tax is levied as on live stock, at so much per head. The Custom-House officer has only to ascertain the kind of goods, as for instance whether i is made of iron, wood, copper, cotton, silk or linen, and then weigh the articles which are to be taxed at so much per pound. Our statesmen have never system as that. On the article of cotto cloth the Custom-House officer has to count the number of threads in a square inch, test the whiteness of the cloth, to ascerta what the value of that cloth was at the pla of its foreign manufacture, and then proceed to tax it so much per square yard and so much ad valorem in addition. Our experts in Congress have not yet been able to understand how to levy a tax on sugar by the pound. They unite the elements weight, color, and value, instead of the simple mode of putting the hogshead on the cales and finding how many pounds there are in it. The Germans, however, are troubled with none of these perplexities; they tax beer, and brandy, and petroleum, as well as wheat, pig-fron, tobacco, watches, and firewood by weight, so much per 100

The German tariff will have an effect upor

readstuffs and other foods, cotton goods,

hardware, cutlery, woodenware, and some other articles of American manufacture. As the tariff is increased for the purpose of enabling the German manufacturers to exact higher prices for their goods at home, the American goods will probably go in as be fore, and the Germans will find that, while the price of food will be increased to them, in the long run "Protection will not protect," and that while by adding to th cost of German production the export trade of that country will fall off, the Yankee and other foreigners will still be able to carry their goods into Germany and sell them It is one of the peculiar results of Protection that it never protects when it is wanted; that while all Germany will have to pay more for bread and mea and petroleum, and for wine and hardware and for all iron, linen, and cotton goods, the foreign articles will not be excluded, but will be sold there just the same. The new tariff will increase the cost of living al through the Empire, and, as each person will be able to purchase less from his limited neans, the consumption of all articles of home or foreign production must decline proportionately. Protection, therefore, which s a novel thing to the present generation of Germany, will soon be found to be nothing more nor less than a reduction of the quanti ty of all articles which the means of the German people now enable them to purchas annually,-that is, they will, to the extent of the production, be able to get so much less of everything for their money.

Possibly one of the good things that will

grow out of this colored exodus now going

on is, that it may help to settle the Chines

mestion without a violation of our treats

obligations, and without forcing the almond eved individual to seek a resting-place else where. The Chinaman is as proverbial for his industry as he is for his long queue and love of rice, and a recent letter from Sar Francisco asserts that there is not an idle man of that nationality now in California He possesses two distinguishing and eminent characteristics that will make him very pop-ular in the South as a hewer of wood and poverty-stricken white class of that section, to-wit (1), that he likes to work for small pay and (2) he doesn't want to meddle in political affairs. John would much prefer to steal than to vote, and he would gladly stay at home and wash and iron, or perform any manual labor assigned him, sooner than to talk politics and vote the regular Democratic ticket. The pegro's enfranchisement has thus far been little else than a farce and a burlesque, and the evidence taken by the TELLER Committee amply demonstrates the firm resolve of the white people of the South to control public affairs down there at all hazards and at any cost. The negro cannot live in many sections in peace and vote a ticket opposed to the regular Democratic article, and if he values the right of suffrage at all and wishes to exercise it, he must find a place where bulldozing and intimidation and all that sort of thing is unknown. He has fairly tested his right to have a voice in public affairs in accordance with the laws and the constitutional amendments relating to the people of color since Emancipation Day, and we all know how he has been cheated at all points, and deprived of every privilege bestowed upon him. And now if a large proportion of the colored people have resolved to immigrate and find a more congenial nome, no one can blame them, -the only wonder being that they did not begin to 'move on" long ago. The white race in the South are of that class who would rather 'rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and they have a natural liking for politics. A colored man with a ballot in his hand (unless t is a Democratic ticket) will be forever in his way, and there will be no end of trouble. There is the old prejudice of race and color. the old sore in the memory of the changed condition of affairs when Sambo was a chatel with a certain cash value, and the white man was the owner and lord of body and soul. The average Southern man is naturally barbarous and cruel to the negro as the result of 200 years of oppression practiced upon his colored brother, and it is an utter impos sibility for him to treat the colored man as an equal, for an equal he is not, neither in education, intelligence, sagacity, nor ability to control in public affairs. But the Chinaman may take the negro's place on the plan tation as a domestic servant and escape the insults and ill-treatment that has been bestowed upon the former without stint or limit. The exchange may do them both good. Perhaps the Chinamen may become skillful in raising cotton and sugar, and never go to the polls, while the lazy white men sit in the shade of the corner grocery, drinking poor whisky, whittling pine sticks, and talking politics.

It is of little consequence that FRANK E NEVINS was unjustly, and as we think illegally, imprisoned in the Sangamon County Jail without having been accused, much less tried and convicted, of having been guilty of any crime, -we say it is of little consequence because it was Mr. NEVINS who was imposed upon, and it is of still less importance that he was representing THE CHICAGO TRIBUNI at the State Capital. But his incarc ratio increased 25 per cent. The tax on grain is | unjust punishment that has been inflicted

on him by a spiteful and revengeful matity of one branch of the law making pow Illinois may be meted out in a still mo vindictive degree to any other citizen who may be called before one of the legislative committees. Undoubtedly the right has always been held to be inherent in both uses of Parliament and in both branche of Congress to punish for contempt or breach of privilege, and a State Legislature, being a weak imitation of Congress, it has also been assumed that to punish for contempt was likewise one of its undispute prerogatives. Even the Common Councils of some of the large cities in the United States have fancied themselves endowed with this questionable authority, on the theory that they possessed the legislative function, and therefore could exercise all the privileges belonging to such bodies. Some years ago the Common Council of the City of Boston undertook to punish a witness for contempt of its authority, but Chief-Justice Gnay, in the decision read with the approbation of the full Bench, entitled West come vs. The Common Council of the City of Boston, held that the right to imprison for contempt was not conferred upon a Board of Aldermen nor upon a County Board of Supervisors merely because suc organizations had the power to clean th streets by levying a tax for that purpose, or because they were empowered to change the name of Mary Ann Smith to Jane Maria Brown. The personal liberty of the citizen is too sacred a thing to be made the sport of a lot of ignorant and vicious fellows who happen to be clothed with a little brief authority by some inscrutable decree of Providence, or-which is much nore likely-by a constituency who took hem on trust and got badly cheated in the rade. And we think that it is now high ime that this old traditional parliamenta privilege was passed in review by the Supreme Court, and so far as either branch of a State Legisla ture is concerned, it ought to be restricted to a limit more compatible

they might get a large majority of the people of Illineis in the lock-up. The Parisian wits are having much merrin ver M. RENAN'S particularization of the appearance of St. PAUL as a man with "a small pald head, pale face, thick beard, aquiline n and piercing eyes, with black eyebrows meeting over the nose." M. MEZIERES, in welcoming him to the Academy, rallied him upon the de scription, and remarked "Nobody had known St. PAUL so intimately, and M. SCERER must be right in alleging that you have seen RENAN, however, boldly defended his portrait, and in a letter to the Debats cites the following authorities: "The Acts of Theela, written by an Asiatic priest 100 years after the Apostle's death, and evidently based on tradition; a passage fr the dialogue Philopatris, Nicephore, St. PAUL own words in seventeen passages in Corinthians and one in Galatians." The texts relied upon by M. RENAN are I. Cor., il., 1 and 3; 7 and 8; II. Cor., i., 8 and 9; x., 1, 2, and 10; xi., 6 and 30; xii., 5, 7, 9, and 10; and Gal., iv., 13 and 14. The "thorn in the flesh" entioned in one of the texts he declares t have been rheumatism.

with the progress of the age and the spirit

and genius of our free institutions. If the majority of either branch of the Legislature

can imprison an innocent man thirteen days, they can imprison a thousand men a hundred

days, or possibly if they knew and appreci-ated the contempt universally felt for them,

The Vicksburg Herald, one of the fairest and most intelligent newspapers in the South, exenator in Mississipplis to be made the occa ion of an open Issue between the Bourbon an the Conservative wings of the Democratic party in that State. The Republican party in the outh being now dead, the Democratic party can afford to divide on this issue. For itself the Herald prefers the Conservative wing of the party, some of the articles of whose creed are ne following: "No bulldozing; fair honest support of the National Government: liberal labor laws; prompt punishment of orline; economy in public expenditures, and deelopment of all the resources of the State. It will be a great day for Mississipoi when this programme secures the approval of the people The Louisville Courier-Journal opposes the

nomination of HENDRICKS for President beause this would signify that he had done some thing which TILDEN ought to have done, which s not the truth. To this the New York World replies that the nomination of HENDRICKS might have a different meaning. It might nean that he has not done something which TILDEN has done. For further particulars in-quire of the POTTER Committee. The World is partly right. HENDRICKS has not falsified his income returns, or wrecked railroads, or atapher-dispatches. But he has straddled more consecutive fences in a given number of con secutive hours than TILDEN ever did.

Scully having stopped, Madame Anderson has resumed walking—the latter in Cincinnati. Her new task is an attempt to accomplish 804 miles in 536 consecutive hours, walking a mile and a half at the commencement of each hour. She is much more likely to succeed in this than n her foolish attempt to walk 2,000 quarter miles in periods of 10 minutes each in Chicago. Her failure in this city doubtless convinced her of the wisdom of trying something easier next time. The attendance in Cincinnati has been large, and both press and public have treated the unfortunate woman kindly.

favors the proposition to build a tunnel under the Detroit River at Rocky Point causes some lismay at Detroit; but the newspapers there try to put a good face on the affair. The Free Press says Detroit must and will have a tunnel, whether one is built at Rocky Point or not. Detroit is not interested, the Free Press says wisely, in having through freight go by way of hat city, but she is interested in being on a creat national highway, so that in her own reight charges she can enjoy the benefits of it.

Jo BLACKBURN will no doubt be grateful to he World for tracing his connection with Lord BLACKBURN of Killeam, though JOSEPH has not certainly had anything to do with the family ince 1590, and then only by presumptive dence such as is shown in the possession of the ame. But it would have helped "rough and tough old Jo" if these facts had been made known during the Speakership canvass. About 4,500 colored persons have passed

brough St. Louis during the last three months on their way from the South to Kansas and Colorado. The whole number is not large in iew of the fact that there are about 3,995,000 still in the South. If the movement were to stop now, it would have no significance. It is the apprehension that it will not stop which makes the "exodus," so-called, noteworthy. The reconciliation of TALMAGE and HATEL

WAY seems to be complete, and, the public is curious to know more about the secret protocol which was the basis of their understanding. Did it specify whether TALMAGE was corr when he called HATHAWAY a liar, or whether HATHAWAY told the truth when he called TAL-MAGE a liar, or whether they both told ruth of each other, and were both liars ?

All the energies of the TH.DEN more organ of Chicago are now devoted to persuad-ing itself and the public that it still lives. It already exhibits premonitory symptoms of an early dissolution.

JUSTIN McCARTHY is said to be the first mar who eyer stepped directly from the reporters'

rellery to the floor of the House of Ca Not that he was a reporter. He wrote the Parliamentary leaders for the Daily News, and, like other leader-writers of their class, had a regular scat in the reporters' gallery. It is said, by the way, that Mr. McCarthy's new book, a The way, that Mr. MCCASTHY's new book, a The History of Our Own Times," is already in its sixth edition. He enters l'atliament as a Home-Ruler, out he has belonged to that party from his youth apward; so writes Mr. SMALLEY.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of Gran for 1884, saying that, if there is the same popular demand for him then that there is now in will be nominated and elected. The Globe Dem. hension to two or perhaps more terms of GRANT. We should like to know precisely what its position is on the question of GRANT to

Mr. McKintary, of Ohio, is winning com mendations from all sorts of men for his iant speech in the House and his very satisfactory bout with Mr. BLACKBURN, MCKINLE is a rising young member. He took one session to get ready, but now he seems to be charge

The Authors' Carnival, it is reported, thin out noticeably on washing and ironing days when the costumes had to be taken out and aired. It is not everybody who has two sets of knee breeches, or more than one pair of ilk stockings, or a superfluity of ruffles

Ex-Congressman RAINEY is advised by Philadelphia Times to go to Kansas and gror up with the emigrees.

#### PERSONALS

Parole will now lecture.

Tennyson gets \$15 a line for his poetry. The Russian bear has heedlessly walks nto a hornet's nest.

The Princess Louise hangs pictures from we nails by a silvered cord. It is high time that Mr. Tilden paid his in come tax. Reform is necessary. It is suddenly discovered that the favorite son of the South is the son of Ham.

Solovieff's head sits so lightly on his houlders that he's afraid to sneeze. Parole didn't drink champagne, and there was nothing the matter with his stor Chief Moses is said to resemble Henry

Ward Beecher, but we hope it is not true

The inkstand used by the poet Longfellow once belonged to Samuel Taylor Colerid Lord Chelmsford ought to buy Parole for ervice in his masterly retreats in South A Sitting Bull has become a British subject. and will soon supersede Lord Chelmsford.

"Birdie" Bell was so deeply grieved at her poor shooting that, poor thing, she is dying a broken heart. The Brooklyn Presbytery is a great fighter, and perhaps it would take the contract to the

he Zulus for England. A public dinner will be given at Syracus n honor of President White before his

The American mules which England is buying are hardly fast enough for the English Genrals in time of danger.

The Indiana man who ate twenty-four boiled goose eggs in thirty minutes, should have had the Berlin mission.

England is buying up a large number of mules, and her war policy, perhaps, is to give esc Zulu forty acres and a mule. George Macdonald, the eloquent preaches and distinguished novelist, has been in poor bealth since the death of his son Maurice,

The Queen of the Belgians is very fond of dogs, and carries one always which is arrayed in oat of the same color as her dress. Birds of a feather sometimes don't fock together. Blackburn speaks contemp the editor of the Okalona Southern Stat

Herr Krupp has one of the finest countrysents in Germany. Herr Krupp is the great non-maker, and whose voice is all for war. Gen. Mite won't marry the other midg Lucis Zarate, and perhaps he wants to marry the widow Oliver. Of two evils choose the least,

In London it is a penal offense to throw orange peel on the sidewalk. It is their American trade, we suppose, that keeps London cork-leg factories running.

The dispatches say that St. Louis at ed to commit suicide the other day. Cause, we sup-pose, disappointment on account of having less

ulation than Chicago. It is said that Paul Boyton has lost twenty pounds since he started down the Mississippi, and is very thin; but we suspect that such stories are told to discourage alligators.

If Julia Smith had married when she ought to have married she might have celebi ber golden wedding several years ago, We ter now she will never celebrate it.

An Eastern paper has an article on "Girls Who Grow Up to Be Men." It might be regarded as a sly attack on Gail Hamilton, perhaps, if we could conceive of her as ever being a girl.

Proclamation of the President, in His I ecutive Order, Calling the People to De Honor to a Noble Man-The Funeral order was issued this afternoon: EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22. - The

Executive Massion, April 22.—The President, in making public announcement of the death at Mai, -Gen. John A. Dir, which occurred during last aight in the City of New York, desires to commend to the attention of the people of the country the great public services invertible long and eventful life of the country the great public services through the long and eventful life of the minent citizen and patriotic record of his military services, both in his early youth and advanced age. Appropriate honors will be paid to his memory under direction of the War Department, of which he was at an important period the head, and it is recommended to his fellow-citizens to participate in a general token of respect to his worth as a private citizen, and to his emment services as Senator of the United States, Minister to France, and Governor of the States of New York.

New York, April 22.—The funeral of Gen. Dix takes place Thursday, at Trinity Church. The pall-bearers will be the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thurlow Weed, Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Gov. Morgan, Gens. Cullum and Rathbone, John J. Cisco, Charles O'Conor, and A. A. Low. The remains will be placed temporarily in the lamily vault in Trinity churchyard.

STRICKEN BLIND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—This morning William Mackey, a laborer, aged 50 years, while walking down Randoiph street approaching the dock, suddenly fell in a fit, and lay on the side walk, apparently in great agony. In this co tion he was discovered by Patroiman Menhan, who assisted him to his feet, when he started to walk away. To the surprise of himself as well as the officer, he stumbled and fell again. Thinking the man had not sully recovered, the officer questioned him, and found that the poor fellow was arricken with total blindness. The man was assisted to his residence, and at last accounts had not recovered his airlit. Previous to his attack Mackey was in possession of excellent eyesiglit.

WALL STREET.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna
NEW YORK, April 22.—Stock speculation con

NEW YORK, April 22.—Stock speculation continues active to-dar, but there was no excitement, the bulls not showing their intentions. Nearly all classes of speculative shares, indeed, were lower, and no movement was made to rus up special stocks. The older stocks were heavy, notably those of the Vanderbilt properties. This may have been caused in part ny the general gossip about a new Southern branch line by way of the Wahash, which would injure the business of the Northern trunk lines. Walash, under pressure, advanced 23%, with sales of 27.000 shares, making a sort of support to the rumors, which could be traced to nothing reliable.

CINCINNATI, April 22.-Peckover, Moore & Co., dealers in stoves, made an assignment to day. Liabilities not known.

The Town of Eu Destroy

CONFLAC

A Loss of About lars, with Sm Commendable Efforts

Exposed to the EUREK SAN FRANCISCO. Api Nev., broke out shortly 10th in the rear portion large frame building on ning through Buel to Sp A heavy gale was blow The fire spread wit

streets and Main street

spending its force the

adobe boarding-house, of solidated Mining Works. Not a building is let area save Paxton & Co. mel's stone job office. The fire crossed Buel ment, the Eldorado Bus. This doomed the east a The firemen made a gr up the thoroughfare, dr with a flood of water, inch step by step, unit reached, and the dang

quarter.
The total loss is now s1,000,000, on which the si,000,000, on which to insurance, distributed in large number of compa-among the larger indi-Among the larger indi-seph Mendez, \$15,000; Eu Bonnetti & Morgantin Co., \$25,000; W. P. Ho Lantonschlager, \$18,000 George Thocher, \$20,000 J. S. Whitton, \$20,000. by a fall of snow, which among the houseless shelter was temporarily material for which was the San Francisco Relief stores mostly escaping Relief movements were in San Francisco, Sacra

and other towns. Money to the amoun been already forwarded, blankets, mattresses, etc. A number of entertain AT BRAIDW

Special Dispatch
JOLIET, Ill., April 22.been learned here of a di out over \$20,000 worth o The fire commenced in Hotel, situated immediat wood House. The supp caused by some children near neighborhood, which stuff around the pig-house ing briskly southeast at th the fire and blew directly connected with the hotel. at once, and it was but a at work, but as soon as flames it was seen that the Home (saloon), just acrowalker's saloon and be ribs, and the Ch Bepot were bound ruin, because of the brisk If the coal chutes went, t street must inevitably go was therefore bent on savi with its salvation lay the pushess part of the c dames it was seen that business part of the wind veered slightly to fire and almost abandoned saved, and with it the mais bad enough. It is the plass yet had. At presentmate of the loss Whodell has lost all his whodell has lost all his which contain about 10,000 loss is estimated in the nei insurance in the Springfie to the amount of \$5,600. Is over \$3,000, with an inad George Johnson's loss is caurance of \$1,500. John the same as Johnson's, surance. Mrs. Angell's lossome of her furniture; Hunter's loss is about \$1, his blacksmith shop and o & Alton Railrosd lost the windmill somewhat dams Main street have discusse the city out in some but no movement of any

The alarm from Box 76 ternoon was caused by a Cause, a defective chir A still alarm to En evening was caused by the in the show window of C nery store, No. 239 Halste stock, \$15; to building. \$ The alarm from Box 43 morning was caused by the kettle of pitch in a shed a yard, on the South Branc Ashland avenue. Damag and \$70 to the pitch.

The alarm from Box 896 noon was caused by the language of the two-story fram street, owned by Michael

ANNA, Ill., April 22. was visited by a \$50,000 caught in the rear of a d eaught in the rear of a dreast and west until twelvexcept one, were in ashes the south greatly assisted great hole was made in the town. Mr. C. M. Wilbank, is the heaviest \$20,000 insurance, divides companies.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April succial from Anna, Ill buildings burned there at loss of \$50,000; insured flard, banker and dry g loser. His loss is \$20,000

AT LANCA AT LANCA
COLUMBUS, O., April
Evening Dispatch from La
residence of Joseph Me
were destroyed by fire th
family escaped by jump
story windows, excepting
perished in the fames. T Merger is a freight condu Valley Railroad, and was with his train when he we was on fire. Feeling tha employers first, he remail brought it through to thi was burning.

AT ROCHEST ROCHESTER, Minn., dence of William Lan taking fire from the chi were at dinner. Loss \$7 Paul Fire & Marine for \$

AT MEDW Sr. PAUL, Minn., Apr special says: "The town County, Wis., was burn locomotive to-day. Onl houses escaped. Loss, \$

AT WINON WINONA, Minn., April this evening a barn of J aught fire from a pile he street, and was so

there is the same popu en that there is now he elected. The Globe-Demorward with any appreerhaps more terms of te to know precisely what question of GRANT for

e House of Comme

He wrote the Par-Daily News, and, like eir class, had a regular

Ohio, is winning com-brts of men for his brill-ouse and his very satis-BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY er. He took one session he seems to be charged

ning and ironing days, had to be taken out and ody who has two sets of than one pair of long erfluity of ruilles.

INEY is advised by the

DNALS.

a line for his poetry. has heedlessly walked hangs pictures from

Mr. Tilden paid his ine vered that the favorite

ts so lightly on hie to sneeze. champagne, and there d to resemble Henry ope it is not true. by the poet Longfellow Taylor Coleridge. ght to buy Parole for

ome a British subject, Lord Chelmsford, we sup-

ytery is a great fightles which England is ough for the English Gen-

up a large number of

Belgians is very fond of vays which is arrayed in a her dress.

sometimes don't flock e of the finest country-Krupp is the great can-pice is all for war. arry the other midget, ps he wants to marry the

evils choose the least, penal offense to throw atk. It is their American keeps London cork-leg

that St. Louis attempt-other day. Cause, we sup-account of having less

own the Mississippi, and ect that such stories are

might have celebrated ral years ago. We tear an article on "Girls

" It might be regarded iton, perhaps, if we ver being a girl.

DIX.

President, in His Exthe People to D ril 22.-The following pril 22. -The President,

April 22.—The President, neement of the death of which occurred during New York, desires to come on of the people of public services through affal life of this trioter record of his minimal that will be paid to his member of the War Department, of important period the recommended to his pate in a general token of private citizen, and to his cor of the United States, sovernor of the State of Krusshrogo B. Hayes.

2.—The funeral of Genday, at Trinity Church, he the Hon. Hamilton Edwards Pierrepont. exalum and Rathbone, John or, and A. A. Low. The detemporarily in the y churchyard.

il 22.—This morning

treet approaching the fit, and lay on the side by Patrolman Merina to his feet, when he To the surprise of him-fo the surprise of him-he stumbled and fell in had not sully recov-ned him, and found that eker with total blind-isted to his residence, not recovered his sight-

TREET. to The Tribuna Stock speculation con

there was no excitewing their intentions, culative shares, indeed ement was made to rus older stocks were heavy, Vanderbilt properties sed in part by the gen-Southern branch line by hich would injure the in trunk lines. Wabash, iced 23%, with sales of sort of support to the e traced to nothing reent was made to rut

2.-Peckover, Moore &

The Town of Eureka, Nev., Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

A Loss of About One Million Dollars, with Small Insurance.

Commendable Efforts to Believe the People Exposed to the Blasts of April.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.-A fire at Eureka. Nev., broke out shortly after midnight on the 10th in the rear portion of the Opera-House, a large frame building on Bateman street, running through Buel to Spring streets. wy gale was blowing, and it was at once

evident a disastrous confiagration must ensue.

The fire spread with the greatest rapidity, and made a clean track down Spring and Buel streets and Main street for nearly half a mile. spending its force finally at the foundry and stobe boarding-house, close to the Eureka Consolidated Mining Works.

Not a building is left standing in all this area sare Paxton & Co.'s back and the Senti-

are stone job office. The fire crossed Bucl street, and, in a moment, the Eldorado Building caught.
This domed the cast side of Main street.

The firemen made a gailant fight all the way up the thoroughfare, drenching the buildings with a flood of water, and contesting every nich step by step, until Robolus street was reached, and the danger well over in that

The total loss is now estimated rather under \$1,000,000, on which there is not over \$125,000 nsurance, distributed in small risks among arre number of companies. Among the larger individual losers were Jo-

seph Mendez, \$15,000; Eureka Foundry, \$20,000; netti & Morgantine, \$30,000; Nathan & Ca. \$25,000; W. P. Hoskell, \$25,000; Charles Lantanschlager, \$18,000; Masonie Hall, \$12,000; George Thocher, \$20,000; C. H. Fiske, \$14,000; J. S. Whitton, \$20,000. Cold weather succeeded the fire, accom

he a fall of snow, which caused much suffering among the houseless people, and the want of shelter was temporarily supplied by tenis, the material for which was promptly forwarded by the San Francisco Relief Committee. stores mostly escaping the flames.

Relief movements were inaugurated at once in San Francisco, Sacramento, Virginia City, Money to the amount of about \$10,000 has been already forwarded, and large supplies of

blankets, mattresses, etc.

A number of entertainments are announced for the benefit of the relief fund.

AT BRAIDWOOD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 22.—Particulars have just been learned here of a disastrous fire at Braidwood, which occurred this atternoon, and wiped The fire commenced in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, situated immediately behind the Braidcaused by some children making a fire in the near neighborhood, which caught the hay and tuff around the pig-house. The wind was blowing briskly southeast at the time, which fanned the fire and blew directly to the barn, nearly at once, and it was but a short time till bunareds of willing hands were on the ground and at work, but as soon as the barn was fairly in lames it was seen that the hotel, the Farmers' fome (saloon), just across the street, John Mome (saloon), just across the street, John Walker's saloon and barn, W. H. Odell's ribs, and the Chicago & Alton Depot were bound to go down in ruin, because of the briskness of the breeze. If the coal chutes went, the whole of the main street must inevitably go also. Every effort was therefore bent on saving this point, because with its salvation lay the safety of the whole business part of the city. Fortunately the wind veered slightly to the east, and though on fire and almost abandoned, this property was wind veered slightly to the east, and though on fire and almost abandoned, this property was saved, and with it the main street. As it is, it is bad enough. It is the worst fire Braidwood has yet had. At present only a rough estimate of the losses can be given. Whodell has lost all his cribs excepting three, which contain about 10,000 bushels of grain. His loss is estimated in the neighborhood of \$15,000; insurance in the Springfield, of Massachusetts, to the amount of \$5,000. John Broadbent's loss is over \$3,000, with an insurance of about \$1,500. George Johnson's loss is over \$2,500, with an insurance of \$1,500. John Walker's loss is about the same as Johnson's, and, it is said, no insurance. Mrs. Angell's loss is a small house and some of her furniture; insured. Matthew Hunter's loss is about \$1,000. J. Daurine lost his blacksmith shop and contents. The Chicago his blacksmith shop and contents. The Chicago & Alton Railroad lost the depot, and had its windmill somewhat damaged. The people of Main street have discussed the subject of having the city put in some system of water-works but no movement of any consequence has been made. Perhaps this may warm them into tak-

The alarm from Box 764 at 5:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the rear of No. B West Ohio street, owned by J. O'Connor. Cause, a defective chimney. Loss trifling.
A still alarm to Engine No. 7 at 9:40 last

evening was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the show window of Charles Hastings' millinery store, No. 239 Halsted street. Damage to stock, \$15; to building, \$10.

The alarm from Box 439 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the bolling over of a kettle of pitch in a shed at J. C. Douglas' ship-yard, on the South Branch of the river, near Ashland avenue. Damage \$75 to the building and \$70 to the pitch.

The alarm from Box 826 at 11:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame house No. 85 Bremer street, owned by Michael Sullivan. No damage

AT ANNA, ILL.

Anna, Ill., April 22.—The little City of Anna was visited by a \$50,000 fire this morning. It caught in the rear of a drug store, and spread tast and west until twelve buildings, all frame except one, were in ashes. A stiff breeze from the south greatly assisted in the destruction. A great hole was made in the business portion of the town. Mr. C. M. Willard, of Union County bank, is the heaviest loser. There is nearly \$20.000 insurance, divided up between fourteen companies.

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—A Globe-Democrat special from Anna, Ill., says about twelve buildings burned there this morning, entailing a loss of \$50,000; insured for \$20,000. C. M. Willard, banker and dry goods, is the heaviest loser. His loss is \$20,000.

AT LANCASTER, O. COLUMBUS, O., April 22.-A special to the Evening Dispatch from Lancaster says that the nce of Joseph Merger and its contents were destroyed by fire this morning. All of the family escaped by jumping from the second story windows, excepting a girl 8 years old, who perished in the flames. There was no insurance. Merger is a freight conductor on the Hocking Valley Railroad, and was just leaving Lancaster with his train when he was told that his house was on fire. Feeling that his duty was to his employers first, he remained with his train, and brought it through to this point while his house was burning.

AT ROCHESTER, MINN. ROCHESTER, Minn., April 23.—The farm restdence of William Langton burned vesterday, taking fire from the chimney while the family were at dinner. Loss \$700; insured in the St. Paul Fire & Marine for \$300.

AT MEDWAY, WIS. Sr. Paul, Minn., April 22. - The Pioneer Press special says: "The town of Medway. LaCrosse County, Wis., was burned by a spark from a omotive to-day. Only two of the twenty ises escaped. Loss, \$20,000.

AT WINONA, MINN. WINONA, Minn., April 22.—About 8:20 o'clock this evening a barn of J. B. Kirk, in this city, horses burned to death, one a tretter, valuat \$400. The hard was insured for \$100. R. Davis, a cierk, was severely scorched witrying to save the horses.

AT MANCHESTER. IA Dunuque, Ia., Agril 22.—A fire at Manchester to-day destroyed the barn, creamery, and hay-stocks, and 15 pigs, belonging to James Edmunds. Loss, \$2,000.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 22.—The residence of Johnson Brown, three miles east of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$2,800; nsured in the American, of Chicago, for \$1,500. AT SHELBYVILLE, IND.

NEAR DAVENPORT, IA.

CINCINNATI, O., April 25. - Frederick Burker' dwelling and George Stephens' brewery, at Shelbyville, Ind., were burned at a late hour last night. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$1,000 in

AT WALBRIDGE, O. Toledo, O., April 22.-Skidmore & Thatcher's stave works, at Walbridge, O., were destroved by fire this forencon. Loss, \$2,000. They were owned in this city, and fully insured

A BIG BLAZE. St. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—A fire in Anoka. Minn., last night, burned nearly a hundred million feet of lumber owned by Pratt & Rhinea. Insured in St. Paul agencies.

AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, April 22 .- The Poland street car station and seven adjacent houses have burned. Loss estimated at \$70,000.

CRIME.

THE KENOSHA SENSATION. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
KENONHA, Wis., April 22.—The case of the State vs. Myra Knapp, charged with the shoot ing of Mr. Edward Bain, a wealthy citizen of this place, on the 10th of last December, was taken up this afternoon, and a fury impaneled in a short time. The defendant's counsel inter posed a special plea of insanity, and that issue is the one on which she is being tried. The same jury will pass upon the question of the guilt or ocence of the accused as soon as a verdict rendered on this branch. The defense have thus the affirmative, and called as their first witnesses the defendant, who testified that she came to Kenosha thirteen years ago; then wen to Cedar Falls, Ia., and returned here, making this her home, with the exception of occasion

visits to the country.

Here the prosecution raised a question, not caring to go into her history, but desiring the testimony to be brought down to the time this affair happened, and relating to this issue, which the Court sustained.

She became acquainted with Bain about seven

years ago, which acquaintance continued to the present time. On the 9th of December she met Mr. Bain, and told him she had moved, letting him know where to bring the mouthly payment of \$50 due her on the 15th of that month, when he told her he would give her but another \$50, and not a cent more. She pleaded the disgrace he had brought upon her, and that she was unable to procure work, but he remained firm to his declaration. They then parted, but she, being distracted, and knowing that she had no other support in any other way, procured five cents' worth of strychnine at Starkweather's drug-store, for the purpose of committing suicide. In the evening she met Bain, who said, "G-d d-n you, I won't give you another cent," and then the shooting took place. The witness stated that the state of her mind was such that she could not explain, but that the abuse she had suffered at the bands of Bair had so preyed upon her mind that she did what

she did. The cross-examination was waived. J. V. Quarles and James Cavanaugh were then sworn. Both testified that they had no definite idea as to her insanity, only that she was very much excited.

It will be recollected that Mrs. Knapp, as soon as the shooting took place, ran into Mr. Quarles' office with the revolver still in her hand, and was then seen by both gentlemen as

Charles Knapp, son of the defendant, was next sworn, who stated that his mother felt bad the day of the shooting, and was crying and looking on the floor, and could not answer all of

his questions. Dr. Saunders testified to emotional insanity being caused by a variety of circumstances, amongst them that of depression.

Mrs. Knapp, recalled, said she was not angry or mad at Bain the night she last saw im; she always thought a great deal of him. On cross-examination, she testified to her having bought 50 cents' worth of brandy on the

tternoon of the day in question. The defense then rested. The prosecution then called Mr. Hollister, who is a clerk in Starkweather's drug-store, and sold Mrs. Knapp the strychnine, but there was

nothing in her manner that he thought was Mr. Louis Bain was then shown a revolver

and asked if the defendant had bought it of bim in September, but the question was ruled The Court then adjourned till 9 a. m. Wednes-

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

Boston, April 22.—The collision on the Old Colony Railroad last October is again brought bere the public by the trial of Hartwell, conducto of the freight-train, for manalanghter in killing Reagan, the oarsman. The case is a new one for Massachusetts Courts, and almost without precedent in this country. In English practice precedents are quite numerous, and the indictment against Hartwell follows the form there established. It charges that the defendant, "with force and arms in and upon one Patrick J. Resgan, feloniously and willfully an assault did make," and that he is "guilty of administering mortal wounds to said

of administering mortal wounds to said Reagan, from the effects of which said Reagan died." It is charged that the defendant disobeyed the rules of the railroad company in not sending out proper signals. The testimony for the Government was nearly all put in to-day, and it seemed to be the general impression that a remarkably strong case has not been made out, and that a strong defense can be made. The case was very carefully tried, the prisoner's counsel being continually on the alert to save him every right, and the earnest discussions between the opposing counsel formed the most interesting feature of the hearing.

PEKIN & PEORIA.

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Mills & Stearns, of Boston, pleaded not guilty to the indictments against them in connection with the Pekin cases, and announce their determination of fighting the cases vigorously. Their trial was set for today, but was continued till to-morrow. The case of Henry P. Westerman, against whom there are four indictments pending, was called, but continued until the June term. Wester-man filed an application for a continuance, in which he claimed that the offenses for which he is indicted occurred before Aug. which he is indicted occurred before Aug. 6, 1878; that on that day he effected an arrangement with Gen Sewell, Chief Revenue Agent, who, with the consent of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, promised him immunity on consideration of his giving up all he knew about the crookedness in Pekin; that he gave testimony and information which led to the breaking up of the Ring, but he has learned that the Supreme Court has decided that the officers had no right to promise such immunity. He, therefore, asked time to appeal to the President.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.
OHILLICOTHE, O., April 21.—Information has just reached here of a terrible butchery, which ccurred at Yellowbud, twelve miles northwest of this city, last evening. A man by the name of Murphy, a worthless, quarrelsome char after of the place, began creating a disturbance in [ Hart's saloon. Hart ordered him to desist, and upon being met with an impudent refusal, struck him in aught fire from a pile of burning rubbish in the mouth, Murphy, then drawing a pocket-he street, and was soon destroyed. Three kinfe, went at Hart with the fury of a demon. He suck the knife-blade to the nandle into Hart's chest four different times, and inflicted no less, thus nine territle gashes in his chest and arms. A man by the name of Barlow attempted to prevent the inhuman butchery, and Muruby, with a backward stroke with his knife, ripped open Barlow's abdomen. Neither of the wounded men are yet dead, but their womals are necessarily fatal. Neither one will probably live more than forty-eight hours. Murphy is still at large, so attempt having been made to procure his arrest.

THE ST. LOUIS GAMBOLIERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, April 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day confirmed the decision of the Court of Criminal Correction, assessing fines, in some cases, of \$500, in others of \$1,000, upon the parties found guilty of selling lottery tickets. The lower Court inflicted these cones last summer, when it was agreed between the Court and the remaining defendants that they should plead guilty, give bonds, and await the result of four test cases to be submitted to the Court of Appeals. The point the lottery men urged in this Court was that though the contract of the Court was that though the contract of the Missouri Lottery Company with the State had outrun its time, the fact that the police had for two years illegally prevented them from plwing their business gave them an extended lease of life. The Cours of Appeals thought differently, however, and their decision virtually lays nearly 300 lottery-dealears under fines of \$500 or over. They intend to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

PEABODY, MISANTHROPIST. Boston, April 22.—Capt. Peabody's trial has resulted in a nominal sentence only. Judge Lowell to-day gave an elaborate opinion on the case, deciding that the story of the sailors is grossly exaggerated, and that Elwood, the mate, was suffering from a loathsome disease, which made him less able and willing to work than isual, while appearing to be in good health. His punishment and confinement in the laza-rette were injurious to him, in the state in which ne was, but no one on board the ship knew that ie was in any such state, and if what would have been an ordinary punishment became in its results most extraordinary and dangerous, the officers cannot be held responsible, unless they had some reason to know or suspect the true state of things.

CUT FOURTEEN TIMES.

Burlington, Ill., April 22.—A cutting affray occurred at Lovilla, Moproe County, in this State, this morning, which will probably result in the death of J. S. Story. Story and a man samed Levi Cooper got into a quarre about a remark the latter had made to the former's wife, when Cooper drew knife and cut Story thirteen times about the head and shoulders. While Cooper was using the knife, Story shot at him, but only succeeded inflicting a slight wound. Story lies in a crit-al condition, and was only saved from instant death by the point of Cooper's knife breaking

FRED THORNTON. St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—The name of Fred

St. Louis, and who for years held the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court, was called in the Oriminal Court to-day to answer to the charge of embezzling \$32,000 worth of the Court funds. Judge Garesche, attorney for the defendant, asked for a continuance in the case, for the reason that Thornton was. in the last stages of consumption, and liable at any moment to be called before a higher tribunal. The continuance was granted.

PATALLY STABBED. CINCINNATI, April 22.—Accounts have been received of a terrible cutting affray which ocsurred at Yeliow Bud, twelve miles from Chilliothe, O., Sunday night. A man named Mur phy, upon being ordered to keep quiet by Hart, breast and arms nine times. One Barlow, in at-tempting to interiere, received a cut across the abdomen. The wounds of both men are pro-

A FATHER'S GRIEF. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 23.—A special from In-dependence, Mo., says: "The body of a girl named Ella Ryder, tied hand and foot, was found in the Missouri River some miles below that place Sunday. The supposition is that the father of the girl, a farmer, threw her in the river, and then killed himself, because she per-sisted in keeping company with a dissipated and

DELF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 22.—John P. Deif, a medical student, was arrested to day for stealing specimens from the University Museum. Specimens from the University Museum. Specimens to the value of \$150 to \$200 have been stolen from time to time, only a small portion of which were found on Delf. His examination was postponed till Monday.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23-1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys stationary or falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer, southerly wind, partly cloudy eter, warmer, southerly wind, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains in Missouri Valley.

For the Upper Lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, northeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 22. Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather 6:53 a. m. 30.364 52 61 S. E. 5 Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30.332 65 40 S. E. 7 Clear. 2:00 p. m. 50.291 66 32 E. 7 Clear. 3:53 p. m. 50.250 63 42 E. 8 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30.257 64 43 S. E. 5 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30.230 63 45 S. 6 Clear.

Stations, Bar. Ihr. Wind. Rain Weather Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. S. E., light.
S. E., fresh
L. fresh
S. E., fresh

San Francisco 30.04
San Francisco 30.04
San Francisco 30.04
Shrevaport. 30.12
St. Louis. 30.13
St. Louis. 30.13
St. Paul. 30.03
F7 S. E. fresh. 30.13
Toledo 30.22
Vicksburg 50.26
Toledo 30.26
Winnemucca 30.13
49
E. gentle.
Vicksburg 50.26
Toledo 30.27

Winnemucca 30.13
49
E. gentle. BLODGETT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22-Judge Blodgett of Chicago, and Judge Gresham exchange places during the month of May. There are several important criminal trials set for a hearing here, among-them that of Mayo, defaulting Cashier of the Second National Bank of Lafayette, whose stealing broke that institution.

Time, 1:58.

The Consolation purse was won by Virgillian by a length, Bill Dillon second, Blue Gown third. Time, 1:46%.

The handleap, all ages, four miles, was won by Patrol, Kingsland second, Verdigris third, Leroi fourth. Time, 7:44.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CON-The Beethoven Society gave the third concert of the season last evening at McCormick Hall to a large audience. As in the two previous concerts, it repeated numbers which were given last season, the programme including Hiller's "Song of the Spirits Core the ing Hiller's "Song of the Spirits Over the Waters," Raff's beautiful "Elegy," and Hoffmann's cantata, "The Fable of the Fairest Melusina," the solo parts in which were taken as follows: Melusina, Mrs. Jennie Dutton; Clottlde, Mrs. Frank Hall; Raymond, Mr. Gill; and Sintram, Dr. Martin. The policy which the Society has adopted this season of repeating important works is a good one. If they are worth giving at all they are worth giving twice, and there is little danger that an au-dience will exhaust such a work as that of dience will exhaust such a work as that of Hoffmann's at one hearing. Having given it once, the Society could discover their weak points and remedy them, and this was done last evening. Though the sopranos and altos were less effective than they were a year ago, the general character of the performance was an improvement in the attack, expression, and precision. This was specially noticeable on the tenor side, which hitherto has been the weakest. We need not go into details as to the character of the composition, as that would involve repetition. Without being a great or particularly strong work, it is peculiarly interesting, and without being always independent or characteristic, it is never dull. The solo work in the main was very good. Mrs. Hall and Dr. Martin had small parts, but they were sung with care and good taste. Mr. Gill sang, as he always does, with spirit, appreciation of his music, and good ideas. Miss Dutton developed a good quality of voice, but her faulty method of singing, and her frequent tendency to sing false, marred the effects which one should make with so good a voice and with such decided natural ability. The Hiller music and the "Elegy" were excellently sung, and the Society may score a very creditable success.

HOOLEY'S. Robson and Crane's second week has opened most auspiciously. Both on Monday and last evening the audiences were large and cheery. The performances begin with one of Buckstone's comedictias, "An Alarming Sacrifice," which Mr. I. N. Beers, Mr. W. E. Todd, Miss Alicia Robson, Mr. J. Marble, and Mrs. Mary Myers, succeed in rendering with the necessary light ess and vivacity. This, however, is merely an appetizer for the fun which follows through appetizer for the fun which follows through the complications and absurd situations in which the two Dromios find themselves continually floundering. The twin serving men in the "Comedy of Errors," as our readers are aware, are presented by the Messrs. Robson and Crane, and in the presentation they reach a point of excellence which these rentlemen have never before approached. Already we have mentioned the fact that they have transposed parts this week. It may also be stated that they have also changed costumes. We won't positively say that they are by Worth.

MISS KELLOGG'S FAREWELL CON-Miss Kellogg took her farewell of New York n a concert at Steinway Hall on the 19th inst.

in a concert at Steinway Hall on the 19th Inst. The New York Sun says:

As a concert there was nothing in it of unusual interest. The artists who participated were all well known. The audience was one of those friendly ones, kindly disposed to everybody, and rapturous in the matter of encores. There was a great assortment of accompanists, affording an admirable study in that delicate branch of art. Mr. Vogrich accompanied Wilse Hubelmi, Mr. Colby accompanied Miss Kellogg in her first song, and Mr. Frederick Clay, the composer of "She wandered down the mountain side," accompanied her when she sang that admirable ballad.

After that the was recalled and the accustomed

wandered down the mountain side, "accompanied her when she sang that admirable ballad.

After that she was recelled and the accustomed bouquets, horseshees, and other forms of floral art made their appearance. The Miss Kellogs sang another ballad, and was again recelled, when she appeared escorted by the venerable Parke Godwin, who bore in his hand a scroff and a jewel-case. Leading Miss Kellogg to the Front of the stace, he remarked that should he nagoli that scroll and read the names there unscribed thely would be recognized as those of some of the most prominent of our countrywomen. They were the donors of the ornament that he held, —a diamond star, emblematic of everything that is most brilliant in the earth beneath or in the heavens above, and consequently a fit sift to Miss Kellogg. He then spoke of Miss Kellogs's departure for Europe, and wished her happiness and success.

Miss Kellogs apparently straggled to overcome her emotions, and at length, said, taking Mr. Godwin's hand, that her heart was too full of gratitude to enable her fitly to express her feelings, but that she thanked Mr. Godwin most warmly for his kind words and through him her friends who made the gaft.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The "Black Crook" continues to be the attraction at Niblo's Garden Theatre. A member of the New York Bar has written a new comic drama for F. S. Chanfrau. The London engagement of Sothern was closed on the 12th at the Haymarket. Miss Mary Anderson doesn't appear to have

mpressed the New Yorkers as a comedienne. Fechter, who has concluded his engagement at the Howard Athenaum, will not play again this season.

"The Passion Play" has been revived at the Grand Opera-House, San Francisco, with the same cast as before. A club has been formed in Cincinnati to see that the grave is kept green of the next person who sings "Baby Mine" there.

Mr. George Giddens, formerly of the New York Union Square, is acting at the London Criterion in "Meg's Diversion." Miss Maggie Mitchell will begin a two weeks' engagement at Hooley's on Monday. "Fan-chon" is underlined as the opening piece.

Mr. Frank Philbrick, well known to the the-atrical profession as a machinist and gas engi-neer, died suddenly at South Boston the other "Very few people," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "to look at him on the stage, would take Nat Goodwin to be 56 years old." This is

A London critic thinks that "L'Assommoir" will be a mine of wealth to the manager who produces it. Here, then, may be Mr. Augustin Daly's golden opportunity.

"Engaged" will be continued for two weeks more at the Park Theatre, after which it will migrate to the new Boston Park Theatre, and be succeeded by Mile. Almee with "Mme. Favart." The summer season at the Boston Museum will be inaugurated June 2 by Harrigan & Hart and their company from the New York Theatre Comique. On June 30 a season of extravaganza

and burlesque will begin. Says the Detroit Post of Monday: "John McCullough's supreme hour of triumph came on Saturday night, when his too brief engage-ment closed with a brilliancy that is almost un-equaled in the history of our local stage."

Lester Wallack, according to the Boston Her-aid, has ordered a \$1,000 monument of Westerly granite placed over Montague's grave in Green-wood Cemetery. The stone will be perfectly plain, with the exception of the monogram "H. J. M." the names "Montague" and "H. J. Mann" cut in relief. McVicker's season closes upon the termination of Edwin Booth's engagement on May 10. Then the Warde-Barrymore appear in "Diplomacy." It is said that Mr. Hoechster and McVicker

have come to terms, and that next season the German drama will be played every Sunday night at the Madison street house. Robson and Crane are said, on good authority, to be \$35.00 "ahead" on the present season up to date. They have paid to Dion Boucicault, for "Foroidden Fruit." \$3,000; to Joseph Bradford, for "Our Bachelors," \$7,000; and to William Shakspeare, for his immortal "Comedy of Errors." bothing—the againgment "Comedy of Errors," nothing,—the gentleman having died long since, leaving no one behind him to collar his royalties.—Boston Heraid.

SPORTING.

Special Dispatch to The Trader.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—It is learned from private sources that Pierre Lorillard stood to win on wagers £40,000 if Parole won the City and Suburban. Odds were hid at forty to one. He won about £25,000 on the Newmarket Handicap, his own risk being only about \$300.

New Orleass. April 22.—The handican bur-

Royalty, and Philharmonic closed.

Last night Miss Clara Morris appeared for the second time as Cora, in "Article 47." This evening she will reintroduce the sorrows of "Miss Multon." Miss Morris playing the title role. Mr. Joseph F. Wheelock will embody the character of Maurice de Latour, Mr. Charles Plunket that of Dr. Osborne, and Miss Mollie M. Steele personates the wife of De Latour. This afternoon Mr. J. F. Wheelock will revive a play once made popular by the late Edwin Adams, "Enoch Arden."

"Enoch Arden."

"Richelieu" will be withdrawn at McVickers this evening and Shakspeare's "King Richard II." placed upon the stage, Mr. Edwin Booth personating the King. The principal parts of the traged will be allotted as follows: Bolingbroks, T. W. Keene; John of Gamat, Milnes Levick; Duke of York, Harry Pearson; Duke of Aumeric, W. A. Whitecar; Duke of Norfolk, W. F. Edwards; Northunberland, J. B. Everham; Salisbury, Walter Kelly; Bishop of Carlise, N. Foster; Queen Isabe, Miss Affie Weaver; Duchess of Gloster, Miss Ella Wren.

Weaver; Duchess of Goster, Miss Ella Wren.

Frank C. Bangs, the tragedian, tells the Philadelphia Press that America's great actors thirty years ago were Hamblin, John R. Scott, Gus Adams, and the elder Booth; that Edwin. Forrest took entire possession of the tragic stage a little later, and held it until Edwin Booth took it away from him; that neither Edwin Booth nor Davenport ever showed a spark of genius, although very artistic actors, while Edwin Adams was a "child of genius"; that Barrett is cold and conservative; and that McCullough may become Forrest's successor.

A few days since William, H. Januars, died at

Cullough may become Forrest's successor.

A few days since William B. Laurens died at Middletown, N. Y. He was a native of Boston, and, during the season of 1866-77, he was the leading heavy man at the Howard Athenaum. During his professional carear (which began at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, in 1859) he played in nearly every city in this country, in China, South Africa, the Isle of Mauritius, etc. His last engagement was with Frank Mayo's company. His wife was Josephine Shropshire, sister of Mrs. Louis Aldrich, and one of the famous Marsh troupe of juvenile comedians; she is now the leading lady of Mayo's combination.

It is said that William Astor has subscribed

Mayo's combination.

It is said that William Astor has subscribed \$500, John T. Raymond \$100, John McCullough \$100, J. W. Norton \$50, R. E. Stevens \$35, Abbey & Schoeffel \$55, Charles Wilkinson \$30, and several others amounts ranging from \$1 to \$10, toward the fund to assist in the prosecution of Jim Currie, who murdered \$8n O. Porter. It is proposed to send Gen. Roger A. Pryor from New York to assist the prosecuting attorney in the trial, which takes place at Marshall, Fex., in May. Currie has engaged, besides his brother, the Mayor of Shreveport, La., three of the best lawyers in the State to defend him.

"The Soran of Paper," at Wallabella, will be of the best lawyers in the State to defend him.

"The Scrap of Paper" at Wallack's will be succeeded on the 28th inst. by "The Snow Ball," a three-act comedy by Stephen Grundy, which has enjoyed a success at the Strand, London, where it is briskly interpreted by M. Marius, Miss Ada Swanborough, and others. The theme is a visit of husbands and wives to "Pink Dominos," to which delectable type the latter play belongs. Junging by the reception of "Forbidden Fruit," it will be acceptable at Wallack's, where it will be acted by the Misses Coghlan, Germon, and Boniface, and Messra. Coghlan, Germon, and Floyd. It is not long enough, however, for a whole evening's entertainment, and various supplementary pieces are under consideration, among them Gilbert's "Creatures of Impulse."

Steele Mackaye's new theatre in Twenty-fourth

"Creatures of Impulse."

Steele Mackaye's new theatre in Twenty-fourth street will be opened this evening, and Mackaye has conceived the idea of establishing a theatre there on the "Societaire" system, which has so successfully obtained in the instance of the Theatre Francais, in Paris, and he has added to it the decidedly novel plan of giving to the authors of the new plays 25 per cent of the net profits that may accrue. The former idea, which contemplates that the leading actors of the company shall participate in the profits of the enterprise, and the latter, which should be decidedly attractive to dramatic authors, impart the enterprise, and the latter, which should be decidedly attractive to dramatic authors, impart a peculiar interest to this new venture. Founded upon a sound financial basis, and conducted upon business principles, the scheme would appear to be valid and promising, and there can be little doubt of its being accorded a very fair consideration by the theatre-going public.

According to advices dated April 5 the Paris theatres were producing the following: Opera, "Der Freyschutz" and "Yedda"; Opera Comique, "La Flute Euchantee"; Comedie Francaise, "Ruy Blas"; Odeon, "La Vie de Boheme"; Vaudeville, "Les Faux Bonshommes"; Gymnase, "Nounou"; Palais Royal, "Le Mari de la Debutante"; Varieties, "Le Grand Casimir"; Bouffes Parisiens, "La Marquise des Rues"; Renaissance, "Heloise et Abelard"; Folies Dramatiques, "Madame Favari"; Porte St. Martin, "La Dame de Montsoreau"; Historique, "Camille Desmoulins"; Ambigu, "L'Assommoir"; Chatelet, "Saivator Rosa"; Troiseme Theatre-Erancais, "Un Mariage Tambour Battant" and "La Petite Jeanne"; Nouveautes, "Fatinitza"; Cluny, "Train Skirts Jeanne"; Nouveautes, "Fatinitza"; Cluny, "Le Chatiment"; Cnateau D'Eau, "Hoche"; Athence-Comique, "Babei-Revue"; Fantasies Parisiennes, "Le Droit du Seigneur"; Arts, "Le Petit Ludovie"; Gaite, closed.

The other evening while Charles Pope, tragedian, was performing at Grass Valley an antique beet descended from the gallery and took him on the nose. Advancing to the footlights he said in a voice of suppressed thunder: "If the human beat who threw that vegetable one will be at the stage door when the play is over. I will human beat who threw that vegetable one will be at the stage door when the play is over I will be happy to punch his head." After the applause subsided the play proceeded. When the show was over l'ope was surprised to discover a temporary ring erected in the aliey back of the theatre. It was surrounded by a strong delegation of gallery gods, and in the midst sat a shockheaded hoodlum upon his second's knee, stripped to the waist and blandly awaiting his antagonist. The latter jumped into his carriage. "Why, don't you mean to spar?" inquired with much astonishment the particular rough who had been delegated as bottle-holder to the actor. "Go to, sirrah!" growied the tragedian as he drove off. "A murrain on these ape-faced villagers."

GETTING UNEASY. NEW ORLEANS, April 22.-The Constitutional Convention transacted no business, awaiting the report of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Stevenson, of Iberville (Democrat), offered the following, which lies over until to-morrow under the rules:

the rules:

WHEREAS, There is a feeling of apprehension
and alarm on the part of the colored citizens of
this State with regard to the intended action of this
Convention, it is deemed proper in advance of any
official action to disabase their minds of any such omeia action to discouse their inhabots any such apprehension; therefore, Resolved, That there is no intention whatever entertained by this body of impairing or restricting the political or religious rights of any class of citizens; but, on the contrary, the intention is to perpetuate every and all rights now guaranteed by the State and the Constitution of the United States.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 22.—The Methodist Episcopal ministers of the Northwest met in this city to-day to arrange for the next

met in this city to-day to arrange for the next national camp-meeting. It was decided to hold it at Daly's Island, near Neenah, Wis. A committee will perfect other arrangements.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—The Indiana Conference of Unitarian and Independent Churches began a three days' session to-night. After an address of welcome, the Rev. Mr. Wendte, of Cincinnati, preached the opening sermon. On Thursday the Hon. George W. Julian reads a paper on how he searched and found truth. The attendance from abroad is small.

DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS. New York, April 22.-In a special car atached to the express train for the West, which eft the Eric Railway station this evening, were hirty-eight destitute boys and a family consistng of seven persons who were going to reek work and homes. They were accompanied by James Brace, an agent of the Children's Aid ociety, but the expenses of their removal were efraved by Whitelaw Reid from funds which

had been placed in his hands by charitable gen tlemen, to expend as he thought best in relieving the wants of the suffering in New York.

JOURNALISTIC. LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The two evening papers of this city effected a consolidation to-day. The Evening Post buys all the interest of the Evening News, and the entire field hereafter will be occupied by the Evening Post and News. The Post thus succeeds to a good business after a year of well-fought competition.

Stories of Beaconsfield. London Corf espondence. New Fork Tribuns.
There are two fresh and as yet unprinted stories of Lord Beaconsfield,—one fresh jest of his own coming, another not by him, but at his expense. The American reader, less keen about Zulu matters than the Euglish, may for may not; require a preface to the first in the shape of the comment that Rishun. Coleman her. a reminder that Bishop Colesso has been a statch advocate of the right of the natives in South Africa, and a stanch opponent of Sir Bartle Frere's aggressive policy. A lady (ore-

\*\* EAST DUBUQUE."

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

\*\*Dubuque, fa., April 22.—The citizena

\*\*Dubleith, Ill., have been holding enthusias

meetings the past few days for the purpose meetings the past few days for the purpose of learning if the majority of the people were willing to change the name of the place to East Dubuque. Mayor Bush and a number of Dubuque officials are present at a meeting to-night in Dunleith giving their opinions on the question. The citizens of Dunleith think the changing the name will help the business of the city. To a Dubuque citizen it does not appear in that light.

SUICIDE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—An unknown man to-night leaned from the suspension bridge into the Cumberland River, falling 100 feet, and

A Smart Colored Man.

David W. Peters, the colored man who mastered several of the ancient languages while in the Rhode Island State Prison, and was pardoned a few months ago, lectured at Providence, it. I., last Friday evening, on "Female Epithets from Homer." His lecture is praised as showing a minute study of the "liad," and a critical appreciation of the descriptive adjectives applied to women by the Greek bard.

was drowned.

When gazing in your lover's eyes, How soon his sense of ranture dies If there's no sweetness in your breath; If by your failing teeth be shown That Sozodont to you's unknown, And that your mouth is suffering death.

To cure constipation, biffourness, and the whole train of aliments resulting from derangement of bowels or liver, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. Its action is mild and iceasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, 179 Eeast Madison street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"With mittened hands and cap drawn ow" we went in a store to get some of Caswell's hippery Eim Lozenges for mother's congh.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Ladies' Underwear Infants' Complete Outfits.

"All New Goods," Made specially to our order from selected materials. Work and Styles guaranteed the Best and Prices Lower than found elsewhere for

Ladies' Walking Skirts From 50c to \$10.00. From \$2.00 to \$18.00.

Night Gowns From \$1.00 to \$6.00. Chemise From 50c to \$5.00. **Drawers** 

From 25c to \$3.50.

Dressing Sacques, Plain, Emb'd, and Lace Trimmed. From \$1.75 to \$10.00. Handsome Sets of Underwear. Designed especially for Wedding

Trousseaux. A handsome line of French Needlework Underwear articles.

Infants' Cloaks and Shawls, Long and Short Slips, Christening Robes, Emb'd Flannel and Muslin Skirts, Jackets, Bootees, and French

Caps --- a large assortment in Choicest Goods. Misses' and Children's Lace Trim'd Caps and Bonnets of the latest Parisian Styles, from \$1.00

to \$10.00. Special Bargains This week in our

Corset Department. Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st.-Washington-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be benefitilly DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED.

Clothes! Co. D. Cook & Medical Co. C. D. Cook & Medical Co. C. D. Cook & Medical Co. C. D. C. D.

HAIR

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughe and all Lung Disc GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP - Clarifying, Healing, Beautifying - 15 cen PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 cents. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 cents.

BELLON BLK. SILKS!

50 pcs. superior finish Bellon Blk Silks at \$1.10.

25 pes. Bellon Satin-finish Gros Grain at \$1.35 and \$1.60. 50 pcs. Bellon Satin-finish Gros Grain at \$1.85 and \$2.00.

The above fine grades are guaranteed to be from 10 to 15 per cent lower than ever before offered in this city.

50 PIECES C. M. TEILLARD & CO.'S Cachemire Indien!

At Extraordinary Low Prices 25 pcs. Teillard Gros Grain, Satin

finish, 24 inches wide, at \$1.75 and \$2.00.

25 pcs. Teillard Gros Grain, superb finish, 24 inches wide, finest grades, at \$2.25 and \$2.50.

STRIPED SILKS.

50 pcs. Fancy Striped Silks, good styles, at 50c. 50 pes. Fancy Striped Silks, good quality, at 65c. 100 pes. Fcy. Striped and Check-

ed Silks, in great variety of colors, at 75 and 85c. PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE, 114 & 116 STATE-ST. N. B.—Orders by mail will receive promp attention. Samples sent on application Goods C. O. D. with privilege of examina-

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West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

TRIMMINGS.

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MOSS MARABOUT HEADINGS From 35c to \$2.50 per yard. Beaded Insertings and Passementeries From 6c to \$2.00 per yard.

Cloak and Dolman Ornaments. An immense line of Novelties, From 10c to \$10 each. GALOONS

New Style, Gilt and Silver Combi-nation, made in shades to match all Dress Fabrics, 15c per yard -- worth \$1.00.

BUTTONS. The largest variety ever shown, comprising several thousand styles, to match all Dress Cloth and Clock materials, at such TEMPTING PRICES that those intending to purchase should examine.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE. MPORTANT REASONS WHY TOU SHOULD BUT

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we appear NOT A DYE.

Fifty Cents a Bottle.

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CREAT HAIR REMODER!

Proved to be the best article offered to the public for the purpose of RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

A few applications producing Dark, Lustrous, Silken Tresses.

C. I. CRITENIOL. Sele Proprietar, New York.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

F 6 H A M I IS NO PRO

Proceedings of the Thirtyfirst General Assembly.

#### Passage of the Bill Paying the Militia Their Riot-

Money. Its Prompt Approval by the Governor, and Immediate Miss makes Operation.

The House Passes the Bill to Cut Down the Profits of Pawnbrokers.

Bills Also Passed Changing Life and Fire insurance Laws.

Their Tendency Mischievous, and Their Provisions Highly Impracticable.

Present Text of the Bill Bulldozing the Stock-Yards of Chicago.

#### GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 22.—Gov. Shuman

cupied the chair in the Senate this morning. When petitions were called for, Senator South sent up a petition signed by several hun-ersons of his district requesting their repntative to use their influence and votes in rt of the Hinds Local-Option Temperance . Similar documents were presented by ator Bent, each having a large number of

Senator Hunt filed a large number of reports from the Judiciary Committee, and disposed of several by having them laid on the table.

RIOT MONEY. Senator Munr, by unanimous consent, then led up the House bill appropriating \$80,000 to pay the militia for their services and other ses incurred in the riots of 1877-78. The ill, containing an emergency clause, required thirty-four votes for its passage. The roll was

arose and said: "Mr. President, I wish to explain my vote. I don't believe this to be a just bill. I therefore vote 'No.'"

The bill was passed, and only waits the signa-

When Senator Artlev's name was called, he

ture of the	Governor to become	me a law.
	YEAR.	Albert
Archer.	Hamilton,	McDowell,
Bash.	Hanna,	Moffett,
Bent.	Hunt,	Munn,
Bonneld.	Jones,	Parkinson,
Brunk.	Joslyn,	Riddle,
Campbell,	Keliv.	Southworth,
Cheaney.	Knykendall,	Thomas,
Davis,	Lewis,	White,
Dearborn.	Marshall,	Whiting,
Dement.	Mayborne,	Wilson-34.
Fosdick.	Mayfield,	A SERVICE STREET
Pulier.	McCiellan,	
	NATS.	
Artley,	Merritt,	Scott-5.
Brink, Campbell, Cheaney, Davis, Dearborn, Dement, Fosdick,	Joslyn, Kelly, Knykendall, Lewis, Marshall, Mayborne, Mayfield, Micliellan, NAYS.	Riddle, Southworth Thomas, White, Whiting, Wilson—34

THE BIG DRAINAGE BILL. ator Fuller then made an ineffectual effor

o get up the House Interest bill, but the mem o get up the House Interest bill, but the mem-pers insisted on the regular order, which meant the Talliaferro Drainage bill, hence that volum-nous document appeared. It will be remem-ered this bill is specially intended for farm trainage, or, as it is sometimes called, small trainage districts. It does not intend to pro-ide methods for large works, such as levees for 'Sny Carte," or the drainage of lakes or ex-ensive swamps. The Mathews bill makes these atter works subjects of special attention. ich they claimed would lessen the number of icers and simplify the manner of proceeding der this proposed law. lenator Whiting objected to the bill in its

defended it as being sufficient, and as complete as many references to committees and much consideration could make it. A bill on this subject must be particular. He said, by way of answer to the charge of its being complex, that it contained less matter than the present road law, yet it was definite and specific in its provisions.

law, yet it was definite and specific in its provisions.

Senator Bash inquired after the House bill, and was informed that the Mathews bill came up directly the present bill was disposed of. He then moved that the bill under consideration be sent to the Agricultural Committee.

Senator Archer opposed any reference, and proceeded to make a speech on "eminent domain." He argued that it was necessary to provide some way in the law for the condemnation of property. This must be done by a judicial proceeding of some nature, and he believed the bill provided the simplest manner yet suggested to secure such condemnation. And he recited its provisions in this respect. It allows a Justice of the Peace to call a jury at the instance of certain drainage officers who will make the condemnation. The Senator from Pike then came valiantly to the defence of "Sny Carte." Senator Whiting made some reflection on the usefulness of that peaceful district, which the speaker indignantly repelled. He represented "Sny Carte" [sensation], and that quiet, ampublious spot where the crane and the king-fisher dwell. filled the heart of the "Ancient Mariner" with delight, as it has likewise filled many volumes of his speeches with sloquence, and he rose up in his might and wrestled with the Senator from Bureau, and the galleries looked down and said "There are glants in these days as well as of oid."

The motion to refer was lost.

Senator Bent then offered an amendment,

these days as well as of oid."

The motion to refer was lost.
Senator Bent then offered an amendment, making the High Commissioners of a township the Drainage Commissioners of such town, which was adopted. The argument to support this was that it would lessen the number of officers and simplify the workings of the law, Senator Hunt sent up an amendment making each township a drainage district. The purpose of this is to comply with the apparent direction of the Constitution requiring the Legislature to establish such districts. This was adopted, and the bill was then sent to the Judiciary Committee, in order that it might be changed in accordance with these amendments.

At 2:80 p. m. the following report was sent in. The occasion of this arises from the misrepresentation which many persons have put on the previous report of the Cook County Senators in regard to the Justices, and the subsequent action of the Senate thereon, so far as Mr. Waller is concerned:

To the Hon. Andrew Shuman, President of the Senate: We, the undersigned Cook County Senators, to whom was referred the nominations of the Governor for Justices of the Peace for the City of Chicago, in addition to the report heretofore made, desire to state that, as to that portion of the report adverse to Charles S. Walter, we were guided by the information that he had not applied for the office, and did not desire it. We desire to state, further, that this information we have ascertained was correct in every particular, and that we had no other objection to Mr. Waller, and know of none; but, upon the contrary, we believe him to be a gentleman of high condidence and trust.

Gro. E. White.

GEO. É. WHITE, FRANCIS A. BIDDLE, WM. J. CAMPBELL, D. N. BASH, S. ABTLEY, A. D. LANG.

THE MATTHEWS DRAINAGE BILL.
was then taken un, and the remainder of the
session was consumed in debating whether to
amend or not.
Senator Whiting suggested a large number of
changes, but the whole matter was finally consigned to the Judiciary Committee.

Elliott, of Bureau, this morning called up the Stock-Yards bill in the order of second reading, and asked the permission of the House to have it read at large and advanced to a third reading. thil was taken up and read, and several indepents proposed. This bill is an act to ulate charges for yardage, freight, grain, and other articles furnished by the Stock-Yards, and to prevent extortion and unjust disation in the management thereof. This re has been examined by the Committee deniture, Horticulture, and Dairying, and

involved a visit of a Sub-Committee to Chicago A lengthy report was prepared, and the bill was reported back to the House with amendments, and ordered to a first reading. The bill created considerable talk, and occupied considerable time of the House. During the debate Mr. Hoptime of the House. During the debate Mr. Hop-kins got after the agricultural raiders who were trying to cripple the Stock-Yards by the passage of this measure, and told them plainly what he thought of them. He said he believed the Stock-Yards of Chicago had a right to make money, and it was for that purpose that they had invested their capital and conducted the business. Their charges were no more than those made at East St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and other places. He went on to show the injustice of the attempted oppressions sought to be carried out by this bill, and concluded with a tearful peroration which had great effect on the House.

THIS BILL

as amended was made to conform with the bill pending in the Senate, and now stands in the order of third reading, as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly. That if any corporation organized ordoing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law mow in force, or which may hereafter be enacted in reference to stock-yards, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than is allowed by this act, or more than a fair or reasonable rate of toil or compensation for the transportation of any freight of any description, or live stock, or for the use and transportation of any car upon its track, or of any of the branches thereof, or for receiving, handling, or delivering any freight or live stock, or for hotel bills, feeding, carrying, yarding, weighing, and watering, hay, or grain, or bedding furnished, and anything done by reason of the powers given such corporation by the act of incorporation thereof, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof, that in all may sum not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, for the first offense, and for a second offense not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, Provided, that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

offense, and for a second offense not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000; Provided, that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

Sec. 2. If any such corporation shall in reference to stock-vards aforesaid make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toil or compensation for the transportation of freight, or live-stock, or for receiving, nandling, feeding, yarding, weighing, watering, furnishing feed, or carrying any stock, or for doing anything by reason of the powers given such corporation by act of incorporation, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as provided in the foregoing section.

Sec. 3. If any such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, shall charge, collect, or receive of or from any person or corporation, for the transportation of freight or live stock, or for receiving, handling, storing, yarding, weighing, watering, feeding, or carrying the same, or for doing anything by reason of the powers given such corporation by act of incorporation, a greater amount of toll, or compensation, or fees, than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or corporation for the same or a like service, all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebute, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, as conclusive evidence of unjust discrimination.

corporation, in reference to sock-yard, as con-clusive evidence of unjust discrimination.

Sec. 4. Any stock-yard doing business in this State, incorporated under the laws of this State, shall not have or receive for yarding or watering more than 20 cents per head for cattle, 20 cents per head for horses or mules, 6 cents per head for hogs, and 5 cents per head for sheep; nor more than 100 per centum additional to the current market wholesale price of hay, straw, corn or other articles supplied by them for the sustenance of such animals, and that such sales shall be made by actual weight; and, Provided, further, that in every case properly certified, weighing tickets shall be furnished to the owners or agent of such animals, with each supply of such hay, straw, corn, or other grain.

Sec. 5. It shall not be lawful for any corporation in this State, doing business as a stock-yard, to SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for any corporation in this State, doing business as a stock-yard, to prohibit any oerson or persons, or their agents, from selling dead or crippled animals to any person they may see fit, and, for that purpose, all persons shall have the privilege of entering said yards, and shall have the privilege of removing any dead or crippled animals therefrom, subject, however, to any reasonable rule not in conflict with the spirit of this act, wa'ch said company may adopt; and for a violation of this act said company shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act.

be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and there may be several counts joined in the same declaration, be several counts joined in the same declaration, as to extortion and unjust discrimination. If upon the trial of any case instituted under this act the jury shall find for the people, they shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum as hereinbefore provided, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant had been before convicted one or more times of the violations of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant as provided in the first section of this act, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly.

SEC. 6. The fines hereinbefore provided for ma-

ed in the first section of this act, and the Court shall render judgment secordingly.

SEC. 7. If any such corporation in reference to stock-yards shall in violation of any of the provisions of this act ask, demand, charge, or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any car, or property, or live stock, or for receiving, handling, or transferring, yarding, watering, feeding, storing, or delivering any freight or live stock, or shall make any unjust discrimination against

car, or property, or live stock, or for receiving, storing, ordelivering any freight or live stock, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, or furnish inferior, unsuitable, or insufficient food or drink to any live stock intrusted to its care, or shall neglect or fail to suitably and properly care for any such live stock, or shall furnish a less amount or inferior quality of food, or an insufficient amount of water to such live stock than represented, contracted, or charged for, the person or corporation so offended against or owning such live stock, or to whom the same may be consigned, may for each offense recover of such corporation, in reference to such stock-yards, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court when the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as part of the cost of the case.

SEC. 8. If any such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, shall furnish inferior, unsuitable, or insufficient food or drink to any live stock intrusted to its care, or shall neglect or fail to suitably and properly care for any such live stock, or shall furnish a less amount or inferior quality of food to such live stock than represented, contracted, or charged for the same, shall be guilty of a misedemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Rairroad and Warehouse Commission to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any corporation in this State, in reference to stock-yards and to visit the various stock-yards incorporated under any law of this state for that purpose, as often as practicable; and whenever the facts in any manner ascertained by said Commission shall, in their judgment, warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of such Commission to immediately cause suits to b

as amended has been printed and returned to the House, and is in the order of third reading. This bill has been printed in these columns. THIS AFTERNOON

Frew's Insurance bill came up for consideration on third reading. This bill is entitled "A bill to protect policy-holders in life-insurance companies." The following amendment was adopted by the House March 6, which bars the author from the benefits arising under the provisions of this act: "Any person afflicted with caccethes loquendt, or other disability, at the time of making application for a policy of insurance. of making application for a policy of insurance on his life, and failing to disclose such in such-application, shall be barred from all benefits arising under the provisions of this act." The bill and the amendment were passed, and will be sent to the Senate at once.

FIRE-INSURANCE. Trusdell's bill (230) in relation to fire-inst

Trusdell's bill (230) in relation to fire-insurance was put on its passage, and, after a brief speech by its author, the roll was called, and the bill was carried. The bill provides:

In any action upon any fire-insurance policy that may be hereafter executed, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth, at the time of the execution thereof, the full sum insured thereon, and of which said defendant then had notice, and in the absence of fraud subsequent to the execution of said policy, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his loss thereunder, not execeding the amount of the policy. Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to open policies of insurance upon merchandise.

whoever, as principal, agent, or other-wise, shall knowingly participate in the negotiation or execution of a fire-insur-ance policy for a sum exceeding the then value of the property thereby then insured, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

PAWNEROKERS.

Mr. Sexton's bill (271) for the reculating of

Mr. Sexton's birl (271) for the regulating pawnbrokers was called up and passed. This is an act relating to pawnbrokers, and provides: Every person or company engaged in the busi-ness of receiving property in pledge, or as security for money or other thing advanced to the pawner or piedger, shall be held, and it is hereby dec and defined, to be a nawnbroker. It shall be unlawful for any pawnbroket herein provided, to charge or collect a gre-benefit or percentage upon proper advanced

berein shall be construed so as to conflict with the law portaining to usury, and the person receiving money so advanced shall not be held to pay any storage, insurance, or charges other than such interest as herein provided.

Every pawnbroker who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first offense, be fined a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, and for each subsequent offense not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty days, or either, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Provided, that this act shall not be construed as to in anywise impair the power of cities or villages in this State to license, tax regulate, suppress, and prohibit pawnbrokers as now provided by law.

CONDEMNATION.

CONDEMNATION. Mr. Sexton's bill (211) to amend Sec. 5 of Art. Mr. Sexton's bill (211) to amend Sec. 5 of Art. 9 of an act in relation to incorporation of cities and villages was also passed. This bill provides that petitions for the condemnation of land shall contain a coop of the said ordinance, certified by the Clerk under the corporate seal, a reasonably accurate description of the lots, parcels of land, and property which shall be taker or damaged, and the names of the owners and occupants thereof, so far as known to the Board or officers filing the petition, and where any known owners are non-residents of the State, stating the fact of such non-residence. Upon the filing of such petition, as hereinafter provided, at least ten days' notice shall be given by posting notices in at least four public places in such city or village, two of which shall be in the vicinity of the property described in such petition, and, or village, two of which and be a the viction, and, where a daily newspaper is published in such city or village, by publishing the same at least five days in such daily newspaper, or, if no daily newspaper is published for said city or village, and a weekly newspaper is published therein, then at least once in each week for two successive weeks in such weekly newspaper. sive weeks in such weekly newspaper; or, if no daily or weekly newspaper is published in such city or village, then in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or village is sit

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

House Bill 164 is one of the most important bills passed this session. It is a re-enactment of the law passed in 1872, which was repealed through the efforts of the savings banks. The object of the bill is to enable those of limited means to purchase and pay for homes of their own by monthly installments, not much exceeding the monthly rent they would otherwise pay. It also promotes thrift and a spirit of saving, as it offers a secure depository for small amounts paid monthly on which the earnings or interest exceeds what any savings bank can possibly pay. The law is copied after that of Pennsylvania, except that it leaves the control of the Association in the hands of the stockholders, as no member can vote more than forty shares of stock. Building associations had their origin in England a long time ago, and their good effects can be seen in Philadelphia, where there are more than 500 in successful operation, and in which more of the citizens own their own homes than in any other city in the Union, and it is to these associations that the fact is one. BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

House Bill 656, introduced by the Committee on Judiciary, amending the Bastardy act, was passed. This measure was prepared by Bisbee, to meet an emergency in Cook County.

CRIMINAL.

House bill 388 passed. This bill provides that Sec. 10, Division 14, of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874," be, and the same is, hereby so amended as to read as follows: "Any person convicted of any crime or misdemeanor in any court in this State having jurisdiction, punishment for which crime or misdemeanor is confinement in the county inil, may be sentenced CRIMINAL. finement for which crime or misceneasor is confinement in the county jail, may be sentence by the Court in which such conviction is had to labor for the benefit of the county during the term of such imprisonment in the Workhouse House of Correction, public streets, or other place provided for that purpose by the county or city authorities, or to such labor, under di-rection of the Sheriff, as the County Board may provide for. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any convict in the Reform School at Pontiac as prorided by law. .

MR. CROOKER'S BILL (751). to protect laborers, miners, mechanics, and merchants, was passed.

FREW NOT THROUGH. Bisbee then moved to reconsider the vote by which Frew's bill (270) was passed. A squabble ensued over this motion, which isted some length of time. The motion was

finally carried.

This bill, which contains some very objection able features, should never have passed. Hav-ing passed, a determined effort was made to destroy it. A system of filloustering was com-menced, which lasted for an hour or more, and did not close until nearly 7 o'clock, when the bill was laid upon the table. Thus the fore part of the day was consumed in a senseless strug-gle over a bill to destroy the Chicago Stock-Yards, and the latter part of the day in the con-sideration of a bill which, if presented before a Commission of Lunacy as evidence, would re-sult in the instant conviction of the author. It is some consolation that, while thus employed, the House will not be engaged in any greater mischief to the interests of the State.

mischief to the interests of the State.

A LAW.

The Governor has approved the bill to pay the militia, passed by the Senate to-day, which contained the emergency clause, and the appropriation is therefore immediately available. The Auditor will send out the \$5,000 warrants required as soon as possible, and the boys will probably draw their long-delayed pay within a week or so. week or so.

The Governor also to-day approved the bill authorizing the incorporation of cemetery asso-

#### BEATING. "WHAT'S THE COMPANY GOING TO DO ABOUT

Special Dispatch to The Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.-The expose i THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last, relative to the want of courtesy exercised by Senator Artley and Representative Wheeler in the use of the passes given them by the managers of the Alton Railroad created a decided breeze in the legislative halls of this burg, and rumor has for the past two days been busy with the names of other solons of more or less renown who have abused the confidence reposed in them by other rail-roads. To your correspondent Artley laughingly acknowledged the corn, and in the language of the departed but not forgotten "Boss," in

quired "Well, WHAT'S THE COMPANY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Wheeler was very uncommunicative, and de-clined to say anything either one way or the other, further than he had written a full explanation to General-Manager McMullin, of the Alton Road, therewith inclosing the pass, as requested. From an intimate friend of Mr. Wheeler your correspondent this afternoon ascertained that soon after the beginning of the ession, and at a time when it was a very difficult matter to obtain a pass over the Alton Road, Speaker James invited Mr. Wheeler, who lives in Havana, Mason County, and has scarcely any opportunity to use the Alton pass, to drop into the Speaker's room. He complied with the request, and thereupon, in the presence and at

the solicitation of the Speaker, was INDUCED TO TRANSFER HIS PASS to W. Y. Cary, the Speaker's Secretary. As Cary lives in Waukegan, the pass was very useful, as it enabled him to reach his home at will at the expense only of a ticket from Chicago to Waukegan; and even this item of expense is rather doubtful. Cary continued to use the pass right along, until, in an evil hour, he was nduced to loan it to a triend who wished to make a trip over the Jacksonville Branch into Missouri. Then a lynx-eyed conductor spotted the anomoly, and reported it to headquarters, with the result stated. Cary returned the pass

to Wheeler Friday morning. Your correspondent dropped into the Speaker's room in search of knowledge.

THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN knew nothing of it beyond what Cary had told him Friday morning. "I hope," said he, "you are not going to couple my name with it. I've been here too long to allow myself to get caught in any trap connected with any railroad pass." "There is a rumor that it was your influence which induced Wheeler to loan his pass to Cary."
"What, me? I never did anything of the ind. I hope you're not going to print anything the kind!"
"Oh, no. Mr. Speaker. I don't intend to print

anything but what's true, or what other pe will back up by affidavit." "THAT'S RIGHT, I ADMIRE YOUR COURSE. But, as I said before, I hope you won't couple my name with it."

"Then it is not true that you used your influence to obtain the pass?"

"Why, no; not at all. As I said before, I had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about it except what Cary told me when he returned good man to interrogate. So the reporter sought him out, and, after a cordial grasp of the hand, the newsgatherer said: "By the way,

GIVE ME THE INSIDE HISTORY of that Wheeler pass. I understand you had Then Cary straightened up as if he had been confronted by a ghost, and, after a moment's hesitation, replied: "What, me! I never had his pass. I never borrowed anybody's pass, Why, who told you that I had Wheeler's pass!"
"Rumor and personal triends of Mr. Wheeler ay so,"

ay so."
"Whoever says I had his pass says a d—d lie
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"Whoever says says says says a decomposition of the lie
"Who This was sufficiently explicit for the reporter, id he moved off in search of further information,—sufficient, if possible, to unravel the mysry. He went to Representative Wheeler, and

"I understand you have written to Genera Manager McMullen, GIVING A PRANK HISTORY f that pass."
"Yes, I have written him."
"I understand you have be

"I understand you have been put in the hole through good nature; wouldn't it be wise for you to get out, and place the blame where it be-It won't do for me to say anything abou t. It will only make enemies for me."
"When did Cary give the bass back?"
"Oh, I don't want to say anything about

" Was it Friday morning?"

"Was it Friday morning?"
"I would rather not answer your question."
"Was it through Soeaker James' influence that you loaned it to Cary?"
"Don't ask me any questions. I've written to Mr. McMullen explaining the whole matter, and inclosing the pass."
"Will you answer any of my questions concerning the pass in the negative,—that is, those I nave asked you?"
"As I said before,

I DON'T WANT TO SAY ANYTHING about it. By answering your questions I will only get myself into trouble. So far as the publication of the matter is concerned, it won't but me at home among my people who know me; but if I say anything more about it I will simply get myself into trouble and make ene-

#### STATE CHARITIES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD. Springfield, Ill., April 22.—The State Boar f Public Charities met here to-day to transac routine business, Commissioners Robinso drimshaw, and Gould being present.

Secretary Wines presented the following statement, showing the financial condition o the State institutions:

The total amount of money to be accounted for by the institutions at the close of the last quarter was \$489, 874. 41, as follows:
Cash in hands of local Treasurers,
Jan. 1, 1879. \$67, 637. 07 Appropriations of 1877 undrawn.....
Petit receipts during quarter not from 8,606.73

\$489 874.41 \$489 874. 41

Of the amount just stated, the following disposition has been made:

Expenses quarter ending Jsn. 31 unpaid Jan. 31, but since paid. \$26,998. 22

Paid on expenses present quarter. 132,565. 38

Appropriations of 1877 undrawn, in

State Treasury. 265, 424. 06

Cash on hand. 64,886. 72

\$489, 874, 41 

15, 689, 67 

Increase in surplus...... \$ 10,078.09 The number of days' board furnished to inmates in quarter ending March 31 (ninety days) was 260, 415. In the quarter previous (ninety-two days) it was 260, 785, 50r a daily average of 2, 893, against 2, 834, an increase of fifty-nine in the average number of inmates. The per capita cost in quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878, was \$52, 10; in quarter ending March 31, 1879, it was \$46, 29, a decrease of \$5.83.

PROCEEDINGS. The Board adopted a resolution urging the Legislature to adopt the House bill 741, now pending, revising the flaw in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics.

A series of resolutions was also adopted, adjourning the Board, to meet at the Grand Pacific in Chicago on Montay, June 9, directing the Secretary to urge the Superintendents and Trustees of all State instantions to attend the Conference of Charities which meets there at the state of the conference of Charities which meets there at the state of the conference of Charities which meets there at the conference of the time, and appointing a committee to invite representatives from the State Boards of Michigan and Wisconsin to meet in Chicago, and to com-

#### ble attendance for the Conference. MISSOURI. STATE PINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune St. Louis, Mo., April 22.-Gov. Phelps sent a message to the Lower House of the Legisla ture to-day, in which he says a settlement should be speedily made between State Treasurer Gates and the State, and that suit should be com and the State, and that state should be com-menced upon his bond, aithough he (the Gov-ernor) evidently does not think the prospect of recovering the lost money very encouraging. He also recommends the issue of a quarter of a million of coupon bonds to meet the deficiency which will occur June 1, and the levy of a poil tay to increase the State revenue.

### KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

Bloodshed in Selecting a Successor to the Murdered Elliott-Convention in Robertson County Broken Up by Armed De peradoes.

Special to Cincinnati Co

MAYSVILLE, Kv., April 19 .- In the Democratic Convention in Robertson County to-day, an overwhelming majority were in favor of Stanton and Smith over Hargis. The latter was present with over fifty armed ruffians from Nicholas, who, with his retainers from Robertson, at tempted to overawe the meeting. A motion was made by one of Hargis' friends

to instruct for Stanton first and Hargis second. An amendment was offered to strike out the name of Hargis for second choice, and insert that of Smith, which would have carried by a large majority. Seeing themselves defeated, the Hargis bullies drew their knives and broke up the Convention. Several men were stabbed

by them.

Afterwards a meeting was held, at which an instruction was carried for Stanton for first choice. A Mr. Chandler was allowed to select delegates, five of whom are for Smith, and two for Hargis as second choice. Smith is the choice of a large majority of the people of Kobertson County over Hargis, and is entitled to the

county.

The same game will be attempted in this county on Monday. Already trains have been engaged to bring bullies from Fleming and Nicholas to browheat this county, and to carry by force and fraud what cannot be done fairly.

atch to The Tribune. New York, April 22 .- There was a large atendance in the Union League Theatre to-night, the occasion being the farewell reception given to O. B. Frothingham by the Trustees of his society previous to his departure for a long vacation in Europe. On the platform with the guest were the Hon. Frank Fuiler, ex-Governor of Utah, George William Curtis, Prof. Felix Adler, the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Thomas W. Higginson, E. C. Stedman, the Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia, R. H. Stoddard, and others. Kemarks of the most ougratulatory character were made to the ending guests, the speech of Mr. Curtis being particularly humorous and happy.

## INCORPORATED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.-The Secretary of tate to-day issued licenses to organize to the following propsed corporations:
The Standard Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital, \$5,000. Corporators, J. D. Hughes, George W. Amos, and F. T. June. The Rock Island County Agricultural Society, Hillsdale, Rock Island County; eapital, \$5,000.
The Star Mill Company, of Camargo, Douglas County; capital, \$3,000. Corporators. Theodore Eifer, John E. Bagley, W. H. Hall, John A. Caraway, and D. A. Ward.

NEW YORK, April 22 .- Walter Jagger, one of the oldest brokers in Wall street, father of Bish-

The Result of the Recent Election De

Ald. Ryan Makes an Unavailing Effort to Stay In.

The City-Hall Stone Contractors Ordered to Do the Outting Here.

Mayor-elect Harrison was present. THERE BEING A LOT OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS on hand, it was decided to take it up and dis-

pose of it. All that was of any significance is given below.

The Committee on Police recommended the passage of Ald. Knopf's resolution authorizing the Chief of Police and Fire Marshal to grapt a leave of absence, with pay, to every member their departmedts, of not less than five days nor

The report was concurred in. ther that the State law be enforced

The Committee on Gas recommended the passage of the resolution calling for a committee of five to visit other cities and find out the best apparatus and material for illuminating purposes. It was laid over.

The same Committee reported back the resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the power of the city to use an illuminator other than gas, and also all the resolutions on the subject of oil, with recommendations that they be placed on file. The reports were all concurred in.

tions on the subject on file. The reports were all concurred in.

OITY-HALL STONE.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, in response to Ald. Lawler's resolution, inclosing alot of affidavits and papers in reference to the cul-stone work for the City-Hail, and calling attention to the clause in Tomlinson & Reed's contract that the stone must be cut in this city unless there was a general strike or the stonecutters combined to injure them. Among the documents was one signed by a great many boss stonecutters setting forth that they recognized eight hours as a day's work, paid \$2.50 a day, and that there was no strike; also an affidavit of Mr. Reed giving facts which went to show that the stonecutters had entered into a conspiracy against the firm, and stating that eight hours had never been recognized as a day's work in this city, and that the firm was ready to give employment to fifty men at \$2.50 for ten hours. Other affidavits set forth that, previous to getting the contract, Tomlinson & Reed worked their men only eight hours, and had brought Canadians here—thus entering into a conspiracy to injure the journeymen stonecutters by refusing to employ them.

Ald. Lawler then moved the onssage of his resolution which directed the contractors to have the stone cut in the city. He, of course, made a speech in support of it, denying that there had been any intimidation of Tomlinson & Reed's men, as was claimed by them. He wandered off the subject to state that a "gentleman" was willing to make affidavit that stone from four Indiana quarries was going into the building to-day,—Bedford, Ellertsville, Harrisburg, and Deadberg. All the bids were based on eight hours' work.

Ald. Daiy also favored its passage, as did Ald. Stauber, who called the structure the "black-and-tan Court-House."

Ald. Cook referred to the fact that the men on the county's part worked ten hours a day, and he had been offered their time for 50 cents on the dollar by Tomlinson & Reed. The stonecutters had the right to ma

should not come to the Council to adjust the controversy. A committee should meet the stonecutters to get all the facts. He moved to refer to a committee.

Ald. Lawler moved to suspend the rules.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas 17, nays 8,—Gilbert, Mallory, Beidler, Cook, Throop, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf.

Ald. Daly moved to amend by adding a clause the contractors complied within that, unless the contractors compiled within twenty days, the Corporation Counsel notify them that their contract was forfeited.

Ald. Gilbert moved as a substitute that the ractors be directed to have the s

the future according to the contract.
Aid. Lawler made the point that the agreement to cut the stone in the city was not in the contract itself. He moved to lay the substitute The motion was agreed to.
Ald. Lodding moved to lay the amendum on the table.

Ald. Lodding moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Only eighteen Aldermen—not a quorum—voted, and Ald. Stauber moved that the Sargeantat-Arms fetch the absentees from the ante-room. The Cnair knew of no way to compel them to come into the chamber.

Ald. Daly went to the door and induced one (Schweisthal) to come in. Cook, Rawleigh, Throop, Thompson, and Knopf wouldn't come, if they were there.

Ald. Cullerton moved to adjourn.

Ald. Stauber referred to a rule which seemingly gave the President authority to fetch in the absentees.

The Chair held that a vote would have to be

it was not agreed to.
The resolution with the amendment was then put its passage, and the vote was yeas, 17; nays, 2, as follows: as follows:
 Yeas—Tuley, Sanders, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNulty, Lawier, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Wetterer, McCaffrey, and Daly—17.
 Nays—Gilbert, Schweisthal—2.

The Chair was of opinion that it required a majority of all the Aldermen elected to pass the order as amended.

Ald. Ryan and Tuley changed their votes, and

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTION.

F	Harrison25, 685
G	Wright 20 40#
	Schmidt
	Harrison's plurality5, 189
	TREASURES.
	Seipp26, 176
	Farwell 20 662
	Stauber 10 874
	Scipp's plurality
	ATTORNEY.
	Grinnell24, 171
	Ricaby
	Rubens
	Grinnell's plurality
	CLERK. On the Company of the Company
П	Howard
Н	Buschwah
Н	Siblev
4	Howard's plurality2,684
	THE FOURTEENTH WARD.
d	All the Aldermen up to the Fourteenth Wand

tho had received a majority on the face of the returns were also declared elected. Ald. McNally tried to get in a resolution de

nays, 8,—as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Sanders, Turber, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, McNurney, Niesen, and Daly—11.

Nays—Githert, Smyth, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Stauber, Schweisthal, Wetterer, and McCaffrey—8.

Ald, Cullerton moved that the declaration of the vote ne temporarily restrained.

Ald. Cullerton referred to the action in the Hildreth case, and urged that his motion was a

THE COUNCIL.

clared at Last.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair. The absentees were Pearsons, Bailard, Cary, Phelps, Tully, Oliver, Seaton, Waldo, Janssens, and Daly.

more than ten days in each year, not more than ten men to be on such leave at one time

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Licences—one recommending that the prayer of the petitioners for the closing of the saloons on Sunday be not granted, and the ferred. The Committee on Gas recommended the

CITY-HALL STONE.

he absentees.

The Chair held that a vote would have to be The Chair heat that a vote would have to be taken on the motion to adjourn.

It was not agreed to,—yeas, 17; nays, 2.

The vote showed that there was a quorum present, and the question was again put on the motion to lay the amendment on the table, and

the former moved to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

Aid. Ryan moved to strike out ment.
The motion was agreed to.
The original order was then passed, the vote being the same as before—reas, 17; nays, 2.
Ald. McCaffrey presented a resolution fixing the bonds of the new city officers as follows:
Treasurer, \$4,500,000; Mayor, \$10,000; Clerk, \$5,000; Attorney, \$5,000.
It was passed.
The Clerk then announced

hose receiving the plurality being declared

MAYOR.	20022104
Harrison	685
Wright 20	408
Schmidt	829
Harrison's plurality	
TREASURER.	
Seipp26	176
Farwell	662
Station In	876
Seipp's plurality 5,514	
ATTONIA	1000
Grinnell	171
Micaely	59159
Rubens 11	858
Grinnell's plurality	
CI BOX	Artes 3
Howard	427
Duschwan 21.	743
	276
Howard's plurality2,684	
THE FOURTEENTH WARD.	
All the Aldermen up to the Fourteenth W	ard

Ald. Reventy tried to get in a resolution de-claring Lorenz ineligible.

Ald. Rawleigh objected.

Ald. McNally moved to suspend the rules.

The motion was not agreed to,—yeas, 11;
nays. 8,—as follows:

Ald. Cullerton moved that the declaration of the vote be temporarily postponed.

Ald. Rawleigh contended that the Council could not do otherwise than declare the result.

Ald. Ray cialmed that be was entitled to hold his seat, under the charter, until his successor was duly elected and qualified. He could prove that the gentleman (Lorenz) who had received the highest number of votes was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore ineligible.

proper one.

Ald. Daly supported the motion.

Ald. Smyth didn't believe the Council had
the right to "veto" the expression of the peo-

ple of the Fourteenth Ward. The question qualification belonged to the new body.

Ald. McCaffrey said the Council could not back on the returns; but its declaration of a result would not make Lorenz Alderman.

would have to take an oath that he was a citize if he did, and was not, Ryan would have a fie point on him.

point on him.

After some further talk, the Chair ruled that the motion to postpone was out of order, under the charter, it being imperative as to the declaration of the result of the election.

Aid. Calieron, talked about an appeal, but

Add. Conterport staked about an appear, our backed out.

So all the other fledgling "City Fathers" were declared elected.

Ald. Lawler endeavored to get in a resolution to have the inaugural proceedings take place at Farwell Hall Monday erening, since the Council Chamber was inadequate, and the floor liable to give way in case a crowd occupied it.

Ald. Rawleigh objected.

A motion to suspend the rules was voted down.

The Council then adjourned.

## THE RAILROADS.

GOULD AND THE WABASH.

The principal topic of conversation in railway circles yesterday was Jay Gould's election to the Directory of the Wabash Road, indicating that he has obtained control of that property. What Mr. Gould's plans are regarding the future management of the road no one is able to tell. The general opinion is that he purchased the stock for a song, and that he will now try to force it up, as he has done with the Kansas Pactife. While he has this object in view, no doubt, yet his principal aim seems to be to "bull" the Kansas Pacific stock still further, for all the business the Wabash gets for South-western points will be given to that line. Yet there need be no fear that line. Yet there need be no fear that this will induce Mr. Gould to discriminate against Chicago. Mr. Gould has an interest in and is Director of two Chicago roads—the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—which it will be his interest to protect, and while he may love the Kansas Pacific, which gets most of its business from the Wabash and the St. Louis roads, yet he loves the Union Pacific, which gets nearly all its business from the Chicago roads, still more; and it is therefore hardly probable that he will discriminate against this city and injure the Union Pacific. It seems to be the principal afm of Gould in obtaining control of the Wabash to damage the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney and the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, for which he has never had any particular love. The announcement that he would form a new line to Missouri-River points via the Wabash to Hannibal, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to Moberly, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern to Kansas City indicates that this is his object. Efforts have lately been made on the part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to get control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, undoubtedly for the purpose of preventing Mr. Gould from gobbling it up, and it was understood that it had secured sufficient stock of that road to control it. But the announcement that Gould would use it in connection with the Wabash rather looks as if he had beaten the Burlington in the race for the possession of the property. None of the managers of the Burlington were in the city vesterday, and, therefore, they could not be interviewed regarding this matter. If the report is correct that Gould will form a new line to Missour-River this matter. If the report is correct that Gould will form a new line to Missouri-River points via Hannibal and the Missouri, Kansas & points via Hannibal and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas it will greatly complicate matters in the present fight between the Chicago and St. Louis roads on the Missouri-River business, as there will be an additional applicant for a proportion of that business, and a reorganization of the Missouri-River pool would thereby be made much more difficult.

The American iron and steel manufacturer are greatly alarmed on account of Vanderbilt's purchase of a large amount of steel rails in England, fearing that other railroad managers may pursue a similar course. The American fron & Steel Association has issued a call requesting all manufacturers of iron and steel and all iron producers in the United States to meet in convention at Pitisburg on Tuesday, May 6 next, to consider the present condition of the iron and steel industries, their wants, and the dangers that threaten them. The various articles that have appeared in the papers about Vanderbilt's having purchased steel rails in England, and particularly a communication from the Hon. D. J. Morrell, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, published a few days ago in the New York Tribuns, seem to have greatly annoyed Mr. Vanderbilt, as they have induced him to send the following communication to that paper: Iron & Steel Association has issued

My attention has been called to a card in you paper of this morning, signed "D. J. Morrell, President American Iron & Steel Association, Philadelphia." While I do not wish to enter into a newsonoer controversy with Mr. Morrell, I will say that no "prominent official" was a which it is a subject to the control of the con say that no "prominent official" was authorized to give any reason for the purchase of English ralls by the New York Central & Hudson River Raliroad Company or by any other company with which I am connected, further than it was deemed for the best interest of said companies respectively, by their managers, to make such purchases.

In answer to the charge that the New York Central & Hudson River Raliroad Company is or has been unfriendly to American rail-makers, I can only say that it is gratuitous, and there is no foundation for the same. I do not intend to follow Mr. Morrell in personalities further than to say that the reflection on my late father is unjust, and will not gain credence with those who knew him.

W. H. VANDERBILT.

THE UNION AND KANSAS PACIFIC ROADS.

Various rumors have been in circulation re garding probable changes in the management of these roads, but the result of THE TRIBUNE'S inquiries are that no changes will take place before the Kansas Pacific is formally turned over by the Courts to the new purchasers, which will be some time in June. The reports that Webster Snyder, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, or that J. T. Clark, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the same road, will be appointed, are premature and unauthorized. The consolidation of the Union Pactife, Kansas Pacific, Colorado Central, and Utah & Northern Railroads under the general management of S. H. H. Clark may cause that official to make some changes, and, if such are made, J. W. Gannett, present Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad, will probably be appointed General Auditor of Accounts. T. L. Kimbail, no doubt, will be blaced at the head of the Passenger and Ticket Department, and E. P. Vining given the general management of freight, which will probably necessitate some changes in other departments, and P. P. Sheiby, now Assistant General Freight Agent, may be sent to the Kansas Pacific as General Freight Agent of that road, leaving a vacancy to be filled in the Union Pacific Railroad Freight Department. Who the appointee will be is not known, but as Mr. S. H. H. Clark is civil-service man, it is thought that the selection will be made from among those now in the Freight Department, possibly Gen. E. F. Test, who has been twelve years in the employ of the Company, and connected with this and other roads (the Illinois Central and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific) for upwards of twenty years. He is now Claim Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, which position ne has filled with marked success for many years. road, will be appointed, are premature and un-

DETROIT NEWS.

tion he has filled with marked suc

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—Work on the Vanderbilt tunnel at Grosse Isle, the crossing of the Canada Southern, commenced to-day. Ground was broken on Stony Island at 7 a. m., and a force of lifteen men set at work with pick and shovel on the approach to the tunnel, which will be about 100 feet from the water's edge. On the Canada side forty men with teams commenced a cut forty feet deep, which will lead to the other entrance, the latter being 1,500 feet from the river. President Tillinghast superintends the work in person. A frame office for headquarters was built on the Canada side toinvitations were issued to-day about 100 leading citizens to day. go down to Amherstburg to-morrow, when the formal commencement work takes place. Some dynamite will be exploded, beverages onsumed, and speeches made. President Tillinghast, of the Canada Southern, provides a special train to leave here at 10:30 a. m.

a special train to leave here at 10:30 a. m.
At the annual meeting of the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad to-day the following Board of Directors was elected: Augustus Schell and E. D. Worcester, of New York; W. L. Scott, of Erle; Amasa Stone, H. B. Palne, Charles Paine, Addison Hills, and C. P. Leland, of Clevelaud; Albert Keep, Philo Moorhouse, and John Newell, of Chicago. The Board elected Amasa Stone President, and C. P. Leland Secretary and Treasurer. WABASH.

east and west lines the

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

MILWAUKER, April 23.—Judge Drumer he United States Circuit Court, this in the case of Stern & Lawson, Trus foreign bondholders, against the V Central Railway Company, looking to a fore closure of mortgage and sale of the road, he that, if the complainant (Stern) had any equites which needed the protection of the Court, hi proper course was to intervene in the sready brought by the Trustees. The Constated that the action of the Trustee actually increased the mortgage security holders of bonds, including the comp

TTEMS.

Mr. John M. Flynn, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed train-dispatcher on the new Chi-cago & Alton extension, with headquarters at

lasgow, Mo. The regular monthly meeting of the Chi Railroad Association was held resterday at its room in Ashland Block. Beyond comparing and correcting the sheet-rates, and a general discussion of the scalpers' prosecution, and the new depot-agents' agreement, nothing was

To enable Chicagoans and others to attend the annual convention of the State Sportsmen's Association at Peoria, the Chicago & Altoa Railroad will sell round trip tickets from Chicago to Peoria and return May 27, 28, good to return till May 31 inclusive, The regular monthly meeting of the factoright lines will be held in New York City Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The Erie lines will transact their business at the Windsor Hotel and the New York Central lines.

#### sary expenses. SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE VIEW. The Board of Trustees met Monday. The Captain of Police was ordered to have the obstructions removed from the Green Bay roal, in the neighborhood of the blacksmith shop. The Committee on Fire and Water repor having consulted with various parties acq with the Holly system of water-works, and suc parties claim that the machinery and works of Lake View have no resemblance to the Holly machinery; that the town does not use the pliances patented by Holly for regul uniform pressure or increasing the pressur fire purposes; but that the town has a sy of controlling the water pressure by air-bers, which has been in use thirty or

bers, which has been in use thirty or forty vears, and for which there is no patents in force. This report was made in consequence of the Holly Company notifying the Board that the town were infringing their patent, and a poling invitation "to come and see them."

An ordinance was passed for improving Clark street, from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street, with wooden block pavement, after the street is properly surveyed.

Mr. Hills, the outgoing Treasurer, reported receipts and disbursements from March 17 to date: Total receipts, including cash on hand or said date, \$22,560; expenses, \$7.638; cash on hand, including five Cook County bonds, 114-512. A trial balance was also presented, which was ordered to be engrossed, showing the condition of the various funds as they now stand. Sundry bills were read and payment of others approved: The bonds of E. Sanders, supervisor being \$50,000 and as Tressurer of the Town \$150,000.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hills, the retiring Supervisor, the Board adjourned size the

After a few remarks by Mr. Hills, the Supervisor, the Board adjourned sine di new Board was then organized and order by Supervisor Sanders, who, after remarks, appointed the Standing Con The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Engiewood hosehouse. All members present. An ordinance relating to the removal and handling of offai in the Town of Lake, which the old Board has under consideration for a long time, and which was the subject of many consultations between them and the Health Department of the city, was presented and passed. The ordinance provides for the erection of a public platform on which to receive offal, blood, bones, tank stuff, and refuse matter. Sec. 3 provides that the Board of Trustees shall advertise annually for proposals for removing this matter in proper cars from the town. Sec. 4 requires that between the months of May and November and May, once in twenty-four hours. Sec. 5 authorizes the President of the Board of Trustees to issue licenses to butchers, packers, and teamsters, from the city, to cover to this platform refuse matter in light wagon, properly covered, and provides a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for any offers against the ordinance, which can be recovered before any Justice of the Peace. The whole matter is to be under the control of the Board of Trustees. The rown Clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for a tract of land of not less than five acres, in a suitable locality, for the erection of a platform on the tract when purchased. The Clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for the removal of officent the purchased. The Clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for the removal of officent when purchased. The Clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for the removal of the from the public platform in the Town of Lake. Adjourned to meet in the same place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. J. B. Thomas appointed as Police Justice of the Town of Lake for the unexpired term of the late George W. Mitchell, has received his commission from the Governor of the State, and will commence his official duties this morning.

MISSOURI CROP REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, April 22.—The Post-Dispatch publishes to-day complete crop reports from Missouri counties which can be relied on as a true reflex of the agricultural prospect. The wheat yield will be about the average, oats a tride better than the average crop, and nothing but a drought can prevent the largest yield of con-ever raised in the State. Hemp, which at one time was cultivated in large quantities, is men tioned only in a few instances in the report showing a material decline in the cultivation of that staple. Fruit appears to have received sti-back by the protracted cold weather, and the peach-buds are reported killed in all parts of the State, and in many places the trees are killed. The most flourishing reports come from Southeast Missouri, where the crop prospects are reported better than for years. A larger acreage of corn has been planted in this se among farmers to embark more extensively the stock-raising business. In Central Misson wheat, though retarded by the untavorab March weather, has been aided by the rece rain and warm weather, thrived well, as a more than average crop is anticipated.
In North Missouri the wheat and oat crops are looking well, and though the acreage of wheat in some parts is not quite so large as that of last year, yet the farmers confidently expect a larger yield than the average.

WISCONSIN COURT NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—To-day Miss Levins Goodell, of Janesville, appeared before the 8 preme Court with a lengthy argument shows cause in her mind why she should be admitted to practice before said Court. She has already been admitted as a practitioner before one of our Circuit Courts. She cites authority to prov that she is justly entitled to all the rights and privileges of the sterner sez. The Court has Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 22.—A private telegram from New York announces that a meeting ing of the new Board of Directors of the Wabasia. Railway is called to meet at Toledo on May 14.

Springfield by the cars of the Company at Evansway is called to meet at Toledo on May 14.

The Cars of the sterner see. The Cours taken the matter under consideration.

The case of Alfred Whaley vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court, was decided to-day. The jury awards was killed by the cars of the Company at Evansway is called to meet at Toledo on May 14. MARINE

Continuation of the Sailors'

Vessel-Owners Resort to the Bookers le Reports from B

cerning the Another Corn Cargo from Oth

VESSEL-OWNER The struggle over was ned yesterday between the and the Union sailors, is rence of the strife was the by the former in employ by the former in employ tow seven vessels acre This plan to freeze out bring them down from into execution last evention, of the Vessel-Owner a corporation that is allors down to \$1.

John Miner. I would be out last evening about of John Miner, Lyman D bound for Muskegon, whe loaded with lumber a nort. About 9 o'clock it Burton's line, went out calkins, Lomie A. Bur and Louisa McDonald in tee. It was reported the piled with snough searcase of emergency. The slow in learning of the fact, they expected if TRINUM's Milwaukee the lumber-vessel-owner.

TRIBUNE'S Milwaukee of the lumber-vessel-owners upon the expedient to seamed, who are holding owhen the movement to heard of by the Chieser outpon it as an evidence and weakened on getting called THE TRIBUNE repositatement made in the authority of the vessel-actionners above named had been reported as at \$1.50 per day per ease of the John Miner, having secured a crew at crews were shippen they the vessels, according to the departure of the tunot attended by any excitationed that it was not vessel-owners to make a towing of vessels to another turnen interested, the matter of rates for The tugmen interested, the matter of rates for "p. t.," and one man would just about make

time.

Reports were current to craft were going to make the managers of the large Detroit and Port future through from this port falo, as soon as the Strail the sations would be left. tato, as soon as the extraction of the sailors would be left or movement. The Union the report as a canard to a sabmission, but the olde Seamen's headquarters catheir breeches and sa their breeches and sa the tugs might get in the ico on or in Lage Erie and let enough to get a long pull a big tow bill. One ma-sailed thirteen years on that the underwriters won say about carrying short the reporter to the bull p insurance, which express, petency of the master or crew, or want of ordinas navigating a ressel, shall who was an exp The report was circ

owners and masters

men's Union had annous that organization that

that organization that I ship for whatever wages I report was said by Mr. Po the part of the circulate the Union was busy during new members and provide who required assistance at 2 p. m. at who required assistance at 2 p. m. at the Central Block, to stick to their original reference to the Executive Commute all the vessels that left popy \$2.00 a day to each meletter was read from Jo pay \$2.00 a day to each meletter was read from Jost the Toledo Seamen's Unit vessels had shipped creper day per man,—the rat—and their masters and mur about it. Mr. Klo the Buffalo Union, telegrization had made the rate day. The meeting was a and the little hall was filling the day a saling m the Union to show his annual initiation fee.

There were not any divessels vesterday, and docks. The owners and mealors have been orderly ficulty, and there has beeing on the bolice force for Trinung reporter last macrew at \$2 per day, acclaimed that of the dozer left port yesterday not left port yesterday not of genuine seamen at \$1. master of the schr E. M. he had secured a he had secured a \$1.50 a day for each yesterday comprised the Norman, Jason Parker, Cellingwood, R. J. Skidn Early Bird, Edna, Grena nion seamen reported

pay \$2 a day to the seam
The schr Norman, frost
ors persuaded two crews
away until yesterday me
reported that her crew
\$1.50 a day each man.
The lumber-vessel own
the afternoon, and made Board of Vessel-Owners, matter of towing vessels to their terms. The Dir organization also met in cussed freights, but it was taken in reference though it is presumed a done, because there are who are owners of lumbe, an active part in the war any action was taken on grain vessels through. grain vessels through to now be definitely ascertal men. The freight rates of wheat to Buffalo we said that the managers lines had expressed the of were fair and equitable, ent necessity for changin

eleven and a half feet theire. During the cold theire. During the cold their was cut in ened sixteen feet, a fore-and-after to now draws six inches change. The schra is were hauled out and ne complete overhaul Fluischer, who is an ole cago tuginsh, will ritt scason. The boat is the damage caused by forecastic. THE MILWAU

Special Disputch

MILWAUKEE, April 2

SHEBOYGA

Capt. Charles Fleische Sheboygan yesterday, r eleven and a half feet

sailors for \$2.00 per downers are firm in their the demand to the utmo of employing tugs and a yesterday. Of the ver-from this port within a Nau paid seamen \$9 for

and the consternation in creates consternation consternation consternation consternation conster

NSIN CENTRAL.

patch to The Tribune. ril 22.—Judge Drummond Circuit Court, this morn inst the Wise nt (Stern) had any equitie protection of the Court, his

nn, of Bloomington, Ill., has ain-dispatcher on the new Chi-ension, with headquarters at

on was held yesterday at it Block. Beyond comparing at its Block. Beyond comparing a sheet-rates, and a generated pers' prosecution, and the 'a greement, nothing was

agoans and others to attendion of the Stata Sportsmen's coria, the Chicago & Alton round trip tickets from Chireturn May 27, 28, 29, and 30, May 31 inclusive, for \$6.30. onthly meeting of the fast-be held in New York City jursday of next week. The ransact their business at the the New York Central lines

for the lease of the Atlantic Railroad by the Eric Railroad will probably be soon con-amount of bonds of the road of these \$48,000,000 have the construction transfer.

RBAN NEWS.

ustees met Monday. The as ordered to have the obom the Green Bay road, increasing the pressure for that the town has a system n in use thirty or there is no patents in force ag their patent, and a polite and see them." passed for improving Clark on avenue to Diversey street, avenuent, after the street

After which the Board

LAKE.

stees held an adjourned at the Englewood hosepresent. An ordinance al and handling of offai in hich the old Board had una long time, and which any consultations between Department of the city, seed. The ordinance proof a public platform on ffail, blood, bones, tank unatter. Sec. 3 proard of Trustees shall or proposals for removing cars from the town. Sec. 4 in the months of May and shall be removed from the elve hours, and between once in twenty-four hours. President of the Board of censes to buteners, packrom the city, to convey to matter in light wagons, deprovides a fine of not than \$100 for any offense, which can be recovered if the Peace. The whole a under the control ses. The Town Clerk was or bids for a tract of land cres, in a sultable locality, hatform for receiving offail, too of a platform on the The Clerk was authords for the removal of offail rm in the Town of Lake, the same place Saturday . After which the

ppointed as Police Justice or the unexpired term of litchell, has received his Governor of the State, official duties the more-

ROP REPORTS,
the to The Tribune.

The Post-Dispatch puberop reports from Misan be relied on as a true ral prospect. The wheat crop, and nothing but a the largest yield of corn te. Hemp, which at one large quantities, is mentances in the reports line in the cultivation of cars to have received a racted cold weather, and orted killed in all parts parted killed in all parts ng reports come from there the crop prospects han for years. A larger n planted in this section to a growing disposition

bark more extensively in las. In Central Missouri, ed by the untavorable cen aided by the recent her, thrived well, and wheat and out crops are the acreage of wheat ite so large as that of res confidently expect a erage. 22.—To-day Miss Levins

COURT NEWS. 22.—To-day Miss Levins appeared before the Sugathy argument showing the should be admitted Lourt. She has already citioner before one of cites authority to prove led to all the rights and ar sez. The Court has consideration. consideration.
haley vs. The Chicago &
Company, in the Eircuit
day. The jury swards
ley's son, a small boy,
the Company at Evans
He sued for \$5,000.

Continuation of the Struggle Over Sailors' Wages.

MARINE NEWS.

Tessel-Owners Resort to the Expediency of Towing the Bookers Across the Lake.

Reports from Both Sides Concerning the Rates Paid,

Another Corn Cargo in Trouble--- Notas from Other Ports.

VESSEL-OWNERS VS. SAILORS.

The struggle over wages was quietly contin-al vesterday between the lumber-vessel-owners ued yesterday between the lumber-vessel-owners and the Union sailors, and the notable occurrence of the strife was the expedient resorted to by the former in employing two harbor tugs to seven vessels across the lake and back. tow seven vessels across the lake and back. This plan to freeze out the folly tars and thus bring them down from \$2.00 to \$1.50 was put into execution last evening. The tag Protection, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company,—a corporation that is managed by Capt. J. L. Higgie, one of the prime movers in the effort to get the sallors down to \$1.50 per day,—started out last evening about 6 o'clock with the schrs. John Miner, Lyman Davis, and Clars in tow. bound for Muskegon, where the schooners will be loaded with lumber and towed back to this part. About 9 o'clock the tug Shields, of Capt. bound for Muskegon, where the schooners will be loaded with lumber and towed back to 'this port. About 9 o'clock the tug Shields, of Capt. Burton's line, went out with the schrs Bertic Calidias, Lomie A. Burton, Andrew Jackson, and Louisa McDonald in tow, bound for Manistee. It was reported that the vessels were supplied with enough seamen to handle them in case of emergency. The Union sailors were not slow in learning of the movement, and, in fact, they expected it after reading The Tanguns's Milwaukee dispatch stating that the lumber-vessel-owners of that port had hit non the expedient to circumvent the Union gamen, who are holding out for \$2.00 a day; but when the movement to do a stanilar tilling was heard of by the Chicago seamen, they looked upon it as an evidence that the vessel-owners had weakened on getting seamen at \$1.50, and called The Tangung reporter's attention to the statement made in the newspapers on the suthority of the vessel-owners, that all the schooners above named, with two exceptions, had been reported as having gotten crews at \$1.50 per day per man, except in the ease of the John Miner, which was reported as having secured a crew at a trip figure. If the crews were shipped they must have a bandoned the vessels, according to the Union sailors. The departure of the tugs and their tows was not attended by any excitement. It was ascertanced that it was not the intention of the vessel-owners to make a regular thing of the towing of vessels to and from lumber ports. taned that it was not the intention of the ressel-owners to make a regular thing of the towing of vessels to and from lumber ports. The tugmen interested, when approached on the matter of rates for the job, simply said, "p. t.," and one man stated that the tugs would just about make expenses, which was more than they would do in port at the present time.

Reports were current that the owners of grain craft were going to make arrangements with the managers of the large lake and river tugs at Detroit and Port Huron to tow their vessels through from this port and Milwaukee to Buffalo, as soon as the Strafts were oben, and thus the saniors would be left out in the cold by that movement. The Union seamen looked upon the report as a canard to further scare them into submission, but the older tars at the Union Seamen's headquarters gave an extra hitch to their breeches and said the masters of the tugs might get the vessels down the tugs might get the vessels down in the ice on the St. Clair or in Lake Eric and let them stay there long chough to get a long pull at them and pile up a big tow bill. One man, who said he had a big tow bill. One man, who said he had sailed thirteen years on the lakes, remarked that the underwriters would have something to say about carrying short crews, and referred the reporter to the hull and leargo policles of insurance, which expressly state that incompetency of the master or insufficiency of the crew, or want of ordinary care and skill in navigating a vessel, shall vitiate the insurance in the event of disaster. But few inmber-vessels are insured, and only a small proportion of the cargoes carried by the Lake Michigan fleet; hence, incompetent masters and inadequate and inexperienced crews sailed the vessels right along, and it was said by a river mariner last evening that a man who could stow away fumber good, and who was a poor sailor, was preferable to a poor lumber shover who was an experienced sailor, an assertion that who was an experienced sailor, an assertion that will make an old Jack Tar turn his quid over lively and cause him to make some forcible

The report was circulated among the vessel-owners and masters about the Lumber Exowners and masters about the Lumber Exchange docks that the President of the Seamen's Union had announced to the members of that organization that they were at liberty to ship for whatever wages they could get, but that report was said by Mr. Powers to be at error on the part of the circulators. The President of the Union was busy during the day in taking in new members and providing quarters for some who required assistance. The Union met at 2 p. m. at their hall in the Central Block, and resolved again to stick to their original resolution. Reports of the Executive Committee showed that nearly all the vessels that left port vesterday agreed to pay \$2.00 a day to each member of their crews. A letter was read from John Price, President of the Toledo Seamen's Union, stating that seven vessels had shipped crews at that port at \$1.75 per day per man,—the rate fixed by the Union,—and their masters and owners did not murmur about it. Mr. Klokke, the Treasurer of the Buffalo Union, telegraphed that that organization had made the rate out of that port \$2.00 a day. The meeting was a quiet and orderly one, and the little hall was filled with seamen. During the day a sailing master and owner joined the Union to show his swingstry, and paid the change docks that the President of the Ser ing the day a sailing master and owner joined the Union to show his sympathy, and paid the

Usual initiation fee.

There were not any disturbances about the

There were not any disturbances about the vessels yesterday, and no excitement on the docks. The owners and masters concede that the sailors have been orderly during the present difficulty, and there has been no necessity for calling on the police force for aid.

The Captain of the schr Grenada informed a Tribunk reporter last night that he had shipped a crew at \$3 per day, and the Union sailors claimed that of the dozen or more vessels that left port yesterday not one had secured a crew of genuine seamen at \$1.50 a day per man. The master of the schr E. M. Portch reported that he had secured a crew at the rate of \$1.50 a day for each man. The departures yesterday comprised the schrs Albrecht. Fortch, Norman, Jason Parker, Ludwig, Tom Paine, Collingwood, R. J. Skidmore, M. E. Packard, Larly Bird, Edna, Grenada, and Morrison. The Union seamen reported that all those vessels, with perhaps the schree three that all those vessels, with perhaps the schree that all those vessels, with perhaps the sail of the schree that all those vessels, with perhaps the sail of the schree that all those vessels, with perhaps the sail of the sail of the schree that all those vessels, with perhaps the sail of the sail those vessels, with perhaps the sail of the sail of

ville the same, and the scow Maria \$1.50 per diem, while the schooner Ashtabula took a complement of boys. The striking sallors are anything but pleased at the predicament in which Powers' folly has placed them, and secessions from the Union may be looked for within a few days at the farthest.

The prop Oconto reached Green Bay yesterday morning.

The prop Oconto reached Green Bay yesterday morning.

This afternoon the tug Hagerman left for Two Creeks with steam pump and hauser, to pull off the seew Alaska, ashore at that point.

There is as yet no inquiry for vessels to load with grain for Buffalo, neither is any effort being made by shapers to obtain rates on cargoes already affoat here. Agents have decided to give no rates until something definite is done in Chicago toward finally establishing an opening rate that will prove satisfactory to all parties. One small lot of oats was seeking room for shipment by water to Buffalo, but found no takers.

Up to this afternoon no official notice of action by the Chicago Vessel-Owners upon the recent resolution of the Milwaukee Association recent resolution of the Milwaukee Association

OUT OF CONDITION. Another corn cargo is in trouble. It is that on the schr W. S. Crosthwaite, moored at foot of South La Saile street, at the identical spot where the Two Fan-nies had a hole punched in her and wet her corn cargo. The grain in the Crosthwaite was discovered vesterday to be out of condition, and will probably have to be taken out. The amount of the loss incurred is not yet known. It is very likely that there will be a general uncovering of hatches on the grain-laden vessels in port to see how the cargoes are.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Capt. Harry Lee, in charge of the life-saving station at this point, to-day received instructions from Capt. Loutit, Superintendent of the life-saving service on Lake Michigan, to engage a crew of eight men for duty at the station from July 1 to the close of navigation at \$40 per month each. Mil-waukee will be constituted a first-class or full-pay station during the perilous portion of the season of navigation.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Kate Winslow will load lumber at Au Sable for Chicago at \$2 per 1,000 feet. There were a few lumber charters made yesterday at card rates, and reported to Thornton & Co., agents of the Association.

Capt. George Smith will bring the tur Bab-

cock out to-day. The boat is in good condition and in experienced hands. Capt. Dickson has arrived from Buffalo, and Capt. Diesson has arrived from Buffalo, and will put the big prop Commodore instrim for an early start. She will be repainted at this port.

The new schr Resumption, recently launched at Detroit, will be here in about eight days. She is now receiving her fit-out from Channon.

The wind blew light from the southeast yesterday, and about a dozen lumber-hookers went out. Among the arrivals were the Albatross, Regulator, Robert Howlett, Leo, Presto, Tempest, Sardinta, Joses, Annie Thorine, Milton, Magdalena, J. B. Merrill, Stockbridge, Mary A. Ludwig, Coral, D. R. Holt, Ellen Ellinwood, and steambarge Fayette and consort Windsor. The Charles Reitz steamed out with her consort, John Marx, for the first trip this season.

The stmr Haze is still engaged in placing buoys at the western end of Lake Erie. The Oswego branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union has decided up \$1.50 per day out of that

Cause: River tugs won't all sign.

Bar Point and Colchester reef lightships will be put out Monday, weather permitting.

The schr C. H. Johnson has been purchased by Messrs. Palmer & Johnson, of Cleveland.

Grand Haven News: The schr Montpelier has been pumped out, and will be repaired at Kirby's ship-yard.

In about three weeks a party of Government Engineers will leave Derbutt for the Sault to

In about three weeks a party of Government Engineers will leave Deriot for the Sault to commence summer operations.

The sailors of Kingston having completed their Union, wages have been fixed at \$23 a month on Lake Ontario, and \$1 per day through the Welland Canal.

At Toledo, the schr Quimby has been chartered to take coal to Port Huron at \$5c; the Wawanosh and Eric Queen, corn to Kingston at \$45c; and the scow L. M. Guthrie, coal to Detroit, 25c. free.

The barge Bay City, which broke away from her dock at Toledo a few weeks ago, and floated down the lake to a point ten miles off Marblehead, and was towed in and landed on the beach at Cedar Point, has gone to pieces.

LAGER.

roccedings of the Iowa Beer-Brewers' As-

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 20.—The State Beer-Brewers' Association has been in session at Ottumwa several days, and was largely attended. The President, Henry Kahler, of Da-venport, made an inaugural speech, in which he reviewed the brewers' interests in the State, and the aggression of the Prohibitionists. He emphatically denied that lagerbeer was "the devil's drink," and was made from east-out soles of boots and shoes fished up from street-gutters, or any other disgusting and injurious substances; but, on the contrary, it was pure and wholesome, and, if more freely used as a beverage, would drive out all the stronger and vile decoctions which are ruinous to body and mind. He deprecated the tendency to reduce

mind. He deprecated the tendency to reduce the price of beer, as the result would be a depreciation of the quality of the article, and an injury to the brewers.

Special attention was given by the Association to the Two-Mile-Limit law, which prohibits the sale of beer within two miles of any town or city wherein the same is prohibited by ordinance, and the case now before the Supreme court, to test the constitutionality of the law, was fully discussed, the briefs in the case being read in full. The matter was turned over to the Board of Officers for such action as they deemed necessary.

Col. Joseph Elbock, editor of the Staats Anzeiger, from the Committee on Temperance, re-

The Captain of the schr Grenada antormed a Tameser reporter last night that he had support the strain and the Union satisfied that of their, and the Union satisfied that of their, and the Union satisfied that of their control of genuine seamen at \$1.50 a day per man. The master of the schr E. M. Porten reported that he had secured a crew at the rate of the secured as the control of the secured as crew at the rate of the secured as the control of the secured as the se

State, representing millions of dollars al-ready javested, which would be totally destroyed should the famatics succeed in their in-sane designs; therefore, we carpestly and une-quivocally declare ourselves ready to co-operate with all good people toward securing better law-

with all good people loward securing better law-makers.

Resolved, That we believe the time has come whos an organized effor, on the part of all engaged in the manufacture and sale of stimulating beverages will avail of something; that such an organization can be productive only of good to us, to the basiness-men, as well as to the farmer therefore we trge speedy organization and hearty co-speration, letting the watchwords be, "In union there is strength," and having for our outifecry, "Up with Temperance, and down with Prolinition-innaticism."

The following were the officers elected for the The following were the officers elected for the

year;
President—Henry Koehler, Davenport.
Vice-President—C. Magnus. Cedar Rapids.
Secretary—H. Hofficauer, Davenport.
Treasure—M. Frahm, Davenport.
Executive Committee—Radoloh Lange, Davenport; A. Werthmueller, Burlington; Louis Heep, Dabuque; F. W. Anschuetz, Keokuk; C. Magnus, Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids.

The next meeting will be held at Cedar Rapids the third Wednesday in April, 1880.

EADS' JETTIES. Some Facts About the South Pass, Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche. April 17. Recently Capt. Eads printed in the New Oreans Times a communication avowedly to correct what he was pleased to call misrepresenta tions made regarding the jettles by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Cincinnati Commercial, and Memphis Ava'anche. The only fact shown by Capt. Eads in this effort is in roundly abusing all persons who think that vessel drawing twenty-one feet should be able to flud plenty of water in a jetty channel containing twenty-five feet. By this means the projector of the jetties hopes to divert public ttention from the rupped facts, which cannot be kept from the country, notwithstanding his success in suppress-ing them in nearly every journal in the Mississippi Valley. Whatever he says, the journals which can see but one side of the question repeat and indorse. But it is unnecessary to combat Capt. Eads' assertions with argument. The "hard facts" which so delighted Mr. Gradgrind are much more to the point. Unlike theories and assertions based on false pretenses, they mean something. The public can understand them. We present below a few of this sort. They are furnished by a well-known resi-dent of New Orleans, whose facilities for obtain-

ent. taking Capt. Bads Communication as a text, writes as follows:

New Orleans Times of this date contains a statement, by Capt. Eads, in the New York Tribune, in reference to the Mississippi jettles, which I think requires some attention from the pen of one who is not paid by any one to give facts or distort them. Eads gives his reason for his letter to the New York Tribune, and says: "Certain papers condemn Congress for the recent advance made him of \$750,000, on the ground that he has not given an equivalent for the money."

Now, I propose to give a few facts as taken from the press dispatches from Port Eads and published in all the city papers; and, if they do not convict Mr. Eads of obtaining money under false pretenses, I am not a judge of law or equity.

The City of Limerick went to the jettles on text, writes as follows:

ing information are first-class. Our correspond-

ent, taking Capt. Eads' communication as a

false precenses, I am not a judge of law or equity.

The City of Limerick went to the jettles on the 23d of February; on March I was aground at head of jettles; draft 23 feet 6 inches. She was in the channel. She grounded because there was not 21 feet of water anywhere. She worked her propeller loose, and was detained over three weeks before she went to sea; had to build an end-dock to fix her propeller where she lay, or, by lightling her of 2,500 bales cotton, to enable her to come back to the city, not to draw over 21 feet. Loss at least \$34,000.

On the 1st of March the bark David Malcomson sailed, drawing twenty feet; put back leaking on the 2d of March and in distress. A board of distress was held, and the vessel was ordered to this city for repairs. All the cargo was taken out of her, and she is now undergoing repairs at a cost of not less than \$40,000.

"Feb. 28, steamship Mikada went to the jettles; draft, 21 feet 6 inches; on March 3 reported aground in the jettles. She hes in the channel, and is working down into shoal water." After taking everything out of her, cargo and coal, with the aid of two boats she, was pulled off, at a probable cost of at least \$60,000. She is not yet loaded.

not yet loaded.
March 9 the steamship Australian is aground

process, a channel through a bar of his own creation.

I do hope that Cowdon will be enabled to get some of the members of Congress and Western men to come here on a boat, as he suggests. And, if they will invite the pilots at the Passes for a full conference, they will get more knowledge than they have been able to do thus far. Should that Committee ever come here, you may be sure that bar, or shoat, or whatever it may be called, will be fully sounded; and there will be no skips of shoat places while parties are requested to step into the saloon and "smile." No vessed drawing 21 feet can come to this city. If she draws that water, she can go out, but not come in.

If facts be facts, and the official reports be correct, the jetty-channel is unsafe for vessels drawing twenty-one feet water. "And it is a fact that, in the hope of increasing the water in the South Pass jetties, the channel in the Southwest Pass is being destroved. The bottom facts will reach the surface in time.

The Female Grants.

"Gath" in New York Gravite.

I was talking with Donn Platt a day or two ago about a certain case of the kindness of the Grants towards the iriends of their enemies. Platt had a nephew who was placed in some civin bureau after the War, where there was a good deal of money to be disbursed; he was poorly fitted for that kind of work, and had grown somewhat irregular in his habits. He was finally brought to military trial for defalcation, convicted, and given a severe sentence. Although he was pardoned, he was virtually ruined unless he could be reinstated in the army, and his friends all claimed that he had done no wrong. One day, his wife, in despair, penetrated into the domestic portion of the White House and got access to Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Dent, and other representatives of the family. They never saw her before. She undertook to tell her story, and broke down in tears. The women, with instant sympathics, although knowing that her husband was Platt's nephew, and Platt a terrible persecutor of Grant, went to work at once with all the vigor of the female character, and had the man reinstated. Platt says he is in favor of the female side of the Grants, anyway.

Grants, anyway. A Big Gun for Canada. A Big Gun for Canada.

Sir William Armstrong & Co. are executing an order for a 20-ton breech-loading gun for the dovernment of Canada, the largest breech-loader yet manufactured, and the run is shortly to be put upon trial under the supervision of the staff of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburgness. Should the experiments prove successful, orders will be given for the manufacture of five other weapons of similar dimensions. It is proposed to use these guns for coast defense. ACROSS THE OCEAN

Gordon's Work in Africa-His Fight with the Slave-Traders.

The War in Afghanistan-A Glowing Picture of the British Position.

Garibaldi's Arrival in Rome-A Remarka ble Scene at the Railway-Station.

GORDON'S WORK IN AFRICA. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 23.—Col. Go don, five years ago, was chosen to succeed Sir amuel Baker, and his great success in the first two years led to his nomination to the Satrapy, or Proconsulate, of Central Africa. He then wrote: "The Viceroy has given me full powers. With the Governor-Generalship the Soudan it will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world." His rule extends from the First Cataract of the Nile to

the Equatorial Lakes,—from the western frontier of Darfur, in Central Africa, to Cape Guardafui, and the Towns of Berbera and Zeyla, on the Indian Ocean. He levies his own revenue, raises his own army, administers his own justice, ap-points and dismisses his own officials. His first task—to secure order throughout his dominions—was accomplished in the first two years. He spent all bis days in traveling on camel-back spent all his days in traveling on camel-back from place to place, organizing that kind of rough rule which is suited to savage races; and his success showed an absolute genius for that kind of work. He established small self-supporting nofiltary stations all along the Nile, and the river is now safe to travelers from Cairo to Lake Victoria. Marauding tribes are no longer a difficulty; the real impediments, fatal to havisation, are the trequent rapids, or cataracts as they are population.

Cairo to Lake Victoria. Marauding tribes ars no longer a difficulty; the real impediments, fatal to navigation, are the irequent rapids, or cataracts as they are popularly called, the vast marshes into which the river widens occasionally, and the choking weed which forms into huge dams, which require as constant clearing as does the silt at the Port Said mouth of the Suez Canal. Col. Gordon is himself now convinced that the commercial highway of Europe to the rich Equatorial districts does not lie along the Nile, but by way of the Indian Ocean.

Gordon's predecessor, Sir Samuel Baker, had made a brilliant progress through the country, achieved great success of a kind, but could do little to put down the slave-dealers, as the territorial lines of his authority—from 5 deg. north latitude to the lakes—were mostly outside their favorite haunts. But Gordon recognized no limits to his sway, and, finding that the slavers' strongholds lay chiefly between 10 and 5 deg. north latitude, he busied himself exclusively with that country. He says: "I succeeded Baker. I asked no contract, I asked no frontiers; but I seized on these latitudes, prevented all the main river traffic, and broke up the slave stations on the main stream. I could not yet touch the Bahr Gazelle district." To this last named country he next turned his attention. Those who have read Dr. Schweinfurth's "Heart of Africa" will remember his account of the watershed of the Bahr Gazelle (Gazelle River), which joins the Nile at 9 degrees north latitude, through which he passed, and where he sojourned for some time on his way to the Niam-Niam territory. It is a vast aluvial land, rich in corn and cattle, and its people ought to be prosperious and happy. But its recent history is a sad one. Twenty vears ago our representative at Khartoum, desirous of further trade, pushed ivory-hunting parties up the Gazelle with success that they were regioned and half fortified, were established and large fortunes were made by the leading houses in Khartoum. But the secret of t

After taking everything out of her, cargo and coal, with he aid of two boars ahe was pulled off, at a probable cost of at least \$00,000. She is not yet loaded.

"March 9 the steamship Anstralian is aerorind on the our their several days.

"The British steamship Spearing and twelves sailing vessels, are audioused above the head of the passes." Their names are: Alice M. Minor, Lizzle Moses, M. Dozler, Alex Cotton, Swallow, Queen of India, Win. Topston, Forest, Eakie, Maria Greenless, John Sandusky, and China. Not one of them draw wenty-one feet, and all were designed on the bar above the jettles from four to ten days.

Why? Because there was not twenty feet of water; and the David Maicomson, having thunged her bottom out and twisted her randernead, was a caution to pilots not to at Capt. Eads' engineers report that through the jettles there is twenty-dive feet. No one disputes it. Through the jettles were been placed from the head of the passes toward the upper jettl-hard do not tell you that fan-tails, wing-dams, and other contrivances have been placed from the head of the passes toward the upper jettl-hard of the passes toward the upper jettl-har

sible. Gessi's first work will be to lay hands on all these brigands, who take part with the brigands." The most recent disnatch is that Suleyana Bey, the chief of the rebeis, stracked Capt. Gessi's force on the 27th of December last. He was in greatly superior numbers,—11,000 to 3,000.—but Gessi held an intrenched position. The fight lasted all day and ended in the rout of the rebeis, who left 1,087 dead on the field. On the following day 5,000 deserters came over to Gessi's camp. The enemy retired, fuit Gessi followed them up and killed ten chefs will over 2,000 of his men, and is still in pursuit. The capture of all the positions, which at present serve as so many slave-trade centres, is considered now certain. The roof of all the nefarious traffic will thus be destroyed, and the destruction of these merchants means the end of the trade. But it must not be forgotton that English and European enterprise first opened up this country, and it is owing to the shortsighted policy of the Egyptin Government in taking rent from their successors that the slave trade got such a hold. Egypt has sown nothing but misery there, and Col. Gordon's best course probably would be to evacuate the country after he has totally exterminated the brigands who hold it. Crvilization in the form'it has reached these regions is by no means a boon to the natives.

Col. Gordon has done other good work. He has at last made peace with Abyssinia, and a weary war, which drained Egyptian strength, is at an end. He has reduced to a sense of order and justice the rude inhabitants of his various provinces. He has suppressed various efforts at revolt which have occurred in Darfur. He has kett vigilant watch over all the great caravan roads in order to stop the supply of slaves, and in the last half of 1878 he arrested forty-two slave caravans and liberated the slaves. He is a terror to the dealers wherever they are, while his very name is beloved by the poorer natives right through his dominions. He is doing a great work, and much depends on his li

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Affairs in Afghanistan are interesting. The flight and death of Shere All were supposed to signify peace, but such incidents do not change

the character of a people. The Afghans are

stirring, and seem resolved to give all the trouble they can. A telegram from Candahar,

dated March 29, says:
"Yakoob has sent nine regiments of infantry "Yakoob has sent nine regiments of infantry and twenty heavy guns towards Jellalabad; nine regiments of infantry and four of cavalry to Khushi. He addressed the troops before their departure barefoot. Much enthusiasm was evinced for him. Opposition is expected from the tribes beyond Rokain. It is reported that 30,000 are on foot. Much depends upon the final order from Padisha Daud Khan." The following is from the same place and of

the same date:
"The telegraph will probably be completed to-"The telegraph will probably be completed tomorrow, never, it is hoped, to be withdrawn.
There will, therefore, be a gap of only 600 miles,
from Mashad to Candahar, in the overland wire,
from India to Europe by this route. To stop
this gap will be an early task in the regeneration of Aighanistan.

"Yesterday a small foraging party of five
men from the telegraph camp was attacked by
eighteen Pathans. Three were wounded. The
assailants were beaten, with two killed and one
wounded."

"Yesterday a small foraging party of five men from the telegraph camp was attacked by eighteen Pathans. Three were wounded. The assailants were beaten, with two killed and one wounded."

A telegram from Peshawur, April 6, contains a gloomy picture, as foilows:

"The events recorded during the past week, especially the determined hostility shown by the Khugiani tribe, gives rise to some serious reflections. In a recent letter certain arguments were stated which in the opinion of many made an advance upon Cabul a step to be deprecated. These were—first, the danger of its involving us in an undertaking very similar to that of forty years ago; second, the probable hostility of the independent tribes contiguous to our lines of operations. This view, but in a more decided form, is also held by many officers serving on the frontier whose experience of Afghan character and politics makes their judgment valuable. They express themselves to the following effect:

"It is greatly to be wished that the war be brought to a close. There is no doubt the whole of the frontier tribes are only awaiting a signal from Yakoob Khan to attack our communications,—a signal Yakoob will give the moment begotiations with our Government are broken off. These tribes would, indeed, have attacked them before this had they not been kept in check by Yakoob telling them that they will have to reckon with us for anything they do. The temper, also, of the tribes of the interior of Afghabistan is undoubtedly hostile, and will display itself the moment we attempt to get to Cabul by force. Witness the late action towards us of the Shinwaris, and now of the Khugianis. The latter especially are a tribe living in the piain, as completely accessible to attack as the tribes of the Peshawar Valley. Their hostility augurs ill for the neutrality of the Ghilzais, one of whose Chans, Arimatuliah, is aircady in arms against us. In dealing with Afghanistan, regular troops are, no doubt, always more than a match for natives, but an armed funatical pesantry, if onc

with the cavalry on three sides. A portion of the cavalry skirmshing dismounted; the remainder with their horses finding a sheltered spot. The infantry, coming on at the double, Joined the fight. In front of our position was a plain, 700 yards from the Village of Mausum, the walls towers, and open ground being held by matchlock-men. On the right was a nullah, across which several hundred of the enemy fired. To the right rear, at 300 yards' distance, stood another village, from the walls of which the villagers kept firing. On the left there was a deep nullah, unoccupied. The artillery opened fire on Mausum. Skirmishthe left there was a deep nullah, unoccupied. The artillery opened fire op Mausum. Skirmishers and guns gradually advancing, Gen. Tytler left two companies to hold in check the village on the right rear, ordering the cavalry across the nullah on the right to clear the plain. The fire of the five guns and of the infantry cleared the village walls. The infantry then advanced

fire of the five guns and of the infantry cleared the village walls. The infantry then advanced and occupied the villages, the enemy retreating to other villages 400 yards to the rear. Meantime the cavalry gained the plain and charged upon the men in it. These fired a volley at sixty yards, which emptied two saddles and wounded four troopers. In a moment the cavalry were among the enemy, who were scattered in all directions. The latter attempting to escape over broken ground to the opposite hill, the eavalry pursued them, and in three minutes fifty dead lay on the plain. Gen. Tytler now sent the infantry and cavalry across the nullahs, each side to guard the flanks, while two villages on our left were seized, and the towers secured for blowing up. The troops breakfasted in the villages beyond. On all sides the Shinwaris gathered in gaings of from fifteen to fifty, but they dared not enter the plain within reach of the Martinis. After leisurely mining and lighting fuzes, we retired 200 yards to the rear of our first position. The enemy rushed forward and reoccupied Mansum just as the towers blew up, killing many. We next blew up the Village of Duratz, the inhabitants of which had attacked our right. This lasted one hour. The enemy assembled to the number of from 3,000 to 4.000, and followed us to Pesh-Bolak, four miles distant, We retred in excellent horseshoe shape, our guns in the centre. The 4.000, and followed us to Pesh Bolak, four miles distant. We retred in excellent horseshoe shape, our guns in the centre. The enemy pressed hard on our rear, and on both flanks, yelling, waving black-and-white flars, and unaintaining a perpetual fire. We freely plied shells and musketry. They suffered heavily, but were very plucky, approaching within a hundred yards, brandishing swords and knives, and making a show of charging; but invariably, as some felt, the rest dodged behind the rocks. They never actually charged, but carefully kept the broken, stony ground, where cavalry were useless. When we reached smooth ground, they dared not follow. Our loss was two troopers and two horses killed, six troopers and five horses wounded; the enemy lost at least 300."

GARIBALDI IN ROME. Rong, April 6.—Gen. Garibaidi arrived in Rome yesterday afternoon at forty minutes pas 1. The intense apprehension aroused in all quarters, the wild rumors set afloat regarding the cause of his coming have turned out to be as groundless as those which attended his arrival in January, 1875. Now, it is said, ne has come here to die in the city to attain which for Italy all his strivings were directed. Although the time of his arrival was not generally known until close upon the hour, an immense crowd had assembled at the station to salute nim with acclamations of "Viva Garl baldi!" But enthusiasm was speedily changed to sorrow, and tears were shed instead. Shouts were raised as the train ran into the station, but an ominous "Hush! the General is ill," from those who had received telegraphic intelligence of his state from Civita Veccia, speedily silenced them. The crowd on the platform was such that it was impossible to move the General from his carriage, and those present, except a few intimate friends, were negged to go outside. A more moving, more pathetic scene than that when Garibaldi was brought out from the station I have never beheld. He was carried on a large flat litter, covered with a mattress, on which he lay extended, motionless, at full length, his eyes closed, and a red handkerchief around his head. It almost seemed as though it were his lifeless body being carried openly in state to its last resting-place, as one often sees in Rome. It was with great difficulty he was placed in, or rather upon, the enriage—a landau made to close. To move him from the litter on to beds placed within the carriage was found impracticable, and finally the litter, with the General lying upon it as he was, was lifted on to the carriage, the foot being placed on the front seat and the head resting upon the folded hood at the back. The litter resting thus upon the carriage, the General looking more dead than alive and raised inclined alout in the sight of everybody, produced an effect that was almost awful. It could not be helped; no other expedient could be adopted.

Signor Parboni sat on the hood, holding an umbrella above Garibaldi's head, and, thus exposed, he was driven, accompanied by a mournfally silent crowd, through the Plazza del Termini, down the Via Sau Nicolo da Tolentino, the Piazza Barberioi, and on through the Plazza del Termini, down the via Sau Nicolo da Tolentino, the Piazza Barberioi, and on through the Plazza del Termini, down the via Sau Nicolo da Tolentino, the Piazza Barberioi, and on through the Piazza del Termini, down the via Sau Nicolo da Tolentino, the Piazza Ba baldi!" But enthusiasm was speedily changed to sorrow, and tears were shed instead. Shouts

they were embarrassed by his coming and uncertain what to do. Signors Cairoli and Zanardelli were at the bouse in the Vis Vittoria to meet him, and, with that exquisite appreciation of what is due from him, King Humbert sent Gen. Medici to salute Garibaid and inquire regarding his beath immediately after he arrived. The Syndie, Prince Emanuele Ruspoll, went to see him later, and on asking to what cause they were indebted for the visit Garibaid replied that he did not himself know. From what Garibaid's friends narrate, it appears that about a week ago he suddenly toid Fazzari and his son Menotti, who had gone to Caprera to consult him regarding the New Guines expedition, that he intended to return to Rome with them. They represented to him that so unannounced a step might give rise to much misconception, and he asked them in reply if it was necessary for his movements to be announced by a heraid. The day afterward he was prostrated by a severe attack of gout, from which he suffers so much, but that did not shake his resolution. He had made up his mind, and nothing could change him. A heavy storm came on the morning of his departure, but, although the steamer was at his own disposal, he would not listen to any delay. He was carried on board perfectly helpless, and arrived here yesterday in the condition I have described. His friends distinctly assert that politics have nothing to do with his coming. He found that his health was not improving at Caprera, was wearied there, and thought the mineral springs near Civita Vecchia might benefit him. There are, however, many who think these reasons too simple to be true. He slept well last night, and is reported to be la good spirits.

The pleadings in the Antonelli will case are likely to come to a premature conclusion for want of sufficient means on the part of the plaintiff. The case is down for hearing before the Court of Cassation on the 15th of May; but the Countess Lambertini has not yet been able to find an advocate to take the place of Signor. Tajani, who is now the Italian Minister of Grace and Justice, and the Commission for Gratuitous Assistance to Needy Suitors have refused to ac-cord her the benefit the law allows.

A lad 17 years of age, a pupil in the gymnasi-um at Odessa, and son of one Martin Zaievski, a Polish landed proprietor in Volhynia, was murdered by his feliow-students because be not murdered by his fellow-students because he not only refused to comply with repeated requests to join the secret society of the Ninllists, but wrote to his parents informing them of these solicitations, and beseeching them to take him away from Odessa, where he was in daily fear of his life. The father went up to Odessa, intending to remove his son, but found only his corpse.

ing to remove his son, but found only his corpse.

A case of peculiar atrocity has just been tried at the Court of Assizes of Saone-et-Loire, France. A peasant named Pierre Moncaut, 55 years of age, has been found guilty of killing, by polson or strangulation, no less than nine of his children, the offspring of his marriages with three different wives. After his hrst wife had been dead two months and a half, Moncault consoled himselt with a second, and the interval between her death and his third marriage was exactly six weeks,—circumstances which certainly lead one to suspect that here, too, there may have been foul play. He and his third wife were tried together. He has been sentenced to death, and she to twenty years' hard labor.

It is generally known, says the Vienna cor-

labor.

It is generally known, savs the Vienna correspondent of the London Globe, that the Czar is haunted by a perpetual fear, almost amounting to a morbid apprehension, of being one day assassinated. Every time some person of eminence fails a victim to the Nihilists there is an aggravation of these forebodings and anxieties. The terrible doings of the Nihilists of late, and the zeneral restlessness of the people, are known to have very much disturbed his Majesty's mind, and made him anxious to leave Russia for a time. Domestic scenes (all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding) have also helped to unbinge his nerves. It is known that the heir to the throne holds very different political views from his father, which may be summarized by saying that the Czarewitch is in favor of giving the people more liberty and responsibility, while the Czar would adhere to the old form of government.

Queen Victoria's visit to Italy does not seem

responsionity, while the Czar would adhere to the old form of government.

Queen Victoria's visit to Italy does not seem to have been free from certain comical accidents, reports of which were carefully suppressed till the Whitehall Review committed the indiscretion of letting the cat out of the bag: "The Queen had been so fatigued by the long railway-journey from Cherbourg 'that she was weak, and, in stepping out of the carriage, fell. Her Gracious Majesty is, as you are well aware, not the thinnest or lightest of sovereigns, and, on the other hand, the uncle of our Earl Marshal is not the most diaphanous and fragile of diplomatists. Lord Lyons did what he could to arrest her Majesty's fall, but the shock was great; he reeled himself, and the Queen of Great Britain and Irehand, Empress of India, and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of France would both inevitably have fallen agressing in the countract of the Vernal and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of France would both inevitably have fallen sprawling in the courtyard of the Embassy before a gaping Parls mob had not the trusty John Brown lerned forward and seized with his strong arm his Royal mistress, who, being thus supported, naturally supported Lord Lyons, whom she was clinging to. Suppose John Brown had not been by just at that moment, and that the Queen and Lord Lyons had really fallen, what do you suppose would have been the result of such a contretemps? The Queen is notoriously a most dignified woman; her pride as a sovereign and lady would have sustained a severe shock, and although she could not, of course, have blamed Lord Lyons for not having been able to support her, yet I should have been greatly surprised had not the charming diplomatist sunk greatly in the favor of ber Majesty. Who can tell, whether, perhaps, John Brown on this occasion has not altered the entire foreign policy of our country?"

GEN. GRANT. The Ex-President at Calcutta. Correspondence New York Herald.
CALCUTTA, March 15.—Gen. Grant arrived in Calcutta March 10 early in the morning. A guard of honor and an aide-de-camp of the Viceroy of India received him. The streets were lined with policemen. The General and Mrs. Grant drove to the Government House, where they have since resided as the guests of the Viceroy. In the evening a state dinner was given to all the notabilities of India. Lord Lytton, in an eloquent speech, proposed a toast to ex-President Grant. He referred to America as "the most 'go-ahead' representative of that good old sturdy stock in the little island in the Northern Seas whose ideas are spreading in every part of the world." He referred to the office of President as the hignest a citizen of a free country could hold. Gen. Grant had now victories in peace and war. Like his classic namesake. he had seen men and cities in all parts he had seen men and cities in all parts of the world, enlarging the genius of a statesman by the experience of a traveler. The Viceroy hoped, when Gen. Grant returned to "the great empire" which he had once rescued and twice ruied, he would carry with him many kind recollections of India. March 11 Gen. Grant and his party went up the river to the Viceroy's country-house at Barrack-poor, and had a garden picule under the banyan tree. The scene on the river was very picturesque. He remained at Barrackopor until the evening, returning in time for another state dinner with the Viceroy. After dinner the General received many native genitemen and Princes, representatives of the oldest Mussulman and Hindoo dynasties, who attended in picturesque Oriental costumes, burdened with gold and gens. It was, indeed, a striking and vivid spectacle. On Wednesday, the 12th, the General went to Belvedere, the residence of Sir Ashley Eden, Governor of Bengal. There was a dinner-party in the evening, at which the Viceroy took leave of Gen. Grant, being about to leave for Simla, where he goes for the hot season. Lord Lytton said he hoped to revisit America, where he had spent three of the happiest years of his life. March 13 there was a garden party at Belvedere. A dispatch was received on that day announcing that the Richmond had not passed the Suez Canal. The weather is intensely hot, and the General will not waft, but go to Burmah March 17; thence to China. All the members of the party are well. of the world, enlarging the genius of a states

HOW GEN. GRANT WILL BE RECEIVED IN JAPAN. HOW GEN. GEANT WILL BE RECEIVED IN JAPAN.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 27.—The approaching visit to Japan of Gen. Grant is creating a deal a excitement and flurry in nearly every circle, official and private, and preparations are making on a grand scale to give the expresident a reception belitting his fame. The Japanese Government has officially requested Mr. Storms, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, to convey to the General its desire that he shall be the nation's guest during his sojourn in the Empire, and he has, no doubt, received the invitation, sent by telegraph, somewhere in India. Thus far no reply has been received to the invitation, but there can be been received to the invitation, but there can be no doubt that the Umeral wil. accept it in the same cordial and kind spirit in which it is ex-tended it anticipation of a favorable response, the Government has moved the Foreign Office

ot Jeddo. The priests are instructed to propitate the gods in behalf of the General, and there will be tremendous offerings of a very noisy kind in the temples to all the gods, including the big one of war, who is undoubtedly the patron and firm friend of the mighty Captain; so that, in a religious point of view, the General is pretty sure to be well cared for, if there is any virtue in gongs and faith.

The Enric-Koran, the palace now being prepared for the distinguished guest, is very near the Tokio railway station, and is surrounded by a small park, beautifully laid out with walks, ponds, shrubbery of fantastic and pictureague design, artificial mounds covered with flowers, and, indeed, with all the agreeable accessions of Japanese landscape gardening. This inclosure adjoins and opens upon the Hamagoten, the beautiful park on the seashore, long the favorite resort of the Emperors during the summer months, affording unlimited facilities for pieusant exercise and quite exclusive. The palace is now in the hands of an army of workmen. A suite of rooms is being prepared for the General and his friends; new bath-rooms are being fitted up, billiard and smoking rooms furnished, and a solendid dining-room, newly decorated and supplied with modern furniture for the entertainments which the Government desires him to give while its guest. All the furniture, is of European make, and the carpets, fible-linen, equipments, etc., are the finest that France can supply. A magnificent American grand viano, just imported, adorns the salon, and American billiard-tables afford opportunity for play. The paper on the walls is Japanese, and a beautiful example of the exquisite production of the bear artists in the country. It is generally of rold, with figures, landscapes, birds, fans, and quaint devices in brilliant and varied colors, painted upon it. Some hunting scenes, with groups of men and horses, all of the olden style, are particularly fine and attractive. When I visited this delightful palace (which has broad, lotty, and com

Subterranean Telegraphs in Germany
The system of subterranean telegraph w
designed by the Postmaster-General of the
man Empire will be completed, accordin
present arrangements, in a year and a 1
Two lines will then traverse the Empire 6
onally; the one running from northeast to so
west, from Konigsberg to Strasburg, the o
from northwest to southeast, from Hamburg
Ratibor, a town in the extreme south of Siz
These two main lines will cross one abothe
Berlin. In the west of the Empire a subter bor, and, finally, a cable will traverse Germany, running generally east a though apparently the exact route for telegraph has not yet been definitely eided upon. When the proposed syste pleted, therefore, all the fortresses and call towns of any importance in Gerbe connected with one another by sus wires. The cable first laid down, that lin to Halle, has been satisfactorily sut the severest scientific tests.

Gen. Lee asked a straggler one day, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did no know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man; "I'd eating them to draw my stomach up to it in rations."

AMUSEMENTS. Exposition Building.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL! Formally opened Taesday Evening, April 15, at the Exposition Building, for two weeks only. Relational fares reduced to one fare and one-fifth. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

COUPON TICKETS, good for SIX Entertainments, ed.
PRICES for Wednesday and Saturday Matiness for duced to 15c for Children; Adults, 25c. WEDNESDAY MATINEE. PROCESSION.

Tableau—UYPSY SCREW.

La Esmeralda—IHE GYPSIES.

Tableau—THE ABBOT.

Dance—Sallou's HORNEIPE.

Tableau—CSINA AND JAPAN.

CHINESE DANCE BEFORE THE COURT.

Dance—LA MANOLA.

Dance—LA TUROLEAN.

Tableau—HA TUROLEAN.

Tableau—WILLAGE BONCE.

Tableau—MATONAL.

Dance—MEDLI.

DARCE-MEDET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8 o'chek, GHAND PROCESSION.
8:20: TABLEAUX IN BOUTHE.
8CENES FROM MONTE CHAISTO.
SCENES FROM MACE TH.
DRESS-PARADE OF SIXTH BATTALION.
SCENES FROM IVANHOR.
MILITARY AND CONTINENTAL TABLEAU.
SCENES FROM THACKERAY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY AT 2.

TO-NIGHT-FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

CLARA MORRIS!

Supported by Mr. JOS. F. WHEELOCK and a Brroag Dramatic Company. This Wednesday Ingle.

MISS MULTON.

SARAH MULTON.

SARAH MULTON.

MI JOS. F. WHEELOCK and a Brroag Dramatic Company. This Wednesday Major.

This Wednesday Matinee at 2.

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden.

Enoch Arden.

Matinee-Camille. Friday—Miss Multon. Esturday Matinee-Camille. Matinee-Camille

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Wednesday & ventage, April 29, Amstronairy, of Shake-peare's listriliday, and Thursday, April 34. EDWIN BOOTH KING RICHARD II.

EDWIA BOOTH in THE FOOL'S REVENCE HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Laughing-room only at 8. Last week of the comedition.
STUART ROBSON and WM. H. CRAND.
A Startling Novelty this week! The Comedians will change parts in Shakspeare's masterplece.

COMEDY OF ERRORS Grand Mailnee TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 2 p. m. The last nights this season of the Brilliant Metrors, Mooday, April 28, drys, appearance of the Pavori actress, MAGGIE MITCHELL, with her bwn Drams SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

FOUND!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN I SHOES and SLIPPERS

FLORSHEIM BROS. 85 Madison-st, and 68 North Clark-st.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

Col. O. McFarland, of St. Paul,

The Hon. H. Waters, Akron, O., is at th The Hon, B. F. King, of St. Joe, 1

The Hon. F. C. Weir, Cincinnati, is registered The Hon. O. M. Francis, New York, is a guest

Judge A. W. Kimball, Green Bay, Wis., is iciled at the Palmer. The Hon. John A. Mathews, Winona, Minn.

J. N. Merrill, Burlington, Ia., Auditor Chica-o, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Charles E. Whitehead, President of the Des Ioines & Fort Dodge Railroad, is a guest of

The Hen. E. W. Brodhead, President of the First National Bank, Milwaukee, is a guest of

The West Town Assessor will doubtless set is men at work on the assessment about the set of the present week.

It has been decided by the three Chicago Assessors to assess all property on the basis of by per cent of the actual value. The deed of the "Pike Block," the full par-iculars of the sale of which have been given in the Tribune, was filed for record yesterday.

L. M. Cole, Général Passenger Agent, and Thomas P. Barry, Western Passenger Agent, of this Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are stopping at the Palmer.

P. H. DuVernet, for many years the Chicago gent of the Cunard Line of ocean steamers, as been promoted to the charge of the Cunard flice in Boston.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse; optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 59; 12 m., 64; 3 p. m., 62; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.84; 8 p. m., 29.78. Justice Brayton began his new duties actively vesterday. Justice Hammer made a "grand opening" (without lunch and beer), despite the fact that he really does not know whom he succeeds. The other new Justices are passive.

John Connelley, living at No. 368 West Fifteenth street, was thrown from his buggy at 9 o'clock last evening by an accident on Throop street, pear Twenty-second. He received some internal injuries and a dislocation of the elbow. At a small meeting held last night at the North Side Turner Hail a committee was appointed to wait on the Lincoln Park Commissioners and urge them to move in the matter of retting control of Dearborn avenue so as to make it a part of the park system.

Yesterday forenoon a young man named Will-am Wishing, emoloved as a waiter in King's concert saloon at No. 265 Clark street, while arclessly handling a revolver in his room, acci-lentally discharged it. The bullet entered the leshy part of the thigh, causing a severe flesh

John Burke, 24 years of age, a laborer living at No. 879 Dearborn street, last evening fell from the front platform of Halsted street car No. 77 on its way to the Stock-Yards, and was severely, if not fatally, injured. No blame is atfached to, either the driver or conductor of

A team of horses attached to a heavy delivery wagon which had been left unfastened in front of a store on Jackson street, near Market, were startled into running away by a tug-boat's whistle. At the corner of Market and Madison streets they collided with a Madison-street car, damaging the rear platform to a slight extent. The runaways were owned by Ald. Arthur

in unfortunate young woman named Marvilo, who is known as the "barking girl," in peculiar fits which she has at intervals retin she barks and acts like a person suffer-from hydrophobia, was found in the streets evening in a fit, and was taken to the Webravene Station, and thence to St. Joseph's pital. The fits generally last from twentyr to forty-eight hours.

Despiaines street, and from papers found upon his clothing it was ascertained that his name was D. McKinnan, a laborer, whose wife and six children live at No. 162 Ada street. It is sup-posed that he while under the influence of liquor leaned upon the railing, and, losing his balance, fell over, and was killed by the concus-sion.

The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, with all members present except Mr. Withrow, who is out of town. The bills of the year were presented and audited, and the report of the Treasurer was presented. It made the following statements: Credit balance on hand April 1, 1878, \$10,558.55; amount received from all sources, \$198,453.84; expenditures on all accounts. \$196,418.84; balance on hand April 1, 1879, \$12,563.55.

Henry Ahlers, 7 years of age, white playing, at 8:30 yesterday morning, upon the track of the Pan-Handle Railroad at Thirty-first street, was run down by an inward-bound stock-train drawn by Engine No. 220 on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and was so severely injured that he died within an hour. The remains were taken to the home of his parents on Maplewood place, between Thirty-first street and the canal, in the Town of Lawndale. The Coroner's jury found a verdiet of accidental death.

found a verdict of accidental death.

A Committee of the North Town Board, consisting of Justices Robinson and DeWolf, and Town-Clerk Noyes, went hunting yesterday for an office for the North Town. They decided to take Rooms 16 and 17 in McCormick Building, corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, and there hereafter the neadquarters of the town will be found. The town is now paying about \$160 a year for accommodations for the Assessor and Collector. The renting of a general town office will entail but a small additional expense, and provide for a want long felt.

The First Ward in Straight 2 Republices Citations

provide for a want long felt.

The First Ward "Straight" Republican Clubheld a regular meeting in the club-room of the Grand Paeific last evening. John Hunter in the chair. Considerable routine business was disposed of, including some unimportant amendments to the constitution. The questions of a change of name and of incorporation were discussed without coming to an issue. It was decided to have the constitution and by-laws printed. Messrs. John Lyle King, Easton, and Colston were appointed a Committee to report a more suitable name for the organization. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

meeting then adjourned for one week.

Attorney Flower, of the firm of Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie, yesterday sold at public auction at the west door of the United States Building some of the assets of the defunct German Savings Benk. Fitty-seven shares of istock of the Staats-Zeitung Company went for \$1,450, —\$25 more than 25 per cent of the face value—to B. Circle, represented by Henry Greene-baum. One hundred and fifty shares of stock in the Chicago Cutlery Manufacturing Company, face value \$15,000, brought \$1,775,—100 shares being taken by B. Circle, represented by Henry Greenebaum, and the rest by M. Rubel.

Farly vesterday morning as Jacob Stails a

Henry Greenebaum, and the rest by M. Rubel.

Early yesterday morning as Jacob Stalb, a
Union Stock-Yards drover, was taking about
forty steers along Morgan street, one of the
number received when near Madison street,
nad, taking up a position in a neighboring alley, refused to be either
coared or driven thence. Policeman
Denis Foley discharged the contents of his
pougun into the refractory beast, then retreated to the Madison-Street Station, and armed
dinaself with a large size Colt's revolver. At
the fourth shot from this weapon the bull
knocked under. The carcass was carted off to
the Stock-Yards.

The "Chicago Home for the Friendless." an

the Stock-Yards.

The "Chicago Home for the Friendless," an institution that extends relief and gives a temporary shelter to hundreds of worthy indigent women and children, has no employed solicitor, but is largely dependent upon the Home Visitor, a paper designed to be the organ of the Home, naming its needs, acknowledging its donations, and giving inside views of the immense work done there, so the charitably-inclined would greatly assist this worthy cause, and at the same time get value received, by sending their post-office address, with 60 cents (the subscription price) to the Editor at 911 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and thereby secure the paper.

Several of the creditors of the grain commis-

Chicago, and thereby secure the paper.

Several of the creditors of the grain commission firm of E. B. Stevens & Co., held a meeting in the Arbitration Board rooms, Chamber of Commerce Building, vesterday afternoon. The firm in question, which suspended a few days ago, owing to partnership disagreements, have an indebtedness of about \$31,000, and they submitted a proposition looking to a speedy liquidation of these liabilities. The firm offered yesterday to pay their creditors 50 cents on the dollar, cash, and, additional, secure the remainser by the company's notes, payable in a very

short time. The creditors present agreed to this proposition, with two exceptions, and pledged themselves by signature to accept its conditions. A committee of three was appointed to present the proposition to the other creditors, and secure

their written assent.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning sneak thieves broke into the cheap restaurant sharity kept by a woman named Anna Froen, on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Michigan street, opposite the County Building, while the proprietress was out. The pillerers entered by a back door, which was left unlocked, and helped themselves to a clock, pocket-book, and various articles of clothing. They escaped, in broad daylight, without detection. The victim is a neat, honest, hard-working woman, and only a day or two ago returned a sum of money which had been carelessly left lying on one of the tables in her restaurant to the rightful owner.

Mr. Billings, the President of the People's

Mr. Billings, the President of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, said yesterday, in reply to a reporter's interrogation, that he had not given thought to the last proposition made by the Council, because he had received no official notification of the action of that body. He was therefore unable to say anything on the subject further than that he had understood that all differences between the gas companies and the differences between the gas companies and the city were to be amicably settled before the present Council passed out of office. The proposition which the Council decided Monday to make to the Billings Gas Company was to pay at the rate or \$2 per \$1,000 feet for the gas used up to Dec. 31, 1878.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon an unknown female infant found floating in the river at the foot of Kinzie street; and upon Ole Oss, a Norwegian shoemaker who died sudden-ly of congestion of the lungs at No. 250 West iy of congestion of the lungs at No. 250 West Chicago avenue yesterday morning. Deceased was 45 years of age, and left a wife and family in poor circumstances. The inquest upon the unknown burrlar, shot by special policeman Jeremiah kennedy, was concluded at Elton's yesterday. The jury commended the officer for his action, and expressed a wish that all persons paid to guard property would act as all persons paid to guard property would act a decisively, so that thieves and burglars migh e more thoroughly discouraged.

be more thoroughly discouraged.

It will be remembered that the Fidelity Bank Building, the Safe Depository, and Hooley's Theatre were sold on the 10th of April last for the beneat of the Fidelity creditors. On Monday Judge Munroe refused to confirm the sale upon the ground that the prices given were below the value of the property. The bank building was sold for \$59,000, the safe depository for \$72,000, and the theatre for \$60,000. Had this been sanctioned by the Judge, Receiver Turpin Turpin would have paid the creditors some 12 per cent at once. As it is now, the Receiver proposes to do nothing until fall with this property, but thinks that in the course of the summer he will be able to pay nearly 10 per cent if he succeeds in realizing as much as he thinks he will upon some odds and ends.

will upon some odds and ends.

The regular monthly meeting of the Decorative Art Society was held in the parlors of the Palmer House yesterday morning. Mrs. J. Y. Scammon presided, and Miss Mary Peck acted as Secretary. The Presdent presented her report of the Society work for the spring, which was flattering in the extreme. The Chairman of the embroidery classes also made an encouraging report of the work done in her department. The classes are all well organized and well attended. The session was concluded with an excellent paper on "Woman in Art," by Mr. F. J. Jervis. He traced the gradual rise of arteducation from the women of the Bible engaged will upon some odds and ends.

education from the women of the Bible engaged in embroidering and decorating the Tyrian pur-ple to the art-clubs of the present day. He ar-gued that the bram had no sex, and that genius gued that the brain had no sex, and that gentls was as natural to woman as to man. He further advised the ladies to give up playing the plano, which is only artistic when it approaches perfection, and to devote themselves to decorative art, designing, carving, engraving, and kindred arts. He encouraged his audience by reminding them that the Muses and the Graces were women, and even the Fates, who held in their omen, and even the Fates, who held in their ands the destiny of man, were represented as minine deities. At the close of his address a ous vote of thanks was passed, after hich the meeting adjourned.

An adjourned meeting of the colored citizens was held last evening in Olivet Church, to or-ganize and take into consideration ways and means for the sid of the colored brethren of The Rev. De Baptiste occupied the chair, and there were about 150 persons present.

A Committee on Permanent Organization made a long report, recommending that the Society be known as the Emigration Aid Society of Chicag

of Chicago, and providing for the usual officers, regular monthly meetings, and the publication meeting, providing for the sending of two delegates to the Nashville Convention. It was productive of an extended discussion, its frie being in favor of sending the money we would otherwise go to the sustenance of being in favor of sending the money which would otherwise go to the sustenance of the delegates to the emigrants themselves, and the other part of the meeting favoring the idea of sending delegates to the Convention, and having Chicago represented. The aims of the Convention were attacked, its purpose deciared inimical to the best interests of the colored man, and when the reporter sought refuge from the Babel of noisy and anny voices, there was every Babel of noisy and angry voices, there was every prospect that the weighty matter would hang the meeting up till midnight.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday, but did no business of any public interest. The wheat market was fluctuating, but showed no signs of a downward tendency. The false rumor about hot wheat in Armour & Dole's elevator, set affoat the day before, was so thoroughly exploded that no similar canards were put in circulation yesterday. The general feeling is one of positive conviction that there is no hot wheat now, and of absolute certainty that there will be none at anytime this season. Those who are most thoroughly accumalited with the subject—that is, with the quality of last year's wheat, and with the condition of the wheat as it now is in the clevators—are positive that no danger can possibly occur. The clevators, it is learned, are able to take care of and keep in good condition all the wheat which they have. Any future rumors in regard to hot wheat, therefore, may be safely regarded as inventions gotten up to bear the market. THE WHEAT MARKET.

### THE CITY HALL.

One case of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1.177 from the Collector, \$1,493 from the Water Department, and \$172 from the Comptroller. The Mayor has given notice that all persons

who fail to take out licenses where licenses are required, except saloon-keepers, will be sued at once. They should have taken out licenses the 1st inst., and have already been leniently dealt with. The saloon licenses are not due until May 1.

The city employes are calling for the street-sprinklers, and the lady who has charge of the telegraph office is inquiring whether or not there is such a thing as a janitor around the premises. The windows through which light is premises. The windows through which light is supposed to come to her little office do not ap-pear to have ever been washed.

The Mayor yesterday received a letter from Henry Peauljeunez, acting Consul-General of the Duchy of Luxembourg, at New York, inquiring for one Jean Endres, who came to this country in 1856. The letter states that Endres had been employed here as engineer, and the last time he was heard from was niue years ago, when a Mr. Schmit wrote them that he was dead. Corporation Counsel Bonfield was happy yesterday when called upon for the affidavits and papers in his possession in relation to the wrangle between the stonccutters and the contractors on the new City-Hall. He gave them to the Commissioner of Public Works, them to the Commissioner of Public Works, and was only too glad to get the whole matter out of his hands. The Council will wrestle with the whole subject at an early day.

Mike Evans is ahead, "by dang." His place is to be Democratic headquarters hereafter. He has had a terrible struggle to secure this advantage, however, and he did it only by expending \$27,50 for an eagle sign which was vesterday placed upon the roof of his "mill." The bird is labelled "by dang." and Mike looks upon the investment as a wise one. investment as a wise one. The only way Aid.
Lawler can get even is to get a larger bird, the
"marine band," or something of the kind.

A BUNGLING FORGERY.

The police authorities are looking anxiously, and have been some time, for a young man giving his name as Howard E. Banks. He is wanted for forgery, in writing the following:

CHICAGO, April 9, '79.—Henry C. Wentworth—Sin: You will oblige the undersigned by giving the bearer, Howard E. Banks, a ticket or pass over your road to Detroit. I will see that the fare is paid you as soon as he returns. He works for the city. Yours most respectfully, M. HEATH, Mayor City Chicago.

Mayor City Chicago.

Mr. Wentworth is the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Banks is described as a young man, about five and a half feet high, light complexioned, light whiskers, of Irish descent, and dressed in light gray suit.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The internal revenue receipts included \$31,994 for whisky, \$2,925 for cigars and tobacco, and

\$1,785 for beer. The exports of alcohol were 300

Uncle Sam's financial agent disbursed \$3,200 and sold \$1,890 in refunding certificates yester-Gen. McArthur didn't reach the city yester day, and his case, which had been set for hear-

ing yesterday morning, had to go over. The Helmholtz case will run for a day or two, so that that against the ex-Postmaster can hardly be reached before the close of the week, if then. It was pretty much a holiday in Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday. In the forenoon he issued a couple of warrants for the arrest of some violators of the License law, and later in the day played "the ruler of the Queen's navee." He was excorted by his sisters, and his

cousins, and sunts.

Just before the opening of court yesterday afternoon Judge Blodgett informed Charley Reed, of counsel in the Custom-House and Hibbard cases, that he had just beard from Judge Gresham, of Indianapolis, who wrote that owing to illness in his family he would not be here until next week, and probably not then. If connect were willing, Judge Blodgett said he would certify the case to the Circuit Court. No action was taken on the suggestion. THE SURPLUS CASE.

The legal monotony of the District Court was diversified yesterday afternoon by the reappearance of the once celebrated, but now almost forgotten, Helmholz "surplus case." It is one of the caudal attachments of the old Wnisky Ring cases, and was tried before a jury last June. Of the twelve good men and true, eleven sided with Uncle Sam,—the other remaining firm in his convictions that Helmholz was all right. The with Uncle Sam,—the other remaining in a man convictions that Helmholz was all right. The case grows of the seizure by Collector Harvey some time in 1876 of 15,982 gallons of spirits in the possession of Helmholz & Co., for the existence of which their books showed no lawful reason. The firm claim that it was legitimate, as being the proceeds of careful handling, and the fractional allowance made by the Government in the gauging of the spirits. When the jury was called Judge Bangs looked them over carefully, and, after asking a few commonplace questions, gave way to Col. Juessen, counsel for the claimants. He saw before him a concentrated array of "temperenalers," and forthwith began to question them as to their opinions on the liquor trafile. With one exception they all answered that they were prejudiced against the business, as it had a demoralizing effect; and six of them thought that their prejudices might extend to the persons engaged therein.

and six of them thought that their prejudices might extend to the persons engaged therein. For this reason Mr. Juessen moved that the six might be excused from service.

The Court thought not, intimating that a similar prejudice might exist were the claimants engaged in the butchering business.

Col. Juessen—That is entirely different. These men say they have a prejudice against the traffic, and that it might extend to the men engaged in it. engaged in it.
The Court—Then let me use a different i ustration. Suppose we say "lawyer!" Laughter.] Charley Reed—In that case I myself would

Object to be tried.

The Court—I overrule the schallenge for cause. Counsel has the peremptory right to cause. Counsel has the peremptory right to challenge.

An exception was taken, and Messrs. Charles H. Spofford, R. J. Hammond, and Henry Shewell were told to step down and out of the box, which they did with alacrity.

Three more Grangers were invited to come forward and submit to a similar amount of questioning. One, Silas H. Reddell, was satisfied he couldn't give the case a fair hearing, because it was a whisky question, and he too was allowed a back seat. The last man called proved satisfactory to both sides, and the twelve were sworn in. Their names are George Bristol, Louis Moigan, D. J. Stewart, G. R. Collins, M. G. Loverin, James Maloney, D. C. Mallory, George J. Morodoff, Stephen Lusner, L. W. Claypool, Benton Wright, and J. D. Morgan. The District-Attorney then gave a brief statement of the case, as it appeared in the light of Government spectacles, and was followed by Col. Juessen for the other side. Court adjourned before he had finished.

#### CRIMINAL.

The case of Marcus Kronberg, who is charged vith conspiracy, was brought up for trial at the Armory yesterday, but was postponed until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by agreement etween the parties.

Detective James Morgan vesterday arrived ome from St. Charles, Mich., having in charge a prisoner named Louis Wilson, who rented a team of horses and light wagon some weeks ago from Russell's livery, on Canal street, near Madison.

A few days ago Martin and William Fanning were fined \$100 and \$10 respectively, at the Armory court, for picking pockets. The boys looked so much alike that by accident Martin was, by mistake, released after serving out his \$10 fine. Yesterday he was rearrested, and to-day he will be sent back to the House of Correction to serve out the remainder of his

The residence of Mrs. Charlotte Balis, No. 306 West Washington atreet, was entered by burgiars at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but before securing any plunder they were scared off by two of Beaubien's night-watchmen. Entrance was effected by forcing a basement window with a jimmy. Nothing was taken, the thieves having but just succeeded in priving onen the cuphoned doors when the orying open the cupboard doors when they were discovered.

Detectives Laughlin and Carey last evening arrested Thomas, alias "Buck," Hogan, who is suspected of being one of the four thieves who stole sixteen youths' jackets from the wagon of Andrew Rubinstein on the night of the 17th. Mr. B. Marks, keeper of a second-hand store at No. 592 State street, identifies Hogan as one of two youngmen who endeavored to dispose of six of the jackets that same night, and who, upon being questioned concerning the goods, ran out, leaving everything behind.

ing everything behind.

Joseph Schaefer, of Ottawa, Ill., yesterday reported at the West Madison-Street Station that late Monday night he was assaulted in the vicinity of Harrison and Foster streets by some six or eight young thieves, two of whom held him while some of the others searched his pockets for \$78 cash, an open-face silver watch, and a common plated chain. He was on his way from Sieboldt's saloon, No. 86 Halsted street, to No. 82 Foster street. All of the gang were unknown to him, and he does not think he would be able to identify any of them.

Arrests: Abraham Goldberg, an Archer, and

Arrests: Abraham Goldberg, an Archer Arrests: Abraham Goldberg, an Archer avenue physician, charged with obtaining \$10 by false pretenses, and assaulting Mrs. Sarah Cohen, of No. 527 North Franklin street; Kathrina Wondril, whom Bertha Levy accuses of a malicious assault; Edward Dickinson, a tinner, caught trying to dispose of a Webster dictionary at No. 181 Madison street, and for which an owner is wanted; Carrie Stone, a young cyprian who donned an ill-fifting ant of residence. cyprian who donned an ill-fitting suit of male attire, and was caught by Lieut. Haves making attor among State street saloons; George Hankins and James Murphy, two well-known gamblers, charged with keeping a common gaming-house by J. Kennedy, of No. 313 West Indiana street, who is said to have lost considerable money at the latter's apartments at No. 79 Dearborn street.

No. 79 Dearborn street.

Justice Morrison: Benjamin Davis, vagrant, \$25 fine; William Darrow, aiding some bick-pockets to escape from the police, \$10 fine; and resisting a police officer, \$25 fine; P. W. Morgan, vagrancy, \$100 fine; John Short and Cal Hennessey, implicated in the Asirger burglary, \$1,000 each to the 24th; John McGee and Eliza Ludwig, disorderly, \$25 fine; Francis Du Pfubl and Mrs. Fanny Michel, charged with plundering the household of Jean Delaneau and wife while the latter were in jail, and of obtaining money by false pretenses, ail, and of obtaining money by false pretenses, \$1,000 until 1 o'clock to-day. Justice Summer-field: George Wiley and Charles Douglas, colored help at the Grand Pacific Hotel, charged colored help at the Grand Pacific Hotel, charged with stealing a couple of railroad tickets from the ticket agent, D. D. Drew, \$400 additional for the larceny of clothing from R. Douglas, of No. 283 Chicago avenue; Thomas Gibney and John Gallagher, larceny of a watch from N. Bloomes, of Indiana, \$300 to the 23d; Ann O'Neill, disorderly, \$100 fine; Daniel Ackerman, wife-beater, \$50 fine; Thomas Ellis, Patrick MCarthy, Henry Jones, and William Thompson, young vagrants, \$25 fine. The Harriet Durand kidnapping case was settled by turning over the child to its mother, Lizzie Smith, of No. 384 State street.

William P. Sleeper, a young and wealthy far-

William P. Sleeper, a young and wealthy farmer from Batavia, N. Y., has been having a high old time during his short stay in this city. Monday night he fell in with a couple of young rogues who steered him against farobanks and keno until he had lost between \$300 and \$400 at play. Then they accompanied him to May Brown's baguio on Desplaines street, where he remained over night. Early in the morning he awoke to find that he had been robbed of \$276 cash, and a draft for \$1,000, and at once reported his loss at the West Madison Street Station. By midnight the police had run in the following: John M. Dalton, in whose possession was found \$200.00 of the stolen money; Julius Waterman, who was found in possession of \$50 more of it, and \$14 additional was accounted for by Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, her daughter Florence, and a com-

panien named Florence Seller. In Dalton's possession were also found a coat and other clothing, stolen from the English House, at No. 31 Washington street, at which hotel Sleeper had been stopping. The Wissons are wife and stepdaughter of a man who was mysteriously killed on Milwaukee avenue a few months ago. They acknowledged that Dalton gave them \$25 of the plunder, and it is quite probable that in the face of this evidence both Dalton and Waterman will own up, and make reparation to the complainant.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTELDr. J. A. McGill, S. Bend. A. D. Warren, Worces, M's
G. M. Glazier, Boston.
J. B. VanName, Burl'n, Ia
E. B. Smith, Buffalo.
D. Morray, Marquette.
M. Clifford, St. Paul.
S. B. Hart, Peoria. PALMER HOUSE.

H. H. Scott, Burlington, I. S. A. Beecher, St. Paul.
C. J. Ives, Cedar Rapids.
A. L. Bancrott, San Fran.
N. R. Streator, Indianaps.
John Davison, London.
A. W. Nichols, Green, N. TREMONT HOUSE.

J. S. Green, Rock Isi'd. N. B. Carter, N. Orl'ns J. Chapman, Dabuque. C. G. Warren, Boston. R. L. Fosbury, St. Louis. W. Runker, Colorado. H. C. Hamilton, Toronto. A. M. Thompson, Milwick J. K. Applegate, St. Paul. L. D. Winship, Phila. SHERMAN HOUSE. J. D. Lawrence, N. Y. W. E. Young, Clinton, Ia. W. Lee Bovden, Elgin. H. F. Kittridge, Toledo, H. E. Sou'hwortt, J ks'n. G. W. Langdon, Kokomo. H. A. Albright, Ft. M'dis'n A. Harvey, Toronto. G. Stedman, Boston.

GARDNER HOUSE. GARDNER HOUSE.

Geo. Dillon, Baltimore.
E. B. De Witt, Kankakee.
H. B. Winner, Benton Har E. H. Danfels, Milwaukee
I. H. Arnett, Suspens'in B.J. C. Haverly, DelKalb.
I. M. Dodge, New York.
T. Brown, St. Paul, Minn.

W. W. STRONG & CO.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS. Pursuant to call, the creditors of the W. W. Strong Furniture Company met in the office of A. D. Rich, No. 86 La Salle street, at 11 o'clock resterday, to hear whatever proposition Mr. strong had to make to them. Mr. Carter was hosen to preside. Mr. Rich, attorney for Mr. J. H. Thayer, one of the members of the Company and Secretary, read over the list of creditors, and those present were checked off, and the Secretary of the meeting noted them down, with

Secretary of the meeting noted them down, with the amounts they represented. It was found that about \$21,000 was represented in bills payable and open accounts, besides representatives of judyment notes and preferred credits.

Mr. Rich showed the following statement regarding the affairs of the concern: Liabilities—Bills payable, \$44,844.22; open accounts, \$17,-264.80; labor account, \$1,939.87; total, \$64,-047.89. Nominal assets, \$35,294.81.

Of the above liabilities, in the neighborhood of \$20,000 was secured by judyments and judyment notes. About \$17,000 of this amount was borrowed money, loaned by Mrs. Solomon and Mrs. Thayer, relatives of the Secretary, who put the money into the business when the firm was in distress, with the express understanding put the money into the business when the firm was in distress, with the express understanding that they should be secured against loss. However, Mr. Rich, who represented these interests, stated that he had authority to tell the creditors that, should they consent to allow the firm to go on in business, the sale would be continued. This was also true with several other creditors, who had obtained judgments enough to make up the balance of the \$20,000 or \$21,000.

Mr. Strong was called upon to make A STATEMENT,

which he did, giving a full history of the organization, the amount of capital invested, stocks issued, etc., and some of the prime causes of embarrassment. The forst vear a dividend was declared, the profits being \$20,000. This money was not drawn out, but was turned over toward raving nu the stocks. The panic came on in was not drawn out, but was turned over toward paying up the stocks. The panic came on in 1873, and from that time to this the Company had been running behind each year. Mr. Strong said there had never been a dollar drawn out of the business except in saiaries that he knew anything about. He had been personally injured to the extent of about \$20,000 in trying to keep up the reputation of the Company. He had drawn upon his friends until he could not get anything more. The principal causes of the present embarrassment were depreciation of stocks, a general decline in business, and a falling off of from 10 to 90 per cent in orices. He hinted that there might possibly be some other causes which helped the thing along, and desired to have a committee appointed to look over the accounts and the stock of the Company. Speaking of the report in The Tailous the other day, Mr. Strong claimed that he had not given the representative who called upon him any points with reference to any other furniture company which had appeared in print to the injury of other parties. He said the writer of the article must have obtained this information from some other source.

Mr. Strong was asked upon what basis he from some other source.

Mr. Strong was asked upon what basis he wished to settle, and he replied upon

THE BASIS OF 15 PER CENT. Some of the creditors thought that this too small, according to the statement and showing made, but Mr. Strong said it looked at present as though it would be impossible for him to do Finally, on motion, a committee of three of

Finally, on motion, a committee of three of the largest creditors, consisting of Messrs. Parsons, Mitchell, and Planmer, was appointed to make a partial investigation and report at the next meeting, which it was decided should take place Thursday aftermoon at 3 o'clock. The Committee was also empowered to hire an expert to look over the accounts of the Company, not because dishonesty was suspected, but with a view of satisfying all the creditors.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There were present yeaterday about twenty-five creditors, most of whom were of this city.

THE NEW DEAL FULL OF HOPE.

The every-day rumors as to what Mr. Har-rison would and would not do were affoat again yesterday, but they did not seem to have the Such of those, however, as the rumors related most closely to, appeared confident that they were the winning men, and there was a degree of pleasure in listening to them, for upon this subject they were in complete accord. Each one was full of hope, had some special reason therefor, he said, but the most confident of them all was the individual who was around promising places to subordinates. His assurance was really comforting, since it is well known that he has no more show of getting the place he seeks than he has of being struck by lightning. Others have done the same thing some days ago, but since, knowing more of the uncertainty of polisince, knowing more of the discretainty of por-tics, have asked those whom they promised places to sign petitions for them, from all of which it is readily deducible that no one abso-lutely knows—not even Mr. Harrison himself— who the lucky individuals will be. But it is well that they chealt all keep in good spirits well that they should all keep in good spirits and feed on hope, for it will postpone their death and tend to lighten their cares. THE ALDERMEN

are beginning to become aroused in the interest of their friends and themselves, and those of the Democratic faith are manifesting especial interest in Mr. Harrison, whereas a few days ago none appeared to care to bask in his smiles, except Ald. Lawler and Tuley. In the forenoon a few of them—those distinctively known as anti-Lawler-Tuley Aldermen—met in a back room to talk over matters and things, and it was called a caucus. There were present Jonas, Cullerton, McCaffrey, and Riordan, just enough to "set down" upon Mr. Harrison and any list of Committees he may send to the Council. They talked at great length, and exchanged views, the question under consideration Council. They talked at great length, and exchanged views, the question under consideration being whether they should support Mr. Harrison or not. The objection urged against supporting him was that he was catering to Lawler and Tulev, and inclined to recognize them and nobody else in making up the Committees, a question, however, upon which they disagreed somewhat. They were willing to cast their lot with him if he would promise not to run too much with the other fellows, and if he would make up a non-partisant list, selecting men because of their fitness for Chairmanships and particular work rather than for friendship or party consideration. Some believed that he would do this, others that he would not, and after several hours' consultation they agreed to stand by him on the condition that he would do as they desired, and, later in the day,

THEY WAITED UPON HIM and laid their grievances before him. Just what promises he made them, if any, is not known, but, from what could be subsequently learned, their visit had the effect to cause him to revise his Committee list somewhat; but, since they were not authorized to speak for any one else, it is were not authorized to speak for any one else, it is unreasonable to suppose that they got all they wanted. So, whatever he may have promised them will amount to naught as harmonizing the unwashed, for to give them anything or make them any concessions he must take from the others already given to. Affairs, then, may safely be said to be in no better shape with the Democracy than before the caucus alluded to was held, and in proof of this is the fact that an effort is to be made to-day to hermonize all of the elements, not only with a view to railying around "the best Mayor Chicago ever had," but also with a view to present-

ing him a solid front and, demanding the right to have something to say about who his appointees shall be.

The Democratic Aldermen are also commencing to take a lively interest in THE COMING JUDICIAL ELECTION.

They are for the most part opposed to Ald. Tuley, and will do what they can to defeat his aspiration for a seat on the Bench, but just who they will work the primaries for in the event of party nominations being made is not known beyond McAllister and Rogers. But this fact has nothing to do with their enthusiasm nor with the interest they are manifesting in perpetuating the admitted purity of the judiciary. One of them was yesterday very active in his work, and in going the rounds of the candidates approached one and pledged him his support, with the modest suggestion, however, that it took money to run primaries and fix up delegations. The candidate did not make any advances, but since that interview sets down the ward the Alderman hailed from as against him.

It is thought that Mr. Harrison will enter upon the duties of Mayor Tuesday. At least this is the calculation. His official bond was being prepared yesterday, he can be sworn in to-day, Monday evening the Council can approve his bond, and Tuesday the trouble will most likely commence. The other elective officers, it is thought, will take charge the same time. They are believed to have aiready made their appointments. Thomas Breoan will be Mr. Seipp's chief clerk, and John Lanigan will remain as bookkeeper, and report has it that in consideration of Seipp's filling his office with Mr. Seipp's chief clerk, and John Langan will remain as bookkeeper, and report has it that in consideration of Seipp's filling his office with Irish, the City Clerk will allow him to name a chief clerk for him, who shall be a German. This would displace or reduce Mr. Moody, and be ofterly opposed by his many friends, and it is to be hoped is not true. The only other place understood to be set aside for the Germans is that of Oil Inspector, and they are already grumbling over their treatment and remarking that the Irish and the West Side promise to have things their own way.

#### MATRIMONIAL.

BASCH—KOHN.
Miss Carrie Kohn, daughter of Mrs. A. Kohn was married last night to Mr. E. Basch, of Oskaloosa, la., in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The ceremony took place at Standard Hall, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Adler officiating. The attendants were Misses Tessie nd Henrietta Kohn, sisters of the bride, a bridesmaids, and Messrs. Samuel Baldauf, of Oskaloosa, and Louis Kohn, cousin of the bride,

Oskaloosa, and Louis Kohn, cousin of the bride, as groomsman.

The bride wore a princesse robe of white brocaded satin, trimmed with point lace and orange flowers, veil, and diamond ornaments.

A reception and banquet followed the ceremony. The parlors were elegantly decorated with flowers, smilax, and plants, with a large and magnificent marriage-bell as the centre of attraction, the handiwork of Mr. Richard Watson, florist. This piece was a model of beauty. A fine bill-of-fare was printed upon a unique card, or series of cards, which displayed to advantage the good things furnished by Hoff. Mr. Sam Schultz, a veteran in the management of weddings, officiated as master of ceremonies, and he performed his duties in his usual graceful manner. The greater portion of the night was consumed in dancing, with the best of music as an accompaniment. Mr. and Mrs. Basch will remain in Chicago for about a week, and will then repair to Oskaloosa, their future home.

Mrs. Basch will remain in Chicago for about a week, and will then repair to Oskaloosa, their future home.

Among those present were Mrs. A. Kohn, mother of the bride; Mrs. Basch, mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. M. Seiz, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold; Basch, Mr. and Mrs. Bellerzheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frenkle of Oskaloosa, Mrs. J. Huld of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fuld of New York, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clayburgh, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Gimble, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fuld of New York, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sol Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Koffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stieglett, Mr. and Mrs. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gurstley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Gurstley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Gurstley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Gurstley, Celia Adler, Lina Rehm, of Fond du Lae, Wis.; Clara Leopold, Dilab, Nellie, Dora, Julia, and Jennie Kohn, Dora Horner, Rosa Miller, Dora Sueidacher, Messrs. Charles H. Schwab, J. Rosenberg, Sam Schuitz, Philip and Henry Florsheim, Henry Gurstley, Isaac and L. Sleigman, A. Sneidacher, Morris Horner, Louis Kohn, Isaac, Simon, and Louis Kohn, J. Harry and Emmanuel Selz, Herman Selz, of Humboldt, Kan.; Simon and Milton Kohn, Joseph Ciayburgh, and others.

WEST TOWN. MEETING OF THE BOARD. An adjourned meeting of the West Town

Board was held last evening, Supervisor Gurney The Hon. R. P. Derickson asked to be heard in the matter of the defalcation of Avery Moore. He said the family of Mr. Moore, among whom was a daughter now teaching in the public schools of the city, had asked him to come before the Board and propose a settlement of the trouble. The daughter, he said, was a mos estimable lady, and had resolved to dedicate her life to clearing up the stigma against her father, life to clearing up the stigma against her father, and to liquidating his defalcation. She had authorized him to propose to the Board that, it they would allow her whatever salary her father was entitled to in settlement, she would pay the town \$1,000 in cash, and the balance of the debt in five annual installments, secured by her father's notes, which she would indorse, the same to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Mr. Derickson went on to say that he had examined into the whole subject, and was satisfied that the town could never get anything from Mr. Moore's bondsmen, and that the proposition made was the best that could be gotten or expected, and that he would become responsible for the cash payment in person.

responsible for the cash payment in person.

Some discussion followed the proposition, and finally the whole subject was turned over to the new Board.

A few bills were then passed upon, among others being one in favor of the Herald, which was cut down from \$42 to \$14. The pay of the judges and clerks of election was fixed at \$3 each, and the Clerk was ordered to make out their youchers.

heir vouchers.

A communication was read from Joseph Sokup the Assessor-elect, notifying the Board that he had appointed J. J. Crowley, C. B. Bartlett, A. B. Chladek, John Lambin, Peter Paulsen, and Pieasant Amick as Deputy-Assessors, and asking that their appointment be confirmed. The appointment of A. B. Chladek, John Lambin, Peter Paulsen, and Pleasant Amick was con-Peter Paulsen, and Pleasant Amick was con-lirmed, but the otheer names were referred to another meeting of the Board for action. a for investigation into their fitness for the places they were seeking.

The Committee appointed to examine the Su-

The Committee appointed to examine the Supervisor's accounts reported progress, and asked for further time, which was granted.

The Town-Clerk's bill for services the past year, amounting to \$511.60, was read in detail.

A member asked how many days the Clerk had marked, and that gentleman replied 258 in all, and explained that he had put in some time for which he had not charged.

Justice Morrison asked how many days the Clerk had worked for the Assessor and Collector, and he responded that he had worked 111 days for them, all told, but had not charged two days for one, as uight appear, but, when work-

days for them, all told, but had not charged two
days for one, as might appear, but, when working for these officers, he had done the work of
his own office at night.

Some further questions were asked and answered, and finally the bill was allowed by a
vote of 4 to 2.

The Collector's bill, amounting to \$1,988, was
read and referred. ead and referred.

After some further business, the Board adourned until to-morrow evening.

DE WITT COUNTY BONDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., April 22.—The Board of Super isors met and organized yesterday by electing W. O. Gray Chairman. The bond question wil be one of the prominent questions to be dealt with. They should be refunded into 5-20s bear-

with. They should be refunded into 5-20s bearing 4 per cent interest, but the Supervisors are afraid to do it. on account of a few people who wish to repudiate the entire indebtedness of the county, which is \$250,000.

The people of Barnett Township feel somewhat chagrined over the fact that Mr. Barnett, ex-Supervisor of that township, who is incarcerated at Springfield by the Supreme Court, should still be kept there, when his successor is elected and qualified. Mr. Barnett expects, however, to soon be released on a writ of habeas corpus. There is no doubt but what the bonds will have to be signed, and Mr. Barnett will have to do it before he is released.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Offawa, April 22.—In the House of Com-

mons to-day Mr. Hay presented a petition from F. C. Capreol, of Toronto, praying for the appointment of a committee so consider the question of the construction of the Huron & Ontario

Robert McLachlan, of Ashton, committed sui-cide last night by shooting himsel! through the head with a revolver. He left a number of letters relating to the disposition of n

which the unfortunate man imagined he pos-sessed. A large number of letters of an ama-tory character were addressed to a lady. In one of these letters McLachlan agrees to leave all his property to the lady if she will desert her husband, and in another he writes that he trusts

to meet her to Heaven.

\*\*Sectial Disputch to The Tribuna.

\*\*MONTREAL April 23.—At the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Jean Pauget, the Hochelaga bank clerk, was arraigned on the following indictments: That on the 21st of October he stole \$4,800; the 12th of November \$12,000; the 20th of February, \$18,000; the same date, \$8,130. He was also charged with making false bank statements. He pleaded not guilty. His trial was fixed for Thursday.

#### FASHIONABLE OPENING:

Streets.

The goddess of fashion reigns supreme at the elegant new dry-goods establishment which was formally dedicated to the ladies of Chicago yes-terday by Messrs. Schlesinger & Mayer, at the southeast corner of Madison and Peoria streets.

southeast corner of Madison and Peoris streets. Here were displayed in endless profusion laces, ribbons, silks, satins, dress goods of every class and tint, novetties in fans, parasols, hosiery, etc., all day long to an admiring throug of ladies who came to see and to purchase. An elegant and very full line of brocaded silks, in all shades and colors, and marked at \$1, met with ready sate. In black silks purchasers were suited at from 60 cents to \$3 per yard, while in colored silks and satus prices ranged to suit all classes of customers. In the suit department a handsome wine-colored silk, a fawn-colored silk reception toilet, and a black silk with procaded velvet trimming, were especially noticeable for elegance and beauty. This department is in charge of Miss Ada Dunne, the well-known and accomplished modiste. In "antique" laces a complete and fashionable line were displayed, while the array of shawls and dolmans was unsurpassed. With the hosiery, ribbons, and various novelities the ladies were more than delighted, and all day long the clerks in each department were kept busy in attending to the wants of their fair patrons. This firm assures the ladies that they will lead in popular prices, keeping goods marked down to the lowest possible margin. The opening continues this day and eyening.

INDIAN NEWS. From dispatches received at military head-quarters, dated at St. Paul yesterday, it is learned that Thursday Lieut. S. H. Loder, of the Seventh Infantry, with fourteen mounted men from the Third and Seventh Infantry, as men from the littre and covered littres, stacked and killed eight hostile Sioux, after a fight of an hour and a half in the Muscleshell Canyon. Of the Gros Ventres one was killed and one wounded. The troopers received no injury.

COLUMBUS, O., April 22.-A press telegram ent from this point last week, by some mistake tated that Attorney-General Pillars had de

clared the law authorizing the appointment of women as Notaries Public unconstitutional, while the fact is he gave an opinion that the law was perfectly constitutional. sale of Japanese art treasures in private parlors No. 608 North Clark street Friday morning, April 25. Sale at 11 a.m. These exquisite goods are being sold at very low prices. The sale is conducted by Messrs. Butters & Co., the well-known

THE CARNIVAL OF PAPER-HANGERS began some time since. Hilger, of 204 Wabash avenue, is making more walls artistically beautiful oo, you can't help buying.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchons cure fo

Full directions for putting away clothing accom-cany Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

DEATHS. MERRITT-April 21. at her father's residence, Mt. Morris, Ill.. of consumption, Rilla 8., wire of Henry S. Merritt, formerly of this city, aged 27 years. HOWARD-At 155 Canalport-av., Kitty, the infant daughter of Robert and Nannie Howard, aged 15 months. Funeral on Thursday, April 24, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. BEEBE-On the morning of April 22 Harry L. Beebe, aged 40 years, departed this life at 152 North Hal ted-st.
Funeral services at Minooka, Ill., to-day, 23d inst.
For Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy,
BRAINARD—April 21, B. W. Brainard, aged 58 Funeral from his late residence, 172 South Green-st., it 2 p. m. to-day (Wednesday).

ANNOUNCEMENTS THE MEMBERS OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY WILL celebrate St. George's Day at Charles Kern's. La Salle-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION will hold its regular monthly business meeting Fridry, in Rooms, 143 Madison-st., at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

THE ENTIRE OUTFIT RESTÂÛRANT AT AUCTION, TO-DAY,

WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 9:30 o'clock a m. 'at But-ters' Auction Booms, 173 Eandolph-st. Among the articles are fine Silver-plated Casters, Knives, Forks, Forks, and Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware, Tables, Forks, Alled Show Case, excellent Range, complete, &c. Also, Saloon Fixtures, Pool Table, Shelving, REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE

**JAPANESE** TRÉASURES ANCIENT AND MODERN. Including Satsuma, Kutsni, Kaga, Irnari, Makusa Kishu, Arita, and other Beautiful Works of Art. Gold Bronzes, Lacquerware, Gold Bullion, and Silk Em

FRIDAY MORNING. APRIL 25, at 11 o'clock, in Private Parlors No. 608 North Clark-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

200 JOB LOTS BOOTS At Auction, with our Regular Sale, THURSDAY MORNING, April 21, at 9 o'clock. Free goods,

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r. HAIR GOODS.

Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywher Sole agent for the "MULTIPORM." Wigs made to order and warranted wigs made to order and warranted 292 w. Madison Sc. Chicago. SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, WAVE, Braids, Gombs, Gramments, sent C. O. D. on approval. BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city BEST THU, MPSON'S, 210 Wabush-av. LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN
THE BEST. Mowers repaired, Old ones taker in exchange. Good see ond-awnd ones for sale H. G. SAV AGE.
77 State-st. CAN DIES, Out the Union Carry

TRUNKS.

AUCTION SALES BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER &

St. James Hotel **FURNITURE** 

Under the Hammer! Monday Morning, May 5, at 10 o'clock

Furniture, Carpets,

Bedding. Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware. HOTEL OF 200 ROOMS. Also, large FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATOR.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'ra WEDNESDAY'S SALE April 23, at 9:30 a. m.

No Let-up at Popular Auction House, 84 & 86 Randolph-st. OUR USUAL IMMENSE SHOWING NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Consisting of new and used Parlor Suits, new and a Chamber Suits, in great number. Lounges, Easy Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs, Hockers. General Housekeeping Goods CARPETS Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c., &c., General Murcha ilse, Plates Ware. Chromos, Oll Paintings, &c., &c. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Aust'rs.

LISON, POMEROY & CO., 13 VINCENNES-AV. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

(Cottage Grove-av. Cars to Thirty-Afth-st.) STOCK OF Notions, Trimmings, and Ladies' Fancy Good We will sell at No. 13 Vincennes av., Wedenering at 10 octoet, the entire Stock of No. 12 Farties going out of busine ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 29 Randiops-

601 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT THURSDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock The entire Household Furniture, consisting of Paris, and Chamber Suits, Dining-room and Eltchen Furniure, Crockery and Glasswara, Beds and Bedding, including the Bodding, including French Plate Pier Mirrors. This is all first-clar furniture. Sale peremptory.

French Plate Treatment of the Co., Auctioneers, RLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 80 & 82 Randolph-Gems of AT AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, April 24, at 11 o'clock, Our Salesrooms, 84 & 86 Randolph-st. Italian Marble Statuary, Life-Size Busts. Artistic Groups, French Bronzes, &c., &c.

ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austra. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

BOOTS SHOES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 9:30 A. M.,

We shall Offer and Close Out Large Lines of all Deditable and Seasonable Kinds of Goods, perfect in quality Sizes, etc., and all Country Buyers had better aximin for themselves before placing their orders. Cathors ready Monday. Goods now ready for Inspection. THURSDAY, APRIL 24, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware

25 Crates American W. G. Ware.
20 Crates English W. G. Ware.
50 Casks Brown and Yellow War.
50 UB's Glassware, assorted.
Also Decorated Chamber Sets.
Table Cuttery, Chambellers, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEU. P. GORE & CO. Anetloneers. BY D. LONG, AUCTIONEER. The Great Closing-Out Sale TIVOLI

Furuiture, Fixtures. Cook and Oyster Ranges, Lunbh. Oysier, and Beer Counter, Partitions Mant Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, and Glass Chandellers. As the elegant Cigar Fixtures, as well as the remainder of the finest stock of Bottled Wines, Liquors, and Cigar rill be cised out without reserve. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

WILL SELL THIS DAY
AT 9:80,
A Lagge Assortment of New & Second-Hand FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Extension Tables, Office Dark, Crockery, Glassware, and a large iot Silverware, itti-used, Chandellers, Gook Stoves, Wool, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Ice-Boxes, etc. WM, MUOREHOUSE & CO., Anctioneers BY H. FRIEDMAN & SOS.

China, Crockery & Glassware, On Wednesday, April 25, at 10 o'clock.
English and American Crockery.
Bockingham and Yellow Wave.
China and W. O. Decorated Chamber Sets.
Table Glasswave. Table Cutlery.
2, 3, and 4-Light Chandellers, Lamps.
30 Chests Gunpowder Tea.

powder Tea.

UCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE STEV the Pros

Not to Storrs' Q

Pete May Have but Not Hallucinations and Delu the

The Dootrine of Part with Grea BATTLE OF T

The preliminary skirn gramme for the fourte trial consumes less time it would, but the trou turns out to be merely a tle of the books. At the opening of the Mills states his position "We submit this as t we rely: that only such as presented as are a direct diction of positive stature admissible; that only can be admitted, on the are contradictions of when the contradictions of when the contradictions of the contradiction

the rest, not directly o Weber is about to quot "I understand," sugge the letters are introduc-tions." "But we object to offer a contradiction," Insists he Letters or declarate offered in evidence for a dicting a witness, are not detailed," says Storrs.

"But if it goes off on matters—that is what he serves the Court, "just a guess, then, there will tween you, gentlemen, night that, as lar as they witness on the stand, the evidence, and, if that is a be no trouble."

"There is another prope "that a witness cannot be the contradictory matter, "Unless," says the something different on then you have a right to in "I inderstand it to be the whole writing shall think it is our business an the whole."

"Call the witness," dire

MRS. YOUNG Mrs. Young is called, at poned indefinitely.
"How long," asks V
lived with you the last tin the homicide!"
"From Thanksgiving,
home, until the homicide."
"During that time did

any way towards her supr "No, sir. He paid no b "That is all," says Wel "I understand," begin letters go in solidly. I sa identify certain letters, an them. I will show you, h dated Aug. 6, and ask you writing?" writing!"
The witness reads it the her handwriting.
The letter is as follows:

August the 6. My Dra us all well at present and us sil well at present and beame May has been a very gone I am quite surprised home. I am very grad the place and I hope you will duck we feel very lonesom May is gone it will be though May takes her time in writing am glad to see it Lilly sem says it strange to not see y have not seen eny thing of draw my letter to a close a say this time Keep up good lonesome. Good night, y

"I exhibit a letter da 1876," continues Storrs,/ your handwriting?" "It is my handwriting.

This letter runs as folk Chicago, Dec. 30, 1876. bleasure I write you a fee this year it leaves Lilly hope it will find you and I could come my self in thum herts me so bad I sha I will get Lilly's picture it you I saw that jerman po you and wife His best wi happy new year he says you but could never see yo wife is such a nice Ittile co but think a great deal of y searched Mrs. Pickets hous my letter with much love b soon and often. I remain

I wish you a happy new year be happy and pleasan DEAR BROTHER PRTE: I Year. With much love sister Kisses xxxx.

Kisses XXXX.

The witness also identi
the address on the ervelo
corner of the same, as h
"I show you a letter
goes on Storrs, "and asi
the balance of the letter
ing?"

"That is mine," is the
This letter is in the fol
Chicago, Ill., May 29, 'in writing you a few line
you weil as this leves us
thought that Lillie and I
don't think we have enyth
for we want to see you jus
I think Mamie is looking
have done weil by he
ought to be very pr
you are very good
hope she is the same to;
with her We have had qu
but yesterday and to-day if
got much to say this tim
soone again don't be to lon
I think just as much of
own born child be cause
Mamie excuse this bad we
and don't forget to write
much love I remains as cy
By Dean Brother: D

Storrs then shows her letter of Nov. 5, 1877, p umns the other day, and her handwriting. THAT PIST the pistol?" asks Storrs. April, of last year.' "Who was present?"
"Myself, my little

By DEAR BROTHER: D forget you for I like you to letter soon as ever your sie

"Dr. Frazier present "Nobody else presen "Do you remember "He bought it that sai it in his hip-pocket when showed it to my little gi

showed it to my little gir ing the same day, and I to platol with the money."

Didn't he buy it at you desired one in the he "No, sir. Never. Ne

"I ask you whether a troubles that you have no out of and result from his wife's fidenty?"

"No, sir,—out of his o "I ask you if you he versed with Stevens about wife's condiget?"

"I have taken him it time to talk to him and a and to get him not to tak ish set she did."

"Are you not aware o

N SALER

Hammer ay 5, at 10 ojelock

pets. Bedding and Plated Ware.

RE-PROOF SAFE, SITURE, ELEC-LATOR. ARKER & CO., Auct'ra. AY'S SALE t 9:30 a. m. ular Auction House, Randolph-st. MENSE SHOWING ECOND-HAND

TURE. 1 Parier Suite, new and used ne-scat Chairs, Rockers, and.) ekeeping Goods. PETS. ac., &c., General Mercha. b. Oli Paintings, &c., &c. BARKER & CO., Anct'rs,

ROY & CO., NNES-AV. L 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK. ars to Thirty-fifth-st.) Ladies' Fancy Goods

Vincennes-av., Wednesday the entire Stock of Notiona ties going out of business SON, POMEROY & CO. ars, 78 and so Randolph-st. bash-av

TVA FURNITURA 601 Wabash-av.,

April 24. at 10 o'clock. nfture, consisting of Parlor-room and Kitchen Furni-ro, Beds and Bedding, kin-pets throughout the house, irrors. This is all first-class 80 & 82 Randolph-st,

CTION. pril 24, at 11 o'clock.

& 86 Randolph-st Statuary,

s, &c., &c. ION TO-DAY. OMEROY & CO., Auct're. RE & CO.,

CTION.

. APRIL 23. A. M., Large Lines of all Desir-f Goods, perfect in quality, Buyers had better examine is their orders. Catalogues ready for inspection. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

SDAY 9:30 a. m., SALE

Glassware

Ware. Ware. ow War merchants. ORE & CO., Auetloneers. UCTIONEER.

sing-Out Sale OLI k and Oyster Ranges, counter, Partitions, Mantel Gjass Chandeliers. Also as well as the remainder of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars

APRIL 23.

THIS DAY New & Second-Hand TURE

SE & CO., Auctioneers.

AN & SON, .

& Glassware, 25, at 10 o'clock.

N SALE

Another Dose of Testimony for the Prosecution.

STEVENS.

Mrs. Young and Her Letters the Sub. ject of Discussion.

And Are Not to Be Beguiled by Mr.

Storrs' Questioning. Pete May Have Had Dyspepsia.

Ballorinations and Delusions ... Bartin Luther and the Peril.

The Doctrine of Partial Insanity Treated with Great Disfavor.

BATTLE OF THE BOOKS The preliminary skirmish set down in the programme for the fourteenth day of the Stevens rial consumes less time than it was anticipated t would, but the trouble is that the skirmish turns out to be merely a prelude to another bat-At the opening of the Court at the usual hour

fills states his position as follows: We submit this as the proposition on which we rely: that only such statements in the letters presented as are statements of Mrs. Young sible; that only parts of those letters are admissible; that only parts of those letters can be admitted, on the ground that they alone are contradictions of what she said; and that all he rest, not directly contradictory, is not ad-

Weber is about to quote law. "I understand," suggests the Court, "that the retters are introduced only as contradictions."

"But we object to offering anything that isn't a contradiction," insists Mills.
"Letters or declarations wherever they are offered in evidence for the purpose of contradicting a witness, are not evidence of the facts

detailed," says Storrs.

"But if it goes off on other subjects—other matters—that is what Mr. Mills means," observes the Court, "just as in a conversation. I guess, then, there will be no trouble between you, gentlemen. I had no doubt last night that, as far as they went to contradict the witness on the stand, they would be competent evidence, and, if that is all, I suppose there will be no trouble."

"There is another proposition," says Weber,
"that a witness cannot be interrogated as to
the contradictory matter, but the letters themselves must be introduced as evidence of that
contradictory matter."

"Utless," says the Court, "she has said
something different on another occasion, and
then you have a right to inquire, Mr. Storrs."

"I understand it to be the rule of law that
the whole writing shall go in evidence, and I
think it is our business and duty to introduce
the whole."

the whole."
"Call the witness," directs the Court. MRS. YOUNG'S LETTERS.

Mrs. Young is called, and the fight is post-

poped indefinitely.

"How long," asks Weber, "had Mamie lived with you the last time up to the time of the homicide?"
"From Thanksgiving, 1877, when she came home, until the homicide." "During that time did Stevens contribute in

any way towards ber support?"
"No, sir. He paid no board whatever."

"That is all," says Weber.
"I understand," begins Storrs, "that the letters go in solidly. I shall ask the witness to identify certain letters, and then I shall offer them. I will show you, Mrs. Young, a letter dated Aug. 6, and ask you if that is your hand-The witness reads it through, and says it is her handwriting.
The letter is as follows:

August the 6. My DEAR SONINLAW. this leaves August the 6. My Dran Soninlaw, this leaves in sil well at present and hope this will find you the same May has been a very good girl since you are gone I am only suppressed to see how she stays at home. I am very giad that you like your new place and I hope you will do well and have good luck we feel very lonesome without you but when May is gone, it will be worse it seems as though May takes up most all of her time in writing to you and I am glad to see it Lilly sends her love to you, and says it strange to not see you coming around wee have not seen eny thing of the old man yet I will draw my letter to a close as I have not mutch to say this time Keep up good courage and not get to ionesome. Good night, yours etc.

Mrs. Young.

"I exhibit a letter dated Chicago, Dec. 30,

"I exhibit a letter dated Chicago, Dec. 30, 1876," continues Storrs, "and ask you if that is your handwriting!"
"It is my handwriting," replies the mother-

This letter rons as follows:

Cnicago. Dec. 30, 1876. — DEAR SON PETE: With pleasure I write you a few lines the last ones in this year it leaves Lilly and myself well and hope it will find you and Mamie the same I wish I could come my self in place of the letter my thum herts me so bad I shant be able to write much I will get Lilly's picture taken as soon as I can for you I saw that Jerman poleceman 10-day he sends you and wife it is best wishes and wisnes you a happy new year he says he has often Jooked for you but could never see you he says you and your wife is such a nice little couple that he cant help but think a great deal of you I mean the one that searched Mrs. Pickets house for you. I must close my letter with much love hoping to hear from you soon and often. I remain as ever your loving.

Mother.

I wish you a bappy new year and may the whole I wish you a happy new year and may the whole year de happy and pleasant to you and Mamie.

DEAR BROTHER PETE: I wish you a Happy New Year. With much love to you, from your little.

Kisses XXXX. The witness also identifies the bandwriting of

the address on the ervelope, and a mark in the corner of the same, as her own.

"I show you a letter dated May 29, 1877," goes on Storrs, "and ssk you if, after the date, the balance of the letter is in your handwriting?"

goes on Storrs, "and ssk you if, after the date, the balance of the letter is in your handwriting?"

"That is mine," is the reply.

This letter is in the following style:
Cricaso, Ill., May 29, 1877.—I take pleasure in in writing you a few lines hoping thay will find you well as this leves us all well at present you thought that Lillie and I had gon back on you for we want to see you just as bad as we did Mamie I think Mamie is looking splendid and I think you have done well by her I think she had onent to be very proud of you I know you are very good to her and I hope she is the same to you I wish you were here with her We have had quite chilly weather here, but yesterday and to-day is very warm I have not got much to say this time but will write to you soone again don't be to lonsome and remember that I think just as much of you as if you were my own born child be cause I know you are good to Mamie excuse this bad writing for I am in a hurry and don't forget to write me. I will close with much love I remaine as ever Morhers.

By Dear Brother: Don't think I would ever forget you for I like you to well I will write you a letter soon as ever your sister

Lilly.

Storrs then shows her the "Dear Son Pete" letter of Nov. 5, 1877, published in these columns the other day, and she says it looks like her handwriting.

umns the other day, and she says it looks like

THAT PISTOL STORY. n was the occurrence with reference t the pistol?" asks Storrs.

"April, of last year." "Who was present?" " Myself, my little girl, Stevens, and his

"Dr. Frazier present?"

"Nobody else present." "Do you remember about the buying of that

"He bought it that same day, I think. I saw it in his hip-pocket when he came in, and he showed it to my little girl. He sold some cloth-

showed it to my little girl. He sold some clothing the same day, and I thought he bought the plstol with the money."

"Didn't he buy it at your request,—because you desired one in the house?"

"No, sir. Never. Never in the world."

"I ask you whether a good many of these troubles that you have narrated did not spring out of and result from Stevens' suspicions of his wife's fidenity?"

"No, sir,—out of his own mean temper."

I ask you if you hadn't frequently conversed with Stevens about his suspicions of his wife's conduct?"

"I have taken him into the room many a time to talk to him and quiet his bad temper, and to get him not to take notice of every childien ect she did."

"Are you not aware of the tact that before

The Medical Experts Scout at the Idea of Insanity,

"That is all."

THE LETTERS AGAIN. Mrs. Young vacates the witness-chair. "It don't make any difference," says Storrs, but Not Insanity. returning to the subject of the introduction of the correspondence, "at what stage these let-ters are offered. I now offer the solid letters."

The Court looks at the whole four. "I shall not absolutely decide now," comes from his Honor, after a few minutes' pause, "but I want to make a few suggestion. The letter of Aug. 6 I do not think is competent evidence. As to the letter of Dec. 30, 1877, I take the same view. As to that of May 9, 1877, and Nov. 5, 1876, there are parts of the letters

Nov. 5, 1876, there had been difficulties between

ns and his wife, growing out of

that are clearly competent."
"How shall we separate the portions of the letters?" asks Trude.

"How shall we separate the portions of the letters?" asks Trude.
"Oh, I shall have to do that, I suppose," rejoins the Court.

Storrs commences to argue as to the relevancy of the letters of Aug. and Dec. 30, and contends that all of them tend to show that the relations between Mrs. Young and Stevens are inconsistent with the story she has related, and, under the rule laid down in the authorities, the whole of the letters should go to the lury, they to discriminate between that which tends to show meonsistency with her testimony in chief and the statements in her letters, under the instructions of the Court.

The Court looks the letters over again, and says he shall exclude those of Aug. 6 and Dec. 30, but as to the others they contain portions that are competent beyond all controversy.

Weber contends that parties cannot, under pretext of cross-examination, bring anything before the jury which otherwise would not be admissible.

The Court, however, adheres to his formerly-

admissible.

The Court, however, adheres to his formerly-expressed ruling, and says he will try to separate the irrelevant from the relevant parts of the two letters as well as he can.

Some talk follows as to whether the epistles shall be introduced at this stage, which the Court desires done, but he finally yields to Mr. Storrs, who wishes to withhold them until he

KITTY LEONARD. Weber then desires to dispose of the matter of the Coroner's minutes regarding Miss Leonard's testimony.

A dispute follows, but it ends in the calling of C. C. P. Holden, who was foreman of the of C. C. P. Holden, who was foreman of the jury. He testifies:

"In her testifies:

"In her testimony she referred to a letter, and when the questions were all asked, I desired her to tell us about the letter. Somebody said, 'She has given sufficient testimony,' or something to that effect, and I said, 'Very well, let it go to the Criminal Court.'"

Mills then proposes to call experts as to insanity.

anity.

Trude requests that all except the one on the stand be excluded from the room.

Mills urges that that should have been done The Court thinks the segregation proper.
Weber asks if the defense have any experts that they, too, leave.
"We have none in the room," says Storrs.

MILLS PUTS A CASE. Dr. Henry M. Lyman, the first expert, testi-fies as follows: "I have practiced between eighteen and nineteen years—at Bellevue Hospital, in the army, and in this city; am Profess or of Physiology and Diseases of the Brain in

Rush Medical College, and have had considerable acquaintance with insanity in its various Mills then reads the following hypothetical

A young man 23 years of age, in good physical and mental health, forms the acquaintance of a young girl between 13 and 14 years of age, and marries her. Within a few months of the date of the marriage he manifests suspicions of his wife's idelity. From that time on he contines anspicious, and at various fines abuses her. He discovers certain letters written to his wife by young men indicating a real or pretended fondness for her. Indicating a reast or pretended fondness for her. Afterwards, during several months, the abuse referred to is continued. On one occasion, his abuse is followed by the recreaming and sobbing. At a late hour of the night he turns, her out of his room, locks the door, and leaves her until early morning sobbing and crying. On another occasion he drags her from his room, puts her in a closet, locks her therein, and there she remains crying and sobbing all night. On another occasion he drags her off the steps of a house, forces her into a building where he lives, and locks her in a room with himself, violently updraids, her; she cries and screams. On another occasion he pulls her hair, drags her by the hair, strikes her, and otherwise physically maltreats her. These abuses are found in a period of not more than two and a half years. The man himself on a certain occasion, in the City of Checkman, borrows 50 cents for the purpose of the chart of the countries of the chart of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street. In the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street. In the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street. In the common to a certain part of Race street in the common to a certain part of Race street. On the call the dispersion of the count of the count in the common to the count of the coun

with his right hand, takes his revolver from his pocket.

The wife inquires, "Are you going to shoot me?" He answers "Yes," and fires. She fails to the ground. He steps away a few feet, returns, and fires against her the second shot. He flees, and police officers in a few minutes pursue him and capture him.

When asked by one of the officers "What is the trouble" he says. "I have had a little trouble"; then says. "I have shot a woman"; and shortly arterwards says, "I have shot my wife." At the station-house he says, "I have nothing more to say until I see my attorney," or "an attorney." At the station he appears cool and free from undue excitement.

At the station he appears cool and free from undue excitement.

On the day of the homicide he weighs 114 pounds; at the date of his trial, the month of April, 1879, he is apparently in good physical health and weighs 120 pounds, and during his confinement in the jeil, from July, 1878, to April, 1879, he increased in weight twelve pounds. There is no evidence whatever of the existence of any hereditary mental disease in his family, nor, up to the time of the homicide, is there any claim of his having any cerebral or nervous disease, nor has he since that time exhibited any evidence of such disease.

Testifeting in the complexity the control of the control of

ease.

Testifying in his own behalf in the trial, he manfests coolness and self-possession, and freedom
from undur excitement, even on the subject matter of his wife's supposed infidelity; and in giving

nce as to the events of his life and to the circumstances immediately surrounding the nomicide he indicates a retentive memory, states what hap-pence immediately before or after the occurrence, his language is coherent, and his statements delib-erate and rational, his perceptions quick, and he manifests a full comprehension of his situation, the bearing of questions, and the propriety of an-

"No, sir. I don't know any such thing. I knew he was jealous from the first,—beginning even before he married her."

"Don't you know that he suspected his wife, and that he claimed to have made discoveries concerning her?"

"No, sir. Never heard of any such thing."

"And you do state with the utmost positivenees that none of three troubies grew out of suspicions of his wife's fidelity?"

"I don't know any such thing. I know he quarrieled, with her whenever she went out with anybody, even when it was a lady friend."

"You never heard of any charges he had made of improper conduct on her part up to Nov. 5, 1876!"

"No, sir."

"That is all."

the bearing of questions, and the propriety of answers.

There is no evidence of intellectual impairment, or the existence of any mental illusions, delusions, or haliacinations. On several occasions, to intimate friends, he stated his apapicions as to his wife's infidelity, complained of his being troubled, and appeared sober, sulky, and at times depressed. On a certain occasion, fige days before the homicide, he wrote a letter to a young woman in the following words:

"E. TODD & CO., WHOLZSALE COMMISSION MENCHANTS, 87 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, June 25, 1875-Miss NELLIE: Will you come out buggitiding with me this evening, if you have no previous engagement, and engage yourself to me for all night? We will go out riding at about 7 o'clock until sbout 10 o'clock, and then I will remain at your place all night. If you can't go, will you please engage some good-looking lady for me? I don't want to be disappointed. I will call for you about 7 o'clock, or shortly before or after. Truly, "P. E. STEVENS.

"Please answer." "Please answer."

And at 7 e'clock on that day he called upon the said young woman and drove her from State street in the City of Chicago to the residence of his wife, and there left for her a lefter. He remained with this young woman ito whom the letter described was written) until nearly 10 o'clock on that evening. After leaving the letter at his wife's residence he drove with the young woman to a certain resort called the St. Julien, remained there for a few minates, and then drove to a certain other resort called the Park Retreat, and there remained in a private room for some length of time with the young woman. He refurned to her place and left her with the promise that he would return that night.

NO INSANITY THERE. Mills shows the witness the "Nellie" letter at the conclusion of his long elocutionary exerrise, and asks:

"Assuming that statement of facts to be true, will you tell the jury, Doctor, whether in your opinion as a scientific man, on the 30th day of last June, Peter E. Stevens, this defendant, o the man referred to in this hypothetical state ment, was sane or insane?

Trude objects to the use in the question of Trude objects to the use in the question of Stevens' name, and all that part is subsequently stricken out.

Storrs objects on another score. "In New York," he says. "the Courts hold that the question of sanity or insanity cannot be addressed to a witness. I don't understand that the coursel, in the course of a speech under the guise of a question, is at liberty to assume a hypothetical case exactly the contrary of the facts submitted in articles."

case exactly the contrary of the facts submitted in evidence."

"The witness may be examined on a hypothetical case," says the Court, "or on the facts in the testimony, if he has been present and heard all of them. The jury at last are to determine whether the hypothetical case is true or not, and whether, from all the facts in the case, they believe the man sane or insane at the time of the killing."

Storrs runs in a few authorities, and Weber replies.

"I have no doubt," says the Court, "as to the question. Let it be answered. The form, however, had better be What was the mental condition of the man? I think that is the better form, although a do not say the other form

ter form, although 1 do not say the other form is incompetent."
"Doctor," asks Mills, putting the question in an acceptable form, "what in your opinion was the mental condition, on the evening of the 30th of June, 1878, at the time of this homicide, of the man therein referred to?"
"He certainly could not have been insane," replies the witness decidedly.
"That is all," says Mills, very much satisfied. "How many cases of treatment of insanity have you ever had, Doctor?" asks Storrs, for a starter.

tarter. "That would be pretty hard to tell," is the "A hundred?"
"Well, there are 400 in the asylum which I

visit?"
"When was the first time you ever heard this ong question read?"
"I haven't heard it read before." "Have you discussed this subject with Mr.
Mills before going on the stand!"
"Yes, sir; I had a conversation with him."
"Have you not heard this very question read

"Have you not near this very quantitative you?"

"Not in its present form. We have had the subject under discussion."

"I want to ask you whether you think that the fact that the wife referred to here sobbed and cried tends to throw any light upon the subject of the mental condition of the hypothetical party?"

"No, I don't know as it would."

"I want to ask you whether the character of

"I want to ask you whether the character of Bace street in Chedmati would go to form any part of your opinion as to the mental condition of the hypothetical party?"

"It would as to his moral condition." Suppose it should turn out that Race street in Cincinnati was amentirely legitimate and proper street; that some of the best business houses in the city were on that street; that the general reputation of the street was good; and suppose that this hypothetical party had never in the world visited an improper place on Race street with anybody; that would tend to re-move the impression which you gathered as to his moral condition, would it not?"

"No, sir. It wouldn't have any bearing upon

"How would the bearing of the reputation of Race street in the first place have any bearing on the question?"

"Race street may have a good reputation, as

"Race street may have a good reputation, as a general reputation, and still might contain some very disreputable holes."
"Suppose there was no proof that he ever went into a disreputable hole at all, and suppose that the only proof of that kind was a witness who undertook to attach that to him, and who was the only one who ever went to a dis-reputable hole, then wouldn't that modify your opinion of the moral character of the parcy and attach it to the witness and not the hypothet-

attach it to the witness and not the hypothetical party?"
"Yes, sir, if that was in the evidence."
"Suppose all we know about Race street was that an individual was called to the stand who hind himself visited a disreputable hole, as you call it, on Race street, and there was no proof whatever that the hypothetical party ever visitwhatever that the hypothetical party ever visit-ed it at all, you wouldn't draw any conclusion as to the moral condition of the hypothetical party from the fact that the liwing, actual witness against that party had actually visited a disrep-utable hole?"

"No. sir. It wouldn't bear upon anybody's norsis." morals."

"It wouldn't bear upon anybody's morals, except against those of the witness?"

"Yes, sir, if that was all."

"I assume that it is all, and I will go a little further and say it is all."

'That don't make it so," says Weber under HIS LETTER TO NELLIE.

"Does the fact of the writing of the letter by this hypothetical party to the hypothetical. young woman enter as an element into your nal conclusion?"
"The examination of the handwriting does,

for it indicates perfect health in the motor porion of the body."
"Without coming to the motor portion of the body, does the fact enter at all into the judgment you finally reached?" "So far as it indicates a condition of health,

it certainly does." What I mean is this: The writing of the letter-the making of such an appointment-would ter—the making of such an appointment—would not indicate anything with reference to the health of the party?"

"Yes; it would have a bearing on that."

"Is the state of health of a hypothetical party very clearly flustrated by the fact of his making an assignation with a woman?"

"It would indicate that he was in fair physcal health."

cal health. in your opinion, you consider this an elemen in your opinion, you consider his making at assignation with a woman merely as indicating his health?" Then so far as you consider this an element

"So far as the making of the assignation is concerned, but that has nothing to do with the indication of the condition of his nervous sys-

"'1 am not after his nervous system. I am after the fact. I want to see what elements enter into your final conclusion," and then Storrs repeats the question, and the witness

storrs repeats the question, and the witness answers
"Yes."
"Would the purpose for which the appointment was made enter into your final judgment?"
"Yes, I presume it would have something to do with it. It might or might not."
"The statement of that fact to you has somewhat colored and influenced the final spinion which you have given, hasn't it?"
"Every circumstance has gone to make up that opinion."
"Now, then, does the assumption that that appointment was for an improper purpose cut appointment was for an improper purpose cut any important figure in your mind in the final conclusion which you have reached?"

"I can't say that it cuts any very important figure."
"Does it cut any figure?"
"Of course every circumstance "If it should turn out that the intention the party making that assignation was not im-proper would that modify your opinion so far as that fact had any effect upon it at all?"

"It would be additional evidence of his san"Then it would be strong evidence of his sanity to show that the purpose was not improper, and then to show that it was improper!"
"Yes."
Storrs and the witness have a dispute as to the latter's meaning, and he finally straightens things in this way:
"Whether the purpose was proper or improper, neither goes to contradict the idea and impression I got of perfect sanity."
"Then it don's enter into your mind?"
"Yes it does, as contradicting the theory of insanity."

"Yes it does, as contradicting the theory of insanity."

"I leave it to the jury to figure that out." says Storrs; "I can't do it."

Then there is a tilt on the question whether there is such a thing possible as a disordered intellect arising from a continued strain upon the nervous system,—whether such strain would not be more likely to result in a disordered intellect than a sudden excitement.

"Not unless there was a physical predisposition that way."

Storrs doesn't want to know about physical predisposition, but whether the hervous system was more liable to break down as a result of long-continued nervous excitement than as a result of one nervous excitement.

The witness says if there is no predisposition the will not break down.

"Are the nervous excitement.

"Are the nervous organized that he cannot be made to break down!"

"He don't break down in the way of insanity. He may give evidence of fatigue."

"There is such a thing as the breaking down of the nervous system!"

"That is another name for physical prostration."

"Have you seen such conditions of physical

"Have you seen such conditions of physical prostration that there has been no recovery?"

"Physical prostration is produced by a great many different causes."

"Never mind the causes."

"I have seen people prostrated who did not recover."

"I have seen people processed who did not recover."

"Have you seen a complete breaking down of the nervous system that has left the mind entrely unimpaired!"

"I have seen persons exhausted——"

"I don't mean exhaustion,—a man that is tired and sits down to rest.—but have you ever seen an instance of the complete breaking down of the nervous system from which there has not been a recovery in which the mind was unimpaired!"

"Yes, sir."
"Then the mind has no connection with the

"Then the mind has no connection with the nervous system?"

"It depends upon what part of the nervous system you are talking about. I have never heard nor seen a case," continues the witness, "where long-continued grief produced a breaking down. The books do not contradict that. It may impair the mind, but not necessarily. Where there is no predisposition to insaulty it would not." MONOMANIA AND INSANITY. A skirmish ensues as to the meaning of breaking-down." Storrs says it means "breakng-down," and witness that he doesn't under

stand the term. Another dispute grows out of a question as to what is paralysis of the brain. The witness can't define it, unless he has a more definite idea. After he gives his definition of monomania,—" a condition in which an insane person manifests a concentration of intention apon certain ideas,"-the witness says, "I don't

upon certain ideas,"—the witness says, "I don't know of such a thing as partial insanity. I have heard of it, but I do not believe in it."

"Would 'a perversion of the understanding limited to a single object, or a small number of objects, with predominance of mental excitement, be a good definition of monomania?"

"No; but that would be evidence of mental disturbance. Melancholy is not insanity; only a phenomenon of it. Monomania is characteristic of certain forms of insanity."

The witness is then questioned at great length, the object of which is, as Storrs announces, to get him in conflict with the Supreme Court of the State, and in this, he says, he succeeds.

"Can you give me a definition of insanity?"

"No; I would like you to give me one."

"How is this: 'Insanity is a disease of the brain by which the freedom of the will is impaired 'i'."

"That is not sufficient. It is not broad

paired '?' and sufficient. It is not broad mough. It doesn't cover the whole ground."
"Insanity is a disease of the brain!"
"It is a consequence of a disease of the

"Is there insanity without disease of the brain!"
"No."
"No disease of the leg or arm would be characteristic of insanity!"
"No."
The crowd smiles.
"Every disease of the brain is not insanity."
"No."

"No."
"Can you imagine a disease of the brain by which the freedom of the will is destroyed that is not insanity?"
"Yes. Persons who are delirious are not

Are they not at that time?" " Is that sort of delirium a disease of the brain?"
"No."
"Then your definition has gone to p

Can there be any such thing as disease of the brain to the extent that it impairs the freedom of the will without insanity?"
"A person may be paralyzed. The freedom of the will is goue, but he is not insane." " Answer the question directly." Yes."

"Yes."
The witness states that he has read books to which his attention is called.
"I have read them all myself," says Storrs.
"A rare instance of cramming," observes Mills.

"And," adds Storrs, "if anything has taught me that doctors disagree, it is the examination of this gentleman."

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

NO PARTIAL INSANITY. At 2 o'clock Dr. Lyman resumes his place on the stand, and is plied with questions by Storrs for another hour. The subject of "partial insanity" is again taken up, the witness holding repeatedly that a person may reason sanely on one subject and be insane on others, but that such a condition as "partially insanne" is impossible in the nature of things.

"Are there not works which recognize the exstence of partial insanity?" "They recognize that insane persons may behave sanely under certain circumstances. But a person cannot be sane and insane at the same ime. That is a contradiction of terms."

" Are there not cases where monomaniacs are not affected with intellectual derangement, but

not affected with intellectual derangement, but their affections or characters are affected?" "No, sir, there are not." "Are there cases of monomaniacs where the persons seek to justify the actual state of their sentiments and excuse their strange, extraordi-nary conduct?" "Oh, yes, sir, that is common. There is no such thing, however, as 'partial intellectual mania."

such thing, however, as 'partial intellectual mania.'"
Storrs resorts to the authorities, finds that the witness agrees with the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the Hopps case, and says he is glad to hear that. But the witness insists that he cannot modify his answer in justice to the truth, when he said, "No person can be sane and insane at the same time."
Storrs quotes largely from Mandsley, whom the witness admits to be a scientific man, but says that the book Storrs is reading from is not a scientific but a popular freatise. Then Storrs appeals to some French authors, Esquiral and others, finds that the witness disagrees with Belanger, and tells him, "Well, Doctor, I see that you and M. Belanger are in irrepressible conflict." Finally Storrs gets down to the subject of hallucination, and the witness says a man may suffer from that and not be insane.

HALLUCINATIONS. "Take the case of a man who believes him-self the Lord Jesus Christ," says Storrs, "and that is an ballucination, isn't it?" "That is not an hallucination. That is a delusion."

"What is a hallucination?" "A hallucination would be where a person supposes himself to see or to feel something which had no existence."
"Suppose a man believed that the Devil visited bim in his room every day. What would that

be evidence of?"
"That would be evidence of a delusion."
"That would be evidence of insanity, wouldn't Not that of itself. It would be one of those "Not that of itself. It would be one of those symptoms which would lead one to investigate as to the existence of insanity."
"If a man believed thoroughly that the Devil visited him at his room every day, at a certain hour of the day, that might lead you to suspect then that something might be the matter with the man's head?"
The crowd giggles.
"Yes, it would lead one to investigate."
"Yes, it should think so," replies Storrs, at which there is more laughter.
"Now, Doctor," he continues, "where a man believed that the Devil called on him every day at his office, regularly, when in fact nobody at all called, wouldn't that be pretty strong evidence that the man wasn't all right in his head,—that, in fact, he was off his nut?"
This is all the crowd could desire, and the answer only increases the prevailing merriment.

"Well, for that matter," says the expert with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Martin Luther thought he saw a devil, and threw an inkstand at him. But he wasn't insame."

"Well, he believed in the existence of a Devil." insists Storrs, "and I think he was crazy as a loon on the subject of devils—crazy as the Devil, in fact."

This, too, takes the crowd.

"No, he wasn't crazy; although that is a popular impression."

DOMESTIC TROUBLES. "Do you think that long-continued domestic troubles might result in a disorder of the mental functions? I am going to use the largest words I can pick out."
"Well, it would be a very exceptional case if

it eyer did. It could not where there is no predisposing cause."
"You never heard of a case, then, except where it was hereditary?"
"I have read of cases where hereditary causes cannot be traced, such as excesses, intemper-

there was predisposition, intemperance, excess, or physical injury."
"Will you tell us, Doctor, how you happen to

know!"
Storrs says this in his most winning way.
"That is the statement of the authors who have inquired most particularly."
"Please give me the names of those gentlemen who have inquired so particularly!"
"That is the statement of the German experts in the German Courts of Justice."
"Is that the authority of the best French, English, and American experts!"
"Yes, they follow it; their experience coincides."

"Tes, they londs at, their expenses to has cides."

"That is, there isn't a man, unless he has some hereditary taint of insanity, or some physical malformation or disease, that can possibly have a disordered intellect growing out of a series of domestic griefs and sorrows, no matter how long continued, or how serious it may be! I want to know just how strong this head of ours is."

urs is."
"I should think it very doubtful."
This is a little discouraging, but Storrs goes

to bring his wife back to him; he pursues her wherever she goes, wanders in his aimless, purposeless fashion in front of the house where she lives in order to attract her attention; finally is compelled practically to abandon his business; his conduct most unnatural, such as his intimate friends have never before recognized; so wild and extraordinary that they themselves characterize it as the conduct of a man beside himself; suppose that that is followed up by his seeing his wife, after hearing of new acts of infidelity, sitting in a public place with another man; that she utterly repudiates him, and denies the existence of the marital relation; would you, Doctor, think that such a condition of affairs, if you knew nothing whatever about the previous history and antecedents of the man, would lead to a disordered intellect or to dyspepsia! Now, which would be the most natural!" "No griefs, then, that a man might have from the spaduct of his wife, growing out of her in-fidelity, however gross it might be, nor however deep nor profound his affection might be for her, would disorder that man's intellect at all, aless his father, or his uncles, or his annts, o

"It wouldn't be likely to."
"Doctor, I assume you never had any experience on that subject yourself!"
"Personal experience!" Yes, sir."
No, sir." Mills shakes his head at the queer question

out the witness.
"I didn't mean that offensively, Doctor, at all," says Storrs.

"I didn't understand that you did."

"No. I am simply anxious to know how you physicians find things out."

"I guess the best way is for you to get sick," labor fost."
"You think, then," says Storrs, by way of sparting word, "a man would get dyspepsia and not a disordered intellect under those circum-

interjects Weber.

The crowd enjoys the sport.

"Then I go home and shut myself up," says
Storrs, at which there is more laughter. "The
ifficulty about all this is," he adds, "that their atients are all recovering while they are walt

patients are all recovering while they are walting here."

This is even more tempting to the audience, and another giggle is started.

"Will you tell us how it is," resumes Storrs, "that you find out just how a man will be affected morally and intellectually by a great overwhelming domestic trouble?"

"By inquiry."

"By inquiry."

"By inquiry of the man, don't you? Who else knows so well as he?"

"The patient isn't always able to give an accurate account of himself."

"Would you call that man a cool, collected, or excitable, or impulsive man?"

And Storrs points to Stevens.

"The general impression with regard to persons of that complexion," says the Doctor, "is that they are of an excitable temperament."

"Did you ever hear of a case of disordered intellect apringing from undue and intense excitement!"

"Not unless there were these accessory cause."

tact with many others."

After Storrs has questioned him as to the ex-"The general impression with regard to persons of that complexion," says the Doctor, "is that they are of an excitable temperament."

"Did you ever hear of a case of disordered intellect springing from undue and intense excitement?"

"Not unless there were these accessory causes I have mentioned."

"Practically, your answer is this: that, if the man starts out crazy, he is more liable to get crazy by causes that would naturally make a man crazy than one who never was crazy and had

in crazy than one who never was crazy and had no ancestors that were crazy. Isn't that about the way you sum it up, now?" "Why, if a man has crazy ancestry, of course that is a make-weight against him, and a very that is a make-weight against him, and a very powerful one."
"Suppose his father had fallen in an epileptic

That would indicate hereditary predisposi-PETE'S FIT. "Suppose the subject himself fell down in a fit, was senseless and speechless, would that indicate that he had gotten some of this insanity in his blood?"

"I should want to know what kind of a fit it How cold-blooded these scientists are. "Well, he fell down under the pressure of a sudden, overwhelming grief, we will say; became senseless, trembled; he frothed at the mouth, for instance, and was absolutely un-

conscious. Would you call that a perfect, unlisturbed intellect?" disturbed intellect?"
"No."
"Putting all theories to one side, then, and taking the everlasting facts as we should find them, wouldn't you say, no matter what any-body wrote on the subject, that if a man in the presence of a sudden grief became at once insensible, fell to the ground, lay there until he was taken up,—wouldn't the effect of that sudden grief upon him, thus plainly exhibited, alone stir you into a pretty thorough inquiry as to that gentleman's antecedents?"
"I should want to know, in the first place, how much he had been drinking," responds the scientist, coldly.

how much he had been drinking," responds the scientist, coldly.

"Suppose, Doctor,—ail men not being drunkards by a good deal,—suppose that he had not been drinking anything at all, and suppose that fall was produced by this sudden grief; then what would you say?"

"It might be evidence that he had fainted."

"You won't say that that fact has a decided tendency to show that the gentleman's intellect or judgment was disturbed?"

"That single fact would give no intimation with regard to insanity."

"Taking the fact that a terrible discovery was suddenly made by a married man which involved the fidelity of a wife he dearly loved, and ne fell of the ground, utterly insensible, there being no whisky in the case, you would call that a plain case of fainting away?"

"Very likely," is the reply. "A person under such circumstances would feel faint, and faint away."

"Faint away with grief?"

way."

"Faint away with grief?"

"That might be. Of course I can't say what it was in any individual case."

"Wouldn't a series of such faintings impair the understanding i "
"It would be likely to unless there were those predisposing causes."
"Do you usually wait until you learn about his ancestry before you can diagnose his case?"
"I would wait to know about his ancestry first."
"Perhaps I would get out of the way, Doctor,

Pernaps I would get out of the pernaps I would get out of the Corowd.

The Doctor explains that he doesn't mean he would go into a very extended examination of the man's pedigree so long as the man himself the degree.

the man's pedigree so long as the man himself is in danger.

"Assume that you don't know anything about the ancestry of the hypothetical party at all," continues Storrs, "only that the father is a nervous and excitable man, and the hypothetical case is so, too; would a series of acts of infidelity on the part of one's wife, protracted through a period of years, be liable finally, if the hasband was devotedly attached to his wife, to affect the integrity of his understanding?"

"Not unless there were those predisposing causes."

IT'S DYSPEPSIA TROUBLED HIM. After several minutes of further quizzing Storrs asks: Suppose a man is troubled with sleeplessne nd lack of appetite?"

"He may be troubled with dyspepsia; tha may be the cause of the agony."
"Would you call the disorder, if any occu red, dyspepsia or salt rheum?".
This also tickles the crowd. "It depends," replies the witness, "where the isorder manifests itself."
"Suppose it exhibits itself in the head,—loss

of memory, incapacity for attending to ordinar business, lack of concentrativeness,—would that be dyspepsia?"
"That would be a common evidence of it."

and doesn't Maudsley declare that it rests on an almost altogether unsupported assumption?"

"My quotation that insanty affects a man to nis fingers' ends is from Prof. Maudsley's recent book, and—"

The witness is checked in the course of another long "lecture," and Storrs asks bim to give him a direct answer. He says he can't answer it as a whole, and Storrs then tells him he can give it in segments.

"If he does repudiate the idea of the entirety of the human mind," says the witness, "he is grossly inconsistent with himself. His position, certainly in his later works, is the same that I have taken. He declares that a man cannot be partially sane and partially insane; and—"

Another "lecture" follows, and Storrs again breaks in.

DEFINING INSANITY. "I will ask another question if I can ever get an opening," he says. "Can you define insanity? If so, please proceed to do so."
"I can give no definition."
"Is it a disease?"
"It is a disease of the brain affecting the

"Does it impair the freedom of the will?" "Yes."
"If there is s'man whose brain is diseased, and whose will is impaired, he is impane, isn't he?"
"That don't necessarily follow."
"What is the matter with the man?"

"Then mental agony, springing from real griefi long protracted, which produces such an intellectual state as to render it impossible to attend consecutively to business, or fix the mind on no other one subject, is dyspepsia!"

"Mental agony dyspepsia! Seems to me the two parts of the sentence don't agree. But the symptoms you have described are those of dyspensia!"

typhoid fever is in temporary loss of will, but not insane."

"Is he sane?"

"Well, yes; be is sane."

After a great deal of questioning on this point with resulting answers which, to Storrs, are not satisfactors, that gentleman asks:

"Finally, now, and I want a square answer, without reference as to the cause, whether it be typhoid fever, or lum, or poision, do you say that a man with a diseased brain—so far diseased that it destroys his control over his will—may be sane?"

cased that it destroys his control over his will—may be saue?"

"He may be saile or he may be insane. It is possible for him to be sane under such circumstances."

"Is it possible for him to be sane at that precise moment of time I have indicated?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is all, Doctor," says Storrs, with more of satisfaction in his tone.

On the redirect witness explains very fully that the cause of insanity is chronic disease of the brain, requiring months or years for its development; that a man cannot be insane one moment and sane the next.

"I will ask you," says Weber, "whether It is possible, or if you have ever known of a case, where a person has been sane for a few moments immediately preceding an act, insane while committing the act, and sane immediately afterwards!"

"No, sir. Such a thing would be impossible."

wards?"

"No, sir. Such a thing would be impossible."

"Are there such things as lucid intervals?"
asks Storrs on the rucross.

"There are such things which the law calls lucid intervals.—"

"During those lucid intervals is the party sane or insane?"

"Mobital agony dyspepsia! Seems to me the two parts of the sentence don't agree. But the symptoms you have described are those of dyspepsis."

"Now I want another case of dyspepsis. Does mental agony produce dyspepsia, or dyspepsia mental agony!"

"That is, a rule that works both ways. Suppose a clear case of intense mental agony, resulting from the indicitiv of one's wife, where the stomach, and the bowels, and the liver were all in first-class order.—would you call that mental agony dyspepsia!"

The crowd laughs outright, and the Balliffs pound with great tiger.

"No, no, I shouldn't think there would be no evidence of dyspepsia in such a case as that."

"No, no, I shouldn't think there would be," replies Storra.

Storrs is now ready to put his hypothetical case, and it takes the following shape:

"Now, Doctor, I want you to say whether this is a case of mental derangement or dyspepsia. Take this case: A young man of cervous organization marries a woman to whom he is devotedly attached; discovers, or thinks he discovers, shortly after the marriage conduct on her part not consistent with her fidelity to him as a wife; has continuous difficulties with her upon that ground; the grounds of suspicion are again, again, and again repeated, reconciliations again, again, and again occur; he endeavors to get her to go with him from place to place, endeavors to withdraw her from surroundings which he considers absolutely ballful; fluds her again and again in the society of men whom he suspects; removes her, with every exhibition of violence, from the society of those men; gives the strongest evidence of excitement himself; discovers repeatedly etters pasing between herself and geutlemen which will hardly bear but one construction; is informed from a great variety of quarters of these acts of infidelity; loses rest, loses appetite, loses fesh, as these discoveries multiply; loses all interest in ordinary topics; discnoses none other with his friends except that one great, overriding subject—the conduct of his wife; his e or insane?"
"He is insane,—if he is insane at all, he is in Storrs dismisses him in seeming triumph, the last answer apparently giving him much comfort.

The prosecution calls for snother witness, but he is not present, and an adjournment is taken until this morning.

OHIO POLITICS. The Democratic Legislature—Democratic
Management of the State Charitable Institutions—Democratic and Republican
Candidates for Governor.

Special Correspondence of The Transa.
COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—" If the Legislature

could be persuaded to meet only once in five years, and then do nothing, simply draw their pay as a grand public ornament, and adjourn, the people would be the gainers." This remark was attributed to one of the wisest and best of Ohio people would be the gainers." This remark was attributed to one of the wisest and best of Ohio Governors, after he had observed carefully the workings of the law-making branch of the State Government, and became disgusted with their utter recklessness, and the vast melange of foolish laws which they had enacted. Judging from the experiences of Ohio and Illinols people this winter, it would seem that the old Governor was about right. The Tribune has taken occasion to expose quite freely the operations of the body of so-called law-makers which meet at Springfield; and a few words in a general way about the Democratic jamboree which has been protracting its sessions at the Capital of Ohio will not be without interest. There is just one good thing that is accomplished by the continued dragging along of this body from day to day. It is making capital for the Republicans very fast, and opening the eyes of the people to the style of men who always come to the front when the Democrate get into power. It costs \$1,000 a day, or a little more, to run the Legislature; and, when this has continued for a hundred and five or six days, and no attempt is made to hurry up business at all, but simply to protract the session, in order that the wind-broken Democratic politicians who happened, by the flood of two years ago, to be brought to the front, may draw their little per diem, the case becomes even more seriously disgusting.

"The most natural would be to lead to dva-

pepsia."
The hypothetical case is doomed to be "love's

Dr. F. Heprotin is called, and, after the

hypothetical case is stated to him, he is asked

On the cross, the witness states that he grad-

ated eleven years ago, and has been a witness

in insanity cases about 350 times-325 times for

the defense—to show that the persons were in-

sane. "I have treated twenty or thirty cases,

and the position of County Physician, which I

DR. BROWER.

Dr. Daniel R. Brower, who is connected with several hospitals and colleges, after the hypo-

On the cross the witness says that he has be

thetical case had been read to him, says: "In my opinion, the man was sane."

the usual question, and says:
"The young man was sane."

becomes even more seriously disgusting.

But the thing for which the present Adm But the thing for which the present Administration here deserves the most condemnation is that of reorganizing the State charitable institutions. Many of these institutions had been run for many years by men who have no reference to politics, but who were specialists of a high order of attainments in the peculiar line in which they occupied positions. These men are told to go by the Democratic reorganizers; and in every case new and inexperienced political wire-pullers were put in their places. These latter men have done inestimable damage to the great charities of the State, and have convinced the people that the Democratic party occupied for two years, brought me into conlieve there can be a perversion of the understanding in regard to one particular object, but in such cases that all the intellectual faculties will be more or less disturbed. Where there is predominance of saduess and depression of mind I would class it as melancholia, and where there was a predominance of mental excitement, as general mania. The disease of the brain which produces insanity is chronic. Insane people sometimes have freedom of will,—can control their will." times have freedom of will,—can control their will."

"Isn't the very theory apon which insane people are relieved from responsibility for their acts that they cannot control their acts?"

"Yes. That is the idea upon which people are not held responsible, and yet there are many insane people who can control their will, and they are punished for breaking the laws that are set for them, but are perfectly responsible for some of their actions, though they are insane all the time."

"I don't know," says Storrs in his polite way, "when I have been so gratified. 'After the statement of that principle, I have nothing more to ask."

And the witness retires.

These latter men have done lnestimable damage to the great charities of the State, and have convinced the people that the Democratic party is not capable of managing the State affairs. The most remarkable revelations have been brought to tight in the Longview and Athema Insane Asylums. Both of these institutions were grossly mismanaged by officials, who evidently have no idea of the manner in which the insane should be treated, but who were given their places simply as a reward for political services. At Athens, it is reported, there will be a general clearing-out of those in charge; but the damage that has already been done remains, and will adhere to the Democratic party through all time.

There is evidently a sort of revival of feeling politically in the Democratic heart in favor of Gov. Bishop. Just at the time when the excitement began last month over the municipal elections, it seemed that Gen. Rice was in the lead; and this may be the case yet for all that can be certainly told. But, at the same time, Gov. Bishop is working up his case pretty carefully, and has his men at work, with their circulars and other literary material, in the places where they are the most needed. In all talks which newspaper-men obtain with him, be expresses himself as highly pleased with his prospects of success. He says that he is just as strong with the people now as ever, and proposes to use all his strength. He is confident that he is almost the only man who can carry Hamilton County for the Democracy. Uncle Dick is not at all modest or retiring in his claims. He makes large assertions and assumes great things, and then does his best to come up to them.

Before the municipal election, Judge Taft was about the only man talked of by the Republicans in any prominent way. In a letter to The TRIBUNE about that time I remarked that he was evidently getting too ripe, and would doubtless give way soon to some one else. This turns out, so far as present indications go, to have been a true prophecy. There has been, within the past fe

On the cross the witness says that he has been in the court-room at various times during the trial, and that he in a general way got an idea of the questions asked Dr. Lyman during the recess, they having compared views, but "not to the full extent."

"You and he sort of swapped sentiments?"

"Yes, it was limited—"

"Limited by the time you were together?"

"Yes; it was limited—"
"Limited by the time you were together?"
put in Storrs.
The witness laughs, and Storrs remarks:
"Barring out witnesses hasn't done much good."
"I have spent no time at all," says the witness, "in Mills' office, but have discussed the general merits of the case with him. I have been frequently called as a witness in insanity cases. I hope to be paid for my testimony as an expert."
"You swear as a paid expert?"
"I am not a paid expert."
"You don't get your pay in advance, but you are a paid expert, having confidence in the ability of your employer to pay you?"
"I am a practitioner of medicine. I would not be testifying here unless there was some compensation."
The witness then corroborates the other experts as to what is an insane person,—one who is insane all over. He doesn't know what Storrs means by monomania, and doesn't believe in partial insanity; nor does he recognize the scientific accuracy of classifying monomania and melancholia under the head of insanity.
"Wasn't the theory you have announced first advocated by that eminent physician, Lord Brougham?" asks Storrs.
"It was announced a great many years ago, but its universal acceptance in the medical profession is of recent date."
"Now, isn't it a mere theoretical figment, announced by Lord Brougham, met and elaborately discussed and practically refuted by an infinitely more scientific man, Prof. Maudsley; and doesn't Maudsley declare that it rests on an almost altogether unsupported assumption!"
"My quotation that insanty affects a man to Attempts at Assassination of Rulers.

Attempts at Assassination of Rulers.

There have been more than thirty attempts on the lives of Kings and rulers during as many years. The Duke of Modena, attacked in 1848; the Prince of Prussia (now the Emperor William), at Minden, in June, 1848; the late King of Prussia in 1852; Queen Victoria in 1852; an infernal-machine discovered at Marsellies on Napoleon III.'s visit in 1852; the Austrian Emperor slightly wounded by the Hungariau, Libenyez, in 1853; attack on King Victor Emanuel in 1853; also on Napoleon III. opposite the Opera Comique; the Duke of Parma mortally stabbed in 1854; Napoleon III. fred at by Phanori in the Champs Elysees in 1855; a policeman seized Fuentes when about to fire at Queen Isabella in 1856; Milano, a soldier, stabbed King Ferdinand of Naples in 1856; three Italians from London convicted of conspiracy against Napoleon III. in 1857; the Orsim Plot against Napoleon III. in 1858; King of Prussia twice fired at, but not hit, by the student Beker at Baden, in 1861; Queen of Greece shot at by the student Brusios, in 1862; three Italians from London arrested for conspiring against Napoleon III. in 1869; three Italians from London arrested for conspiring against Napoleon III. in 1869; President Lincoln assassinated in 1866; the Czar attacked at St. Petersburg in 1866 and at Paris in 1867; Prince Michael of Servia assassinated in 1873; President of Peru assassinated in 1873; President of Peru assassinated in 1873; President of Perusianted in 1873; President of Perusianted in 1873; President of Paraguay in 1877; two similar attacks upon the Kings of Italy and Spalin; and, finally, the Nihilist piot against the life of the Czar.

The Small Boy and the Car-Driver.

Detroit Bree Press.

The small boy who steals rides on the streetcars swung himself upon the pistform of a Jefferson avenue car the other day to come down
town. He was mentally calculating the cost
per rod of street railways when the driver
looked back and caught sight of the top of his
bead and leaped off to give him a cut. If one
of these small boys was ever hit with a driver's
whip before, the date has been forgotten, but
this lad caught a stinger and left that platform
as if he meant to fly. The driver chuckled, but
the horse didn't. For some reason he atopped,
left the track, tried to draw the car off the rails,
and in the effort broke a tug, jerked the moneybox off the rail into the mud, and might have
climbed into the car if the driver had not appeared. While the money was being fished for in the
mud, and repairs made, the small boy put in
his steech. The "ache" had left nim and
standing where he could secure a good view of
operations he called out:

"Kin ye tell a feller jist 'zactly how much
ye made by that 'ere job!"

## FINANCE AND TRADE. Large Transactions in Four Per

Cents at High Prices. Chicago Discount Lines Decreasing --- The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Unsettled-Provisions Quite Weak.

Corn and Oats Lower--Wheat Irregular -Stocks of Grain in Store.

## FINANCIAL.

Buyers seem to be encouraged rather than driven off by the higher prices of bonds. Chicago dealers sold more 4 per cents at 101% than they could get rid of in a week when the bonds were at 99. The 6s of 1881 declined %, to 106%; the new 5s of 1881 %, to 104%; the 4%s were steady at 106%; the 4s were 101 buying and 1014@1015 selling; and the currency 6s 123. The extraordinarily low rate of interest abroad and the demand for first-class securities. s shown in the phenomenal rise-of consols in ondon, point to an excellent market there for our 4 per cents. If these bonds once get fairly popular in England and the Continent, they can marketed there by the tens of millions.

rates. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484, and French bills were strong at 520. The actual scago rates for sterling were 486% and 487%. New York the actual rates were 486 and 87%. The posted rates for sterling were 486% nd 488. 'French bankers' bills were 5171/4 and Consols, usualiv steady and sedate, have taken

going up like some of Jay Gould's fancies. als 8 per cent security yesterday reached the cure of 99 7-16, a rise of %. Consols have ocsionally touched par, but it has been only yery unusual states of the money market, like the present. The London Times of April 7 shows the cause of the great deand for consols to be the payment of divithe supply of floating capital previously seeking employment in the open market. The price of employment in the open management all first-class securities is so high—consols having slightly exceeded the price of 98 for the first time since November, 1858—that capitalists are at their wits'-end to know what to do with their money. The London discount houses find them-selves in the unhappy position of being obliged to refuse large sums of money offered to them o refuse large sums of money offered to them in deposit from the provinces, on account of the mpossibility of discovering any way of making use of it profitably. The discount rate for three nonths' bank bills has fallen to 1½@1% per ent, and the competition among lenders is as seen, again as ever." In its issue of the 18th next, the Times declares that: st. the Times declares that:

Money is gathering more into a stagnant mass it the London markets and exists now in successions that were people's minds at case gigantischemes and speculations would spring into being As matters stand the Government alone can be expected to trench upon this musual hoard. Its requirements on behalf of India and South Arrices the most likely means now visible for anol quirements on behalf of India and South Arrica are the most likely means now risible for apolishing the idle money which weights on the market to an extent that makes money-lenders' occupation almost profitless. There is no business enterprise, no confidence in business prospects and a strong, sense of insecurity in nearly sai business departments, which prevent the free employment of loanable capital in mercantife affairs.

Chicago bank clearings were light, \$3,700,000, and business was quiet in all departments. The demand for money has slackened, and call loans can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the can now be obtained on cash collateral as low as the control of the cash collateral as low as the control of the cash collateral as low as the cash collateral cash collater

5 per cent, though this is by no means a general rate. The current time rate is 7@8 per cent with some transactions at 8@10 per cent. The

stock at 57%; Traders' Insurance stock at 112; of a small lot of Cook County 5 per cents at 101 and interest; of Chicago City 7s at 111%; Chicago Water 7s, 111%; and Cook County 7s at 11114.

Lower prices were the rule in the stock market. Wabash went up from 25% to 27% on the scheme to make direct connection between Toledo and Kansas City, leaving St. Louis off to one side. St. Joe advanced, the common from 15½ to 16%, closing at 15%, and the preferred from 39 to 43, closing at 41. C., C. & I. C. was up ½, to 7%; Michigan Central ½, to 83%; Jersey Central ½, to 42%; and Kansas Pacific %, to 48%. In the last stock there was a violent fluctuation—sales being made at 44 and 49. All the other stocks registered a loss. Late Shore was down ½, to 70%; Northwestern 42. All the other stocks registered a loss. Lake Shore was down ½, to 70%; Northwestern common 1½, to 59½; the preferred 1½, to 89½; St. Paul common ½, to 42½; the preferred ½, to 81½; Rock Island ½, to 11½; Alton 1, to 77; Union Pacific ¾, to 75; Erie ½, to 26½; Ohio & Mississippi ½, to 12½; C., C. C. & I. ¾, to 42½; Lackawanna ¾, to 50½; Western Union from 105½ to 104½, closing at 105; Atlantic & Pacific ¾, to 35; Canada Southern ½, to 60; Kanasa & Texas ½, to 14½; St. Louis, Kanasa Ransas & Texas & to 14%; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern 14, to 11%; the preferred 14, to 35%; St. Louis & San Francisco 14, to 95%; the preferred 124, to 11%; and the first pre-

the stock market during the last four months the fancy stocks, so called, have assumed, and the extent of transactions in them. Doubtless much of the interest manifested proceeds from new railway combinations, but it is curious to watch the avidity with which cheap stocks have heen taken irrespective of their condition or in-trinsic merit. We note below the range of prices for a short time past on stocks which at inactive, leaving conclusions to the reader:

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Northwestero gold bonds were 111; St. Paul staking funds, 104%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 74%; and Alton gold 6s, 107; Missouri. Kansas & Teras firsts were 6134@63. In railroad bonds in New York last week the business was heavy, both for investment and speculative account. The dealings were characterized-by a buoyant tone, and prices, in many instances, made an almost uninterrupted advance to the close of the week. The demand was stimulated by the increased ease in money and the favorable traffic-returns of some of the roads. The greatest activity was in the Eric issues, which were taken in round amounts at advancing prices. The new consolidated seconds and funded 5s of this Company advanced 5@6, the former leading in point of activity. The Kansas Pacific, Kansas & Texas, Toledo & Wansah, Great Western, and C., C. & I. C. Issues were prominent features of the market, and recorded an igne features of the market, and recorded an ignance of 3 to 84. Metropolitan Elevated ists and New York Elevated firsts advanced and 6, respectively. The 8t Louis & San rancisco bonds rose 5@7 on comparatively

The New York Herald says: The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks: 

C. & N Western. 61
Do preferred. 90 %
M. & St. Paul. 42 %
Do preferred. 82 %
C. E. I. & Pacific 131 %
Chi... Bur. & Q. 114
Chicago & Alton. 78
Union Pacific. 75 %
Erle. 27 %
Wabash Railway. 25 %
Ohlo & Miss. 13 %
C. C. C. & Ind 42 % Ohio & Miss ... 134 C., C. & Ind 42% C., C. & I. C., 74 H. & St. Jo ... 154 H. & St. Jo pref. 39 H. & St. Jo pref... Del. & Hudson... D., Lack. & West. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixty aays. Belgium
France
Switzerland commercial Bills. LOCAL SECURITIES.

\*And interest.
COIN QUOTATIONS.
The following are the Chicago quotations for

Five francs..... Prussian thalers. Holland guelders Spanish doubloons..... BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

generally steady.
Subsidiary silver, %@1% discount. Railroad bonds were generally strong and

Kansas Pacific incomes, No. 11, rose 5 points onds, class A, 5 to 80. Terre Haute & Wabash participated in the upward movement. State bonds were dul'.

The stock market to-day was quite active,

but, under the influence of a selling movement in Southwestern shares and Northwestern, spec ulation became weak in tone, and, with the exception of a partial recovery during the afternoon, the prevailing tendency was toward lower
prices. The decline from the highest point
ranged from ½ to 5, the latter Kansas Pacific,
which, however, recovered to within ½ of the
best figures. Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred
advanced from 39 to 43, but fell off to 41.
Northwestern was very weak, common selling down from 61½ to 59½. The general
list recovered ½@2½ from the lowest point, but
was generally weak at the close. Wabash was
strong throughout, advancing from 25½ to was generally weak at the close. Wabash was strong throughout, advancing from 25% to 27%. Louisville & Nashville opened 2% higher, at 57, dropped to 52, and rallied to 53%. Alton & Terre Hante declined from 9% to 7 bid, and preferred from 21 to 17. The active demand for Ohios is based upon increased earnings, and a belief that the road will soon be taken out of the hands of the Receiver. Transactions were 211,000 shares,—17,000 Eric, 15,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Wabash, 17,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 Preferred, 9,000 St. Paul's, 12,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 2,300 Michigan Central, 3,000 Union Pacific, 3,300 Cincinnati, Chicago & Indiana Central, 19,000 St. Joes, 10,000 & Tentral, 19,000 St. Joes, 10,000 Okansas & Texas, 10,000 & Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, and 2,300 Alton & Terre Haute.

Money market easy at 8@5, closing at 3@4.

Alton & Terre Haute.

Money market easy at 8@5, closing at 3@4.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5%.

Sterling exchange, bankers bills, strong at 486%; sight, 488.

Produce export, \$5,505,000.

| 486\( 4 \) sight, 488. | Produce export, \$5,505,000. | 60vERNENTS. | 101\( 6 \) Coupons of 1881. | 106\( 4 \) New 5s. | 104\( 6 \) Currency 6s. | 123\( 7 \) New 4s. | 106\( 4 \) New 4s. | 106\( 4 \) Socks. | | 123\( 4 \) New 4\( 4 \) Socks. | | 106\( 4 \) Socks. | | 123\( 4 \) New 4\( 4 \) Socks. | | 106\( 4 \) Rock Island. | 131\( 4 \) Quicksilver, pid. | 37 | Rock Island. | 131\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 105\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 105\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 105\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 105\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Mariposa. | 107\( 4 \) Fort Wayne. | 107\( 4 \) Merican Express. | 48\( 4 \) Colon Aton. | 76\( 4 \) Mississippi. | 12\( 4 \) Michigan Central. | 82\( 4 \) A. & P. Telegraph. | 35\( 4 \) Harlen. | 136\( 4 \) Michigan Central. | 82\( 4 \) Hannion. & St. Joe. | 15\( 4 \) Milmois Central. | 84\( 4 \) Colon Aton. | 50\( 4 \) Missing. Fort. | 107\( 4 \) Northwestern. | 50\( 4 \) Union Pac. bonds. | 110\( 4 \) Northwestern. | 50\( 4 \) Union Pac. bonds. | 110\( 4 \) Northwestern. | 50\( 4 \) Union Pac. bonds. | 110\( 4 \) Northwestern. | 50\( 4 \) Union Pac. bonds. | 110\( 4 \) Northwestern. | 50\( 4 \) Union Pac. | 50\( 4 \) Missonri 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia 6s, old. | 33\( 4 \) Missonri 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia 6s, old. | 33\( 4 \) Missonri 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia 6s, old. | 33\( 4 \) Missonri 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia 6s, old. | 33\( 4 \) Missonri 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia 6s. | 105\( 4 \) Virginia

SAN FRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO. April 22.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 184 Jalia Consolidated 34
Alta 54 Justice 4
Beicher 54 Mexican 94
Beicher 54 Mexican 94
Bullion 54 Ophir 29
Californis 65 Overman 9
Choliar & Potosi 56
Consolidat'd Virginia 54 Savage 10
Crown Point 45 Serra Nevada 48
Eureka Consolidated 144 Union Consolidated 74
Exchequer 5
Goalu & Curry 84
Grand Prize 38
H. & N 112
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, April 22 — Sight exchange on

New Orleans, April 22.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 22.—Consols, 99 7-16.

American Securities—Reading, 15; Erie, 27%, preferred, 50.

U. S. Bonds—'67s, 103¼; new 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 103¼.

Paris, April 22.—Reptes, 115f 32e.

The following instruments were filed for rec ord Tuesday, April 22: ord Tuesday, April 22:

OITY PROPERTY.

Western av. n w cor of Steels at, s f. 48x
115 ft. dated April 21 (Cornelius Griffin to Thomas Griffin).

(Tybourn av. 77 ft s e of Hinsche st. s w f. 25x100 ft. dated April 16 (Theodore Hoffmann to J. F. Hoffmann et al.)...

Augusta st. 165% ft w of Wood st. n f. 24x100 ft. dated April 21 (Ludwig Schuldt to Louisa Schuldt).

State et, s w cor of Nonroe st, e f. 80x
120 ft (with the "Pike Building"), dated April 21 (Eugene S. Pike to Frederick Ayer, of Lowel).

Robey st, 137 ft s w of Monroe st, w f.

20x125%, ft (with other property), dated Boc. 21, 1878 (Elizabeth B. Croswell) to Micah S. Croswell).
Orden av, 104 ft s w of Harrison st, s e f, 24x100 ft. dated April 21 (Henry L. Turner to Daniel Marsh).
Ashisind av. 115 ft n of Wabansis st, e. 1, 26% ft to Edgar st, dated April 18 (M. S. Sunderland to N. C. Dillard).
Central Park Boulevard, n w cor of Trumbull av, s f, 73x175 ft, dated March 29 (Master in Chancery to Huzh Heron).
South Clark st, 200 fts of Polk st, w f, 25x 95 ft. improved, dated April 22 (Annie Conway to Caroline V. Watson).
Lot on court between West Indiana and Hubbard sts, and 375 ft w of Noble st, s f, 25x51 ft, dated April 22 (William Lister to William Hansen).
Townsond st, 25 ft n of White st, w f, 24 x125 ft, dated April 21 (William H. King to James Bolton).
Armoid st, 24% ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated April 21 (M. and E. Swuds to M. Zaremba).
South Clark st, 1984 10 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated April 17 (March April 22 (Bernard Engel et al. to James Pitzsimons).
Emerald av, 46 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated April 16 (Patrick Brady to Catharine Eegery).
West Adams st, 265 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 50x188 8-10 ft, dated April 17 (Buse & Harmon to A. P. Kennedy).
South Of citt Linits, within A Radius of Miles of The Court-Rouss.

18.000 5,000 SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS. 

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for April delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days Monday, 9.42% 5.82% 3.50 4.65 1.04 86% 33% Lard Shoulders, boxed... Short ribs, boxed... Whisky 
 Oats
 24
 233

 Rye
 4634
 463

 Barley
 70
 70

 Live hogs
 3.1503.85
 3.1003.85

 Cattle
 2.50@5.25
 2.60@5.25
 The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the cor

responding date twelve months ago: 1879. 1 1878. 1879. | 1878. 8, 710 14, 962 12, 724 13, 652 71, 684 54, 137 104, 365 8, 830 1183, 591 298, 405 174, 401 379, 409 41, 825 48, 705 174, 601 379, 609 4, 600 6, 692 11, 070 2, 570 77, 640 84, 630 84, 630 122, 510 4, 578 40, 000 277, 790 2, 451 889, 530 460, 690 2, 221, 320 2, 167, 810 10, 190 1 1,902 62,400 1,4 115,560 62,400 1,4 51,198 22,950 45,265 88,161 8,514 13,208 2,037 1,982 856 113 107,347 96,705 11,930,830,200,989,121,717,4,559,628,372,171,800,15,498,1,398,1,398,20,2,391, 143,470 12,737 5,100 128 6,271 2,685 1,138 75,417 3,190 4,760 70 6,928 1,695 Sbingles, in r. Sbingles, in ... Sait, bris.... Poultry, coops Egga pkgs... Cheese, bxs... G. apples, bris. Beans, bu.... 4,062 

city consumption: 4,627 bu wheat, 2,327 bu corn, The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected. 1 car mixed, 31 cars No. 2 spring, 58 cars No. 3

Withdrawn from store during Monday for

do, 28 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (124 wheat); 105 cars high-mixed corn, 12 cars new do, 16 cars new mixed, 154 cars No. 2 corn, 13 cars rejected (300 corn); 10 cars white oats, 22 cars No. 2 mixed o cars rejected (37 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 1 car No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (4 rye); 2 cars extra No. 3 barley, 2 cars feed, 3 cars no grade ( barley). Total, 472 cars, or 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 80,398 bu wheat, 12,516 bu corn, 15,928 bu barlev.

There was no inquiry for grain schooners yesterday, and the nominal rate continues to be 6c on corn to Buffalo. It is not unlikely, however, that vessels could be had for 41/4c. There was a rumor yesterday that some of the propeller lines were negotiating for grain, but it could not be traced to any source. The steamers usually start as soon as there is a prospect of their getthat the ice is breaking up at Mackinaw. No through rates have been mentioned, and it is said the agents have received instructions not to make any till the opening of navigation.

It seems that the only trouble with that little lot of wheat was the matter with the proverb about the grass growing, etc.,—"somewhat nusty." Parties who have been in the grain trade here for many years say that there was "hardly ever" such another crop as the one of 1878 for ability to keep without heating, being good, sound grain, harvested in dry weather.

A prominent shipper here reported yesterday that there was a fairly active wheat movement in Liverpool, though at easier prices. He had

ust sold a cargo of our No. 3 at 7s 71/d. A sample of wheat stated to have been sold in Liverpool as "New York No. 2" was exhibited on 'Change yesterday. It was barely equal to our No. 3. The gentleman who received the sample stated that it sold at 37s 6d; and computed that on the same day our No. 3 could have been laid down there at 35s 6d, and our No. 2 at 39s 9d. This may be accepted as an indication of the value of quotations which show so much to the disfavor of shipments.

The leading produce markets were generally easy yesterday, though steadler, in grain, while provisions were lower. Wheat opened on re-port of heavy rains in Kansas the preceding evening, with more expected. But one or two prominent firms here brought rather freely, and that changed the tone. Corn was really weak. The leading feature in the speculative part of the market was a pressure to provide for May deliveries, which will be due a week from to-mor-row, and over 1,000,000 bu were changed early from May into June at lc difference. The samfrom May into June at lc difference. The sample market for corn was weak under liberal offerings of lots to arrive, and buyers held off for lower prices. The outlook was decidedly weak. Oats declined 1/4c on futures in symputhy with corn, but sample lots were not so weak. In provisions we note a continued good demand (in a quiet way) for meats to ship to Europe and the South; about 1,250,000 lbs were sold for this purpose the previous day by were sold for this purpose the previous day by one firm. The active outward movement of lard is believed to be chiefly speculative. Some operators were looking at last year's minimum prices on provisions, and wondering if we shall touch them this year.

There was an active market for staple and fancy dry goods, and prices were again quoted strong, with some lines of cottons held at an strong, with some lines of cottons held at an advance. The grocery market was without noticeable change. A good general demand existed and the feeling among the trade was cheerful. Prices were well supported all around, with coffees, teas, rice, and sugars showing firmness. No changes were apparent in the dried-fruit market. There was a good demand for most lines, and previous prices were adhered to. Fish were quoted firm for lake cured and easy for saltwater descriptions. The putter easy for saltwater descriptions. The butter market was dull and drooping. Cheese also was weak and declining, the offerings materially exceeding the demand. In the oil market there was nothing specially new. Trade was satisfactory and prices were generally steady. Leather remains quil. Coal was inactive and

weak.

Lumber was fairly active at the yards at previous prices. The cargo offerings were call clowly at unchanged figures. small and sold slowly at unchanged figures. Few vessels are clearing, owing to the sailors' strike, and smaller receipts are expected after this week. Hardware and metals were in fair demand and steady. Wood and broom-corn were selling rather freely in small lots at recent prices. Seeds were again quiet. The offerings and orders were both small. Hides and hay were unchanged. Green fruits were in better request unchanged. Green fruits were in better request and steady. Oranges were fair under moderate offerings. Potatoes closed easier under large offerings, with fewer buyers in the market, many of the more recommended to the market. many of the more preasing orders having been filled. Poultry and game were slow and easier. The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 5,971 brls flour, 127,198 bu wheat, 242,890 bu corn, 350 brls pork, 314 other pkgs do, 10,942 boxes meats, 4,162 cases canned do, 6,685 tes lard, 380 other pkgs do, 80 brls beef, 10 brls tongues, 230 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,100 brls tallow, 1,000 brls sleohol, 672,-914 lbs oll-cake, 8,623 bris oatmeal, 250 bris corn-meal, 11,800 lbs seeds, and 5,230 lbs leather.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the even-ing of Saturday last and correspon Corn—
No. 1 9,565
No. 2 1,675,307
Rejected. 01,206
No grade
High mixed. 889,635
Yellow 4,093
New mixed. 50,476
New high mixed. 61,311

923, 838 4, 093 74, 151 65, 218 506, 230 10, 883 133, 789 50, 425 .2, 751, 593 2, 858, 965 1, 887, 003 347, 648 17, 898 720 13, 866 327, 391 17, 898 720 6, 776 33, 220 139, 450 Total ... 380, 139 352 785 646 209,906 11,483 228, 818 11, 483 17,304 63,830 2,028 222, 035 240,947 83, 162 Total .... Barley— New No. 1.... No. 2.... New do.... 81, 814 86, 720 1, 608 21, 890 19, 277 303, 343 2, 607 7, 125 382, 306 16, 317 35, 220 241, 165 19, 310

Total ...... 432,524 516,759 400, 319 Total of all grades in store, 10,436,906 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 198,675 bu wheat, 107,372 bu corn, 27,347 bu oats, 48,912 bu rye, 84,235 bu barley. Total de-

crease, 436,541 bu.

Also aflost in the harbor at this port: 24,586 bu No. 2 wheat, 139,737 bu No. 3 do (164,323 wheat); 238,488 bu high-mixed corn, 65,092 bu new do, 3,125 bu new mixed, 683,346 bn No. 2 corn, 12,711 bu rejected (1,002,762 bu corn); and 25,685 bu No. 2 oats. Total affoat, 1,192,770 bu. Since Jan. 1 the receipts in Chicago include 1,161,840 brls flour, 6,968,421 bu wheat, 9,885,951 bu corn, 3,602,597 bu cats, 360,457 bu rye, and 993,284 bu barley. The following were the stocks of wheat in

Milwaukee: 1878. No. 1 spring, hard ... No. 1 spring, regular. No. 2 spring, regular. No. 3 spring, regular. 1879. 101,390 438 2,984,886 357,798 85,610 5,039 10,253 23, 985 153, 974 204, 744 51, 631 jected.... .2, 851, 361 139,975 bu oats, 299,100

Also 17,870 bu corn, 139,975 bu barley, and 121,503 bu rye.
VISIBLE SUPPLY. Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store April 19 at several points:

| Store April 19 85 Several points:
Location.	Wheat.
Chicago	6, 842, 292
Milwaukee	2, 851, 361
New York	2, 501, 000
Baltimore	690, 592
Philadelphia	504, 157
Hoston.	87, 541
Oawego	165, 000
Buffalo	447, 138
Detroit	582, 716

MOVEMENT OF WREAT. The following shows the receipts

ments of wheat at points named to-day: | The last section | The last se 268, 967

April 22.—Receipts—Flour, 17,892 brls; wheat, 113,850 bu; corn, 95,400 bu; oats, 28,675 bu; corn-meal, 8 sacks: rye, 3,810 bu; malt, 10,654 bu; pork, 168 brls; beef, 2,006 tcs; cut-meats 2,951 pkgs; lard, 3,127 tcs; whisky, 500 brls. Exports-For forty-eight hours-Wheat, 60,-988 bu; corn, 105,846. GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago April 22: Brown & Prior, 1 case hosiery; C. M. Livingston, 1 case needles; Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co., 7 cases dry-goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 8 cases cigars; J. M. Aubrey, agent, 1 case books; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry-goods; C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry-goods; Mann, Wood & Co., 1 case rennets; J. W. Wills, 5 cases chocolate; J. M. W. Jones, 3 cases bottled inks; Burley & Tyrrell, 3 pkgs earthenware; Chicago Stamping Company, 128 boxes tin-plates; F. & E. Jaeger, 14 pkgs earthenware. Collections, \$2,811.65.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were active and weak. Mess pork sold down to 40c per bri below the closing prices of Monday's 'Change, a portion of which decline occurred, however, the previous afternoon. Other products weakened in sympathy, the proximate cause being an expectation of larger receipts of hogs, while Liverpool was 6d per 112 ibs lower on some cuts of meats. Prices have now fallen off to so low a point that some operators were asking for the bottom figures of last year. The lowest spot prices in May last were \$7.50 for pork, \$6.37% for lard, and \$4.15 for short ribs; from which it will be seen that meats are higher now than then

as compared with lard and pork.

MESS PORK—Declined 17½@20c per br!, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris seller April at \$9.30; 500 brls do at \$9.40; 17,500 bris seller May at

were reported of 1,000 bris seller April at \$9.30; 500 bris do at \$9.40; 17,500 bris seller May at \$9.25@9.40; 52,000 bris seller June at \$9.35@9.52½; and \$,250 bris seller June at \$9.35@9.52½; and \$,250 bris seller Juny at \$9.50@9.60. Total, 79,250 bris. The market closed duil at \$9.27½ for cash or seller April, \$9.27½@9.30 for May, \$9.37½@9.40 for June, and \$9.50 for July. Old pork quoted at \$8.75@9.00. Prime mess purk was quoted at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.75@8.00.

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 5,750 tcs seller May at \$5.80£1.85; 8.250 tcs seller July at \$5.90@5.95. Total, 16,750 tcs seller July at \$5.90@5.95. Total, 16,750 tcs seller July at \$5.90@5.95. Total, 16,750 tcs seller April, \$5.80@5.82½ for May, \$5.85@5.87½ for June, and \$5.92½ for July.

MEATS—Were active, chiefly in local futures, and culte weak. There was a good inquiry for shipment, but outside the regular market, and probably several unreported purchases made to fill orders which had previously been limited below the views of holders. Sales were noted of 1,000 hoxes long and short clears at \$4.55@4.574; 5,00.000 lbs short rites at \$4.30 spot, \$4.274@4.32% seller May, \$4.37½@4.45 seller June. \$4.50@4.55 for July. and \$4.67½ for Angust; 80 boxes do at \$4.5 spot. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

| Shoul. Short L. & S. Short clears. | Clears. |

Loose, part cured \$3, 47% \$4, 27% \$4, 37% \$4, 52% Boxed ... 3, 40 4, 40 4, 50 4, 67% May, boxed ... 3, 50 4, 50 4, 60 4, 77% June, boxed ... 3, 50 4, 50 4, 60 4, 77% Long clears quoted at \$4.27% loose and \$4.40 boxed; Cumbellands, \$4.50@4.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7%@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 6%@7c for 16 to 15 ib average; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at 4:@4%cfor-shoulders, 5%@5%c for short ribs, 5%@5%c for short clears, 8%@5%c for hams, 811 canvased and packed.

GREASS—Was quoted at \$5.00@6.50 for No. 1 white, 4%@5c for good yellow, and 4%@4%c for brown. PLOUR—Was duli and steady. There were some inquiries by shippers, but they took little, not being suited in the matter of prices. The local trade was tame. Holders adhered to former prices. Sales were reported of 2.5 bris winters at \$5, 25; and 950 bris springs at \$3, 80@4.75. The following was the nominal range of prices at the

one at \$9.50 free on poard cars, spot; and \$9.25

do to strive.

Conn. Mral.—Coarse was nominal at \$13.25 per ton on track.

Ormen Millsturpps—Sales were 10 tons middlings at \$0.50, and 10 tons shorts at \$9.75.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and somewhat steadier, though unsettled during a great part of the nession. The market advanced %c, and declined lc, closing &c below the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were reported quiet, though some private advises of sales were received, and New York and St. Louis tended downward, probably owing to advices of rain in Kansas, with prospects of rainfall in many other sections. It was argued here that slittle rain now would do "a world of good," as a large area is planted, and the ground being warm would make the moisture doubly useful. These things caused a weak feeling here at the opening, but one of two prominent firms bought rather freely, and this changed the current of feeling till after midday, when more rain reports again weakened the market, and it sank back to about first prices. Soot wheat was quiet and easier; little was done except in No. 3, which closed at 75% c. Seller June oppened at 87% 88% 81c. Seller June oppened at 87% 88% 81c. Seller June oppened at 80% and closed at 87% c. Seller June oppened at 80% and closed at 87% c. Seller June oppened at 80% and closed at 88% c. Seller June oppened at 80% c. advanced to 90% c, receded to 80% c. and closed at 80% c. 800 tales were reported of 14,600 bu No. 2 at 87887 84c; 19,000 bu Ko. 3 at 7587 75% c. in limits River Elevator, and 75% 76% cellevators were harger, while the weather in the Westwas favorable to operations in the course field. The leading fact of the day was, however, a widespread desire to sell May core, based on the expectation of big receipts for next mouth, and this made the market heavy. The offerings to arrive were larger, while the weather in the Westwas favorable to operations in the course field. The leading fact of the day was, however, a widespread desire to sell May opened at 80% 23% c. fall closing time at the inside. Se

40,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and easy, though samples were in good request, the low grades being taken for shipment. Seller May was quoted at 46%,047c, the outside in settlement, and regular at 46%,046c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu by sample at 43%,500 on track, and 1,200 bu do at 50c free on board. Total, 5,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. The cash orders were smaller than usual, and most of them were filled early in the session. The stock in store decreased last week about 84,000 bu, the reduction being chiefly in extra 3. The demands a from local consumers and shippers, and extra 3 and No. 2 are quoted firm, as the stock now for sale is getting light. The speculative department was lifeless. May No 2 was quoted at 70c, and do extra 3 at 43%. Extra 3 sold at 55c, and in A., D. & Co. sat 48c. Other grades were nominal, No 2 being about 70c sellers, and No 3 was quoted at 39%40c. Samples were scarce. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu extra 3 at 43%45; 400 bu. by sample at 62c on track. Total, 5,200 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—8, 250 brls, at \$9.4069.47% for May, \$9.4569.50 for June, and \$9.52% 69.55 for July.

Lard—7, 250 tes, at \$5.8065.82% for May, \$5.85 for June, and \$5.9065.92% for July.

Short-ribs

-750, 000 lbs, at \$4.27% 64.30 for May, \$4.406

4.42% for June, and \$4.55 for July. Wheat—
345, 000 bn at \$7% 63.7% for May, and \$9% 89% 60 for June.

Corn—315, 000 on, at 34c for May, 35c for June, and 36c for July.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active, sales being made of 470,000 bu, at 87%@87%c for May and 89%@89%c for June. Corn—Sales 615,000 bu at 33%@33%c for May, 34%@34%c for June, and 35%c for July. Oats—30,000 bu, at 24%c for May and 24%c for June. June.

Mess pork—7,750 brls at \$9.25 for May, \$9.35@
9,37% for Juae, and \$9.47% for July. Lard—
1,500 tes, at \$5.85@5.87% for June and \$5.92% for July. Short ribs—500,000 lbs, at \$4.27% for May and \$4.40 for July.

LATER.

Wheat was active and about 1/2 higher. The country was reported to be very dry. May sold at 87%@8814c, and closed at 88%c. June sold at 88%c. Corn was stronger early, selling at 331/@3314c, and closing at 33%c. June sold at 341/@341/4c, and closed at 31/4. July closed at 35%c, selling at 35%c. 31/4. July closed at 35%c, selling at 35%c. 31/4. July closed at 35%c, selling at 35%c. 31/4. for June.

Mess pork was fairly active and irregular. Sales
were reported of 9.750 bris at \$0.25@9.30 for
May, \$9.35@9.42% for June, and \$9.45@9.50 for
July. May, \$9,35@9.42% for June, and \$9.40@9.50 for July.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2.500 tes at \$5,85 @5.87% for June and \$5.45 for July.

Meats—Sales \$50,000 lbs at \$4.27%@4.30 for May, \$4.42% for June, and \$4.50 for July.

Also 100 bxs long clears on private terms.

LAST CALL.

Mees pork closed easier at \$9,22%@9.25 for May, \$9,35@9.37% for June, and \$0.47%@9.50 for July.

Sales 11,000 bris at \$9,22%@9.25 for May, \$9.35@9.37% for June, and \$0.45@9.47% for June, and \$0.45@9.47%

May, \$5.30\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.30\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.80\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.80\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.82\(\frac{1}{2}\)for May, \$5.87\(\frac{1}{2}\)\tag{65.95} for July. Sales 2,250 tes at \$5.80\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.95\(\frac{1}{2}\)for May, \$5.87\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June, and \$5.92\(\frac{1}{2}\)for July. Short ribs—Sales 409,000 lbs at \$4.42\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June and \$4.30\(\frac{1}{2}\)4.32\(\frac{1}{2}\)for May.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-The order trade continues fair.
Prices are steady at the range given below: BUTTER—Prices were again weak all around, and generally lower. Buyers were taking just enough to supply immediate wants and nothing beyond, and as stocks are now steadily augmenting, the chances are that prices will go still lower be-

 
 Creamery
 20023

 Good to choice dairy
 18620

 Mediam
 12614

 Inferior to common
 5610
 BAGGING-There was a good demand for cotton seamless goods, and the market was strong at the late advance. Stocks are lighter than usual, and holders are not pressing sales at the current rates.

holders are not pressing sales at the current rates.
Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and steady. We quote:
Stark ... 22½ Burlaps, 4 bu. 11@12
Brighton A... 22 Do, 5 bu. 12@13
Otter Creek ... 19 Gunnies, single 1366:14
Lewiston ... 20½ Do, double ... 22@23
American ... 18¼ Wool sacks ... 40@45
CHEKSE—Quotations remain as before, but there are more sales at inside and medium figures than hotstofore, and the market is really ½ clower than-last week. Old cheese of prime quality is practically out of the market, and but little prime new is arriving as yet. We quote:
September and October full cream ... 8 @3½
Part skim, new ... 6 @7
Full skim. ... 3½ 6 ½
Low grades ... 2 @3
COAL—A dull and uncettled feeling prevailed in this market. Orders were for small quantities to supply current needs, all holding off for lower figures. The following quotations continue to be shaded:
Lackawanns, iarge ecg. ... 96,0006.25
Lackawanns, small egg ... 6.00@6.25
Lackawanns, mall egg ... 6.00@6.25
Lackawanns, ange ... 6.25@d.50
Predmont ... 7.00
Blossbarg ... 6.00

though no important price-changes at present. Trade is quiet, as is to this stage of the year. We quote:
No. 1 whitefab, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{. brl.}

Family whitefab, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{. brl.} 

Almonds, Terragons
Almonds, Terragons
Naples walnuts
Beazits
Texas pecans
River pecans
Wilmington peanuts, new
Tennessee peanuts, new
Virginia peanuts, asw
GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair
steady. The receipts of apples are is tock of fine fruit is getting low:
Apples, \$\ \text{br.} \ \text{from store} \)
Cranberries, \$\text{br.} \ \text{br.} \]
Lemons, \$\text{R} \text{box}
Valencia oranges, \$\text{W} \text{case}. 9 @ 10 20 @ 21 13 @ 13) 5)4@ 6 7 @ 7) 5)4@ 54 44@ 5 

Patent cut loaf.... Crushed.... Granulated... Powdered.... A standard... Yellow... New Orleans white, clarified New Orleans prime to choice... New Orleans fully fair to prime California sugar-loaf drips ..... California silver drips ..... New Orleans molasses, choice . .35 @38 .43 @45 .41 @43 .38 @40 .33 @36 .27 @30 .28 @33 .24 @25

.18 @19 .45 @48 .24 @25 .14 @15 .85 @95 .7 @ 8 

12%@14

16@20

quotations:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test.
Carbon, Michigan legal test.
Carbon, Michigan legal test.
Lard, extra winter strained
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached
Sperm
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, cits
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1
Bank oil

Neats/oot oil, extra 70
Neats/oot oil, No. 1 52
Bank oil 48
Straits 40
Turpentine 35
Miners oil, extra yellow 55
Miners oil, white 55
Miners oil, white 55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 13@14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg 12@13
Gasoline, 87 degrees 19
West Virginia, natural, 28 deg 39
Natural, 30 deg 25
Reduced, 28 deg 25
Reduced, 28 deg 15@20
FOTATORS—Were quoted lower under pig receipts, with less inquiry from shippers. Peach-blows were quoted at 80@90c, and Early Rose at 08@75c.
POULTRY AND GAME—Were casy under fair offerings with a rather light local inquiry:
Chickens, live, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3.25
Tarkeys, live 11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 12%
Ducks, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 50
Mailards 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 50
Mailards 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 50
SEEDS—Clover was in little better reanest, otherwise prices were unchanged and the sales

common ......

ing specially new to repo fore characterizing the and the firmness of prices

and the firmness of prices any period since the on fin searly ait lines of cott has seen some farther produced the search of goods and vanced prices. The shi been 9, 616 packages from footon, and 160 fg 10, 196 packages, making a total of 50, 635 package pockages for 1878, 30, 79 24,005 packages for 1878.

24,005 packages for 1877

New York, April 22, in steady demand and value when and bleached cagents: prints in steady francy prints advanced to goods in moderate deman fancy cassimeres more so trade.

The cargo market wa

sales were made chiefy seems to uring all sorts venture to quote their ur tendance of buyers is it

men say they will not be 1. Owing to the continuations, the clearances for

sailors, the clearances in been so large the past day pected, hence moderate next week. Green piece inch sells at \$8.00@12 brought \$8.00. Lath a shingles at \$1.60@1.80. Sales: Schr Coral, feommon boards and striginch at \$6.25.

The yard market was fa

lickets, rough and select

LIVERPOOL, April 22-1 6d@10s. Wheat-Winter

6d@10e. Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 9d@ 6d. Corn, 4s 5d. Pork,

ceipts of wheat last three 185,000 American. Liverpoot, April 22—1; Breadstuffs quiet. What

Rest unchanged.
Liverpool, April 22.--

short ribs, 26s; long c 27s. Beef-India mess, 88s. Cheese-Choice, Tallow-Prime city, 35 Prime mess, Eastern, 53

Long cut, 20-b average, LONDON, April 22.—L spring, 7s 7d@8s 3d. Co

1. 10s; No. 2, Ss 6d.
GRAIN—Wheat—Wiptes
8 10d; spring, No. 1, S
No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, Ss
No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—No
Provisions—Pork, 50s.
Liveriol, April 22.—
61, 46 5-10d; sales, 8, 00
Export, 2, 000; American
Cheess—Fine America
Bacon—Long clear, 20
Tallow—Fine America
Stillits of Turernis

SPIRITS OF TURPEXTIN

NEW

Rectal Dispatch
New York, April 22
active movement in w
early weaker and irregul
about 1/2 1/40 per bu, wit
the decline: spring

the decline; spring ited request and qua-vices of untavorable choice Milwankee at \$1.0

western spring, May or clined 1/20/20 per bu on mixed Western ungre quoted steady on a lig

Milwaukee went at 60c @1/sc per bu on a more a ern, 4,900 bu, at 31@35

Phovisions—Hog prooferings, leading to a fair

5@7%c. Tallow—Moderately

BY TELL

cull boards...

of Trade:

LIVE STOCK. Hoge. 8,514 9,290 week... 9, 262 Same time last week.... 9, 262 26, 942
ShipmantsGood 4, 559
CATTLE—The receipts were surprisingly CATTLE—The receipts were surprisingly light amounting to only 2, 280 head, and making a total since Saturday of 4, 317 head,—or less than half as many as for the corresponding period last week. The effect upon values was apparent in an advance of 5@15c, shipping grades showing an improvement (since Saturday) of 5@10c, and barchers stock of 10@15c per 100 lbs. The demand did not appear to be very sharp, but the wants of the saveral classes of buyers far exceeded the supply, and by midday the yards were stripped of stock. The offerings were agod average as to quality. There were few lots that could properly be classed as extended the supply of the proportion of good to choice divers was prominent, and by reference to the published sales it will be seen that the bulk of the triday was done at pricee ranging from \$4.30 upward to was done at prices ranging from \$4.30 upward \$4.75. Butchers paid \$2.75@3.75 for common good fat cows, and \$3.00@4.00 for common by good mixed lots, embracing steers, stars, and oxen. Sales of stockers were at \$3.25@3.85. The highest sale of she day was 99 head, averaged 1,500 lbs, at \$5.25, by Conover & finit. The ma-

HOGS-The supply was small, but exceptin bacon grades, for which there were buyers at 5 advance, there was no improvement n pries ladeed, for ordinary mixed packing lots, the market was weak, and for the less desirable qualities of lower. Packers did not seem to want man hogs, and seliers had hard work to dispose of ever the small supply on hand. Common to best back hogs sold at \$3.40@3.60; poor to good packers a \$3.35@3.65. Skips were salable at \$2.50@3.00 The market closed weak, with a declining tendency.

SHEEP—There was a better demand that for some days days previous, the Eastern markets being better, and, as a result, the market was function of the common to extra wooled sheep sold at from \$4.00@5.75 per 100 lbs. Among the day's transactions were the following: | No. | Ar. | Price. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Price. | No. | No.

BUFFALO. April BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. April BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. April BUFFALO.

BuFFALO. April BUFFALO.

G4.90; fair light to medium, \$4.00@4.30; softeral loads of extra held at \$5.00@5.50; stocker, \$3.30@8.75; mixed lots, \$2.50@3.40; stocker, \$3.30@8.75; mixed lots, \$2.50@3.40; balls, \$2.25@3.25.

BHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts, 3,500; market without decided change; in demand and offering light: fair to good Western sheep, \$4.80@5.50; no choice on safe.

Hous-Receipts, 2,120; market easier; not quotably lower; supply equal to the demand; Yorkers, \$3.70@3.80; medium and heavy, \$3.70@3.90; all sold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

KANSAS CITY.

Special Disputch to The Tribung.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., April 22. CATIL2. The Prior Current report receipts, 610 head, shipments, 700; firmer; native shippers, 34.00@1.75; native stockers and feeders, 34.75@3.75; native cows, 22.40 @3.80.

Hoos—Receipts, 1.014 head; shipments, 200; steady; fair to choice packing, 31.00@3.128; light shipping, \$2.75@3.90.

WATERTOWN.
WATERTOWN. April 22.—BEEF CATTLE-Recipts, 620; sajea, choice, \$7.75; exica, \$7.50

Tallow—Moderately
69-10c.
SUGARS—Raw quiet, 1
6%c for fair to good ream
erate demand and better
Whisky—Very quiet;
Fratesitis—Very quiet;
Fratesitis—In charter
quiry for tonnage, cap
petroleum-trades at som
stances stronger rates, o
of suitable vessels; fo
by steam included 8,000
To the Western
Nzw York. Abril 1
1149c; June, 11.66c;
11.49c; June, 11.66c;
11.90c; September, 11.
Flous—Quiet and und

FLOUR-Quiet and un bris.
GRAIN—Wheat in fair
bu; rejected spring, 75
03c; No. 2 spring, 98c
@\$1.00; ungraded winte
do, \$1.06%; No. 2 do,
amber, \$1.08@1.11; No
white, \$1.09@1.09%; N
\$1.08½@1.09; No. 1 de
21.10% Pre-Market @1.10%. Rye—Market 60c; Western, 58@596 changed. Malt nominal receipts, 95, 000 bu; at 42@42%;c; steamer, 43
44%c; yellow Western, active and higher; No. 2, 31%@
24%c; No. 2, 31%@
34%c; No. 2, 31%@
34%c; No. 1, white, 3;
mixed Western. 31@32c
HAX—Firm and uncha
Gnocentes—Coffee qu
steady; fair to good refi

een advanced to \$1.10 per instructions from the As-7.50; first quality. \$8.50@7.00; second, \$5.50@ 6.00; third. \$4.00@5.00. Hoss. Western fat swine, live, 45@44@. SHERF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1, 763; sales, in lots, \$3.00@3, 75 cach; extra, \$4.00@6.50; or 3% 60% perib; lambs, ye. rings, 5%@6%c. ...... in fair request at the 50% 5c per box: lettuce, adata, 25%-3c per doz; st. st. nrg deem, 52.50% a. 60%-5c per doz; green, \$2.00 to per to.

25 per doz: green, \$2.00 is per ib.
It demand and unchanged ofted of 350 bris distillers.
It 01 per gallon for high-

demand at quotations. The some grades are lifeady List agree. Advices from me few partchases in all icas ranging from 12@170 and condition. The clip is live at Sas Francisco, and astern nonest, now in that is possed to purchase except coured pound here. There in rail frequents of keep the rail frequents of keep and astern and the present clip was coming not the present clip was coming and the present clip is evi-

TOCK.

Aco. natte. Hogs. 2,037 8,514 9,299

4,317 17,813 9,262 26,942

628 4,559

628 4,559 378
wete surprisingly light, head, and making a torst ead,—or less than half as ding period last week, a apparent in an advance showing an improved the surply, and the wants of the sevenceded the supply, and atripped of stock. The age as to quality. There appely be classed as exposed to the published a bulk of the trading from \$4.00 for common to \$2.00 f

the steers, stars, and are at \$4.25@3.85. The as 90 head, averaging over & Hall. The mar-

s, weighing \$4.90@5.25

reli-formed ... 300 18. 28 ... 4. 60 28. 80 test steers ... 200 25. 50 fair desh. 3. 8504 45 mos steers ... 5. 7504.00 e, weighing 2. 7503.85 s, heifers, eteers ... 2.00 25.00 test. ... 8.00 25.00 test. ... 8.00 25.00 test. ... Price

. Es. Price 1,030 \$4.30 1.030 \$4.30 1.173 \$4.30 1.188 4.35 1.188 4.35 1.24 4.30 1.643 4.00 1.643 4.

1, 643 1, 161 stillers 1, 128 1, 080 stock's 987 stock's 925 stock's 832 stock's 878 stock's 672 1, 001 deck's 672 1, 001 deck's 078 stock's 672 1, 001 deck's 078 stock's 987 deck's 078

mall, but excepting a were buyers at 50 overheart in prices, exing lots, the nursidestrable qualities em to want mapy at the dispose of even muon to best bacon to good packers at a heavy shippers at bie at \$2.50@3.00, a declining ten;

a shrinkage of 40 or stags.

Ar. Prize.
197 \$3.50
274 \$3.50
288 \$3.59
190 \$3.45
162 \$3.40
273 \$3.45
271 \$3.25
271 \$3.25
277 \$3.25
161 \$3.25
276 \$3.324
292 \$2.25
320 \$3.25
290 \$3.25
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demand than for stern markets be-market was firm-teep sold at from the day's trans-

Receipts, 1, 819; ers steers, \$4.50 1,0024,30; sev-25.40; stockers, 1003,40; bulls,

3,500; market d and offerings b, \$4.80@5.50;

ket ensier: not

nd heavy, \$3.75

thipping steers, 064.75; native vs and heifers, 6.2564.60; re-

CATTLE Reis market; no
to local butchor three loads
om \$4 25@5.30
t \$3,80@4.00,
orders, \$3.40@

thune.
The Price hipments, 709; c native stock-e cows, \$2,40

CINCIPNATI, April 22. - Hoes - Quiet; common, 25.5063.15; light, \$3.2063.45; packing, \$3.306, 150; butchers', \$3.5063.65; receipts, 1, 155; hipments, 1, 323.

DRY GOODS.

Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods had nothing specially new to report. The activity hereto-fore characterizing the market is well sustained. and the himse since the opening of the spring trade.

In nearly all lines of cotton textiles the past week has seen some farther price-changes, -all to the sowntage of holders. The New York Journal of savantage of holders. The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The export movement for the week is the largest in the history of that trade, and may acquaint untainking minds with the cause of the scarcity of goods and the firmness of the advanced prices. The shipments of the week have been 9.616 packages from this port, 420 backages from Boston, and 160 from other ports, in all, 10.196 packages, making since the first of the year a total of 50, 035 packages, commared with 28, 649 packages for 1878, 30, 790 packages for 1877, and 24,005 packages for 1877.

NEW YORK, April 22. —Cotton goods continue in steady demand and very firm; more makes of hown and bleached cottons are advanced by agents; prints in steady request, and firm; Oriental fancy prints advanced to 6c; ginghams and dress goods in momerate demand; overcostings and heavy lancy cassimeres more sought for by the clothing

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and easy. Several The cargo market was quiet and easy. Several sales were made chiefly of partly dry inch, which seems to tring all sorts of prices, and few sellers renure to quote their transactions. The daily attendance of buyers is light. Many of the yard men say they will not be ready to buy before May men sal the continuance of the trouble with sailors, the clearances for lumber ports have not been so large the past day or two as dealers had expected, hence moderate receipts are looked for next week. Green piece-stuff sold at \$6.25. Dry inch sells at \$8.00@12.00, and pickets have

inch sells at \$8.00@12.00, and pickets have brought \$8.00. Lath are quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.60@1.80.

Sales: Schr Coral, from Lincoln, 80,000 ft common boards and strips at \$8.25; 40,000 ft 2-inch at \$6.25.

The yard market was fairly active at unchanged prices. The receipts are moderate, and the yard dealers are buying only to keep up assortments. Following are quotations:

Even and account clear. 18.00 in ... \$30.000.32.00.

irst and second clear, 14 @2 in... \$30.00@32.00 bird clear, 14 @2 in... 27 00@28.00 bird clear, inch... First common dressed siding 13. 50
Second common siding 11. 50
Ficoring first common, dressed 25.00
Flooring first common, dressed 16. 50
Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards 16. 00
Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwards 25. 00
Box boards, C. 16. 00
Box boards, IO@12 in. rough 24. 00@28.00
Box boards, IO@12 in. 20. 00@25. 00
Cotock boards, IO@12 in. 15. 00@16. 00
Dor common stock boards 15. 00@16. 00
Fencing, No. 1 15. 00@16. 00
Fencing, No. 2 8. 50@ 9. 00
Common boards 9. 50@10. 00
Dimension stuff 8. 50@10. 00

Pickets, seject, dressed, inc. 1.50@ 1
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry
Shingles, etandard. 1.80@ 1
Shingles, No. 1 1.00@ 1
Cedar shingles. 1.00@ 1
Track shingles. 1.00@ 1

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board

LIVERPOOL. April 22-11:30 a. m.-Flour. 8 6c@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 100@9s 2d: spring, 7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 2d@9s 6d. Corn, 4s 5d. Pork, 50s. Lard. 32s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 187,000 centals, 165,000 American. Liverpool, April 22—1:30 p. m.—Westher fair. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Club, 9s 1d@9s 6d.

Rest unchanged.

Livzrool, April 22.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s;

short ribs, 26s: long clear, 26s; short clear, 27s. Beef—India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese—Choles, 40s. Shoulders, 20s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s. Lard, 32s. Pork—Brime mess, Eastern, 53s; Western, 47s. Hams— Long cut, 20-D average, 35s.

London, April 22.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet;

Special Dispatch to The Tribu

LIVERPOOL, April 22-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d: No. 2, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn-New. No. 1, 4s 5d. Provisions-Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton—Market dull at 64@65-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and Export, 2,000; American, 6,000. CHEESE-Fine American, 41s.

Bacon-Long clear, 26s 6d. Tallow-Fine American, 35s 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-228 3d.

NEW YORK.

Arectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 22.—Grain—A moderately-

New York, April 22.—Grain—A moderately-active movement in wheat, with values quoted early weaker and irregular; winter grades yielded about 16.0% per bu, without notable animation at the decline; spring in comparatively lim-ited request and quoted easier; cable ad-vices of unravorable tenor: 8,000 bu choice Milwaukee at \$1.01; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, May option, at \$1.00. Corn de-clined 464c per bu on free and urgent offerings: mixed Western ungraded at 42%@44c. Rye quoted steady on a light trade; 4,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee went at 60c. Oats again quoted up 14 @1/2c per bu on a more active market; mixed Western, 4,900 bu, at 31@32c.

Provisions-Hog products declined on free of-ferings, leading to a fair trade; mess for early delivery inactive, closing at \$10.00 for new ordinary brands, and \$8.87%@9.00 for old. ments continue in moderate demand at about previous rates. Bacon in siack request at lower figures; long clear at 47% casked. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, but quoted cheaper, closing at \$6.20; for forward delivery in less demand at a decline of 56274c.

Tallow-Moderately active; prime at 61/2@ 69-10c.

Susans—Raw quiet, but quoted steady at 6%@ 6%c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in moderate demand and better request.

WHISKY—Very quiet; held at \$1.08.

FRIGHTS—In chartering line rather more inquiry for tonnage, especially for the grain and petroleum trades at somewhat steadier, and in instances stronger rates, on a rether tiether offering. petroleum trades at somewhat steadler, and in instances stronger rates, on a rather tighter offering of suitable vessels; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 8,000 bu grain at 6d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Abril 22.—Corron—Irregular at 114621146: futness from April 11.43c: May.

114.6211%c; futures firm; April, 11.43c; May, 11.49c; June, 11.66c; July, 11.85c; August, 11.99c; September, 11.55c.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 18,000

GRAIN-Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 114,000 bu; rejected spring, 75@76c; No. 3 spring, 90@93c; No. 2 spring, 98c@\$1.01; ungraded do, 90c@\$1.00; ungraded winter red, \$1.03@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.09½; No. 2 do, \$1.12½@1.12½; ungraded amber, \$1.08@1.11; No. 2 do, \$1.09½; ungraded white, \$1.09@1.09½; No. 3 do, \$1.09½; vngraded white, \$1.09@1.09½; No. 3 do, \$1.09½; No. 2 do, \$1.09½0; No. 2 do, \$1.09½0; No. 3 do, \$1.09½0; No. 2 do, \$1.09½0; No. 3 do, \$1.09½0; No. 2 do, \$1.09½0; No. 3 do, \$1.09½0; No white, \$1.09@1.09%; No. 3 do. \$1.06; No. 2 do. \$1.08%@1.09; No. 1 do. sales 35,000 bu, at \$1.10 @1.10%. Rye—Market dull; No. 1 Milwankee, 60c; Western, 586.59c. Barley nominally unchanged. Mait nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts. 95,000 bu; angraded, 43%@44c; No. 3. 42@42%c; steamer, 42%@42%c; No. 2. 44%@44%c; yellow Western, 44%. Oats moderately active and higher; No. 3, 31@31%c; do white, 34%c; No. 2, 31%@31%c; do white, 34%c; No. 2, 31%@31%c; do white, 37c; mixed Western, 313@2c; white do, 33@35c. Hay—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; united, 771/4c; re-

fined, 9c.

Tallow—Quiet at 6%636.

Resus—Market dull at \$1.40.

Tunpentine—Wenk at 30%631c.

Ecos—Steady; Western, 13c.

Phovisions—Pork dull and lower. Mess, \$5.87%

G9.00 for old; \$10.00 for new. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats steady; long clear middles.

4%c; short do, 5%c. Lard dull and lower; prime steam, \$6.10%6.20.

Butten—Western, 5%21c.

Cheres—Quiet and unchanged

Whiskt—\$1.08.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, April 22. - FLOUR-Market quiet but firm; supers, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; bigh grades, \$5.25@5.87%.

GRAIN—Corn active, firmer, and higher; \$6@48c.

Oats quiet but firm at 34%@35c.

Corn-Meal—Market dull at \$2.25.

HAY—Quiet; choice, \$16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; old, \$9.25@

9.50; new, \$10.62%@10.75. Lard scarce and firm; theree. \$7.00° kegs, \$7.75. Bulk

tlerce, \$7.00; kegs, \$7.75. Bulk quiet but steady; shoulders, loose,

meats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, 3463%c; packed, 3563%c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 54c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 44c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 5565%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; canvased, 869%c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; rectified, \$1.0561.10.
GROUZHIES—Coffee steady; jobbing, ordinary to orime, 115616c. Sugar—Holders firmer; common to recod common, 5655%c; fair to fully fair, 5365%c; prime to choice, 5%66%c; yellow clarified, dull at 63667%c. Molasses in fair demand market firm; fermenting, 20628c; common, 2266 ad market firm; fermenting, 20@28c; common, 22@ 3c; fair, 24@26c; prime to choice, 27@35c; cen-ifugal, 22@30c. Rice in good demand at 5/4@ Bran-Dull at 75c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. April 22.—FLOUR—Firm; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, \$4.25@4.75; Indiana fancy, \$5.50; Ohio fancy, \$6.25.
Rye flour steady at \$2.75@2.87%.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 Western red, \$1.12%. Rye—Western. 57@58c. Corn—Market dull; rejected, 39%@41c; steamer, 42%@42%c.
Oats—Mixed, 31@32%c; white do, 53@34%c.
Provisions—Dull and nuckersed. Provisions—Dull and unchanged. Lard, \$6, 12%. Butter—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Market dull: Western, 12%c.
CHEESE—Steady; Western creamery, 7@7%c; do
good, 5%@6%c.
PSTROMEUN—Weak; refined, 8%c.
WHISKY—Good demand: Western, \$1.05%.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 100 bris; wheat, 87,000 bu;
corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu;
barley, 500 bus.
Wool.—Improved demand: Ohio, Pennsylvania,
West Virginia, double extra, and above, 31@35c;
extra, 31@32c; medium, 36@37c; coarse, 27%@
28c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western
fine, 28@31c; medium, 35@30c; coarse, 27%@
28c; combing, washed, 35@40c; do unwashed,
24@28c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 22.-FLOUR-Dull and un-GRAIN-Wheat-Western firm; No. 2 Pennsyl-ranis red, \$1.12%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, \$1.09%@1.09%; May, \$1.09%@ 1.10; June, \$1.10%@1.10%. Corn-Western a shade lower; fair demand at the decline; Western mixed, spot and April, 42%@42%c; May, 42%@ 42%c; June, 43%@43%c; July, 43%@44c; steam er, 40%c. Oats steady and easy; Western white,

34@35c; do mixed. 33½@34c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye quier at 58@60c.

Hax—Active and firmer; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 313.00@15.00.

Provisions—Dull and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady; crude, 7½@8½c; refined, 01.60ac.

03:42934c.
COFFRE—Quiet and unchanged.
Wiffsky—Dull and nominally unchanged.
Figures—Unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour. 4, 400 orls; wheat, 72, 700 bu; orls. 151, 300 bu; oats, 5, 400 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat. 38, 000 bu; corn, 82, 200 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 22. -FLour-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall. \$1.05@1.04% cash \$1.05@1.04 May; \$1.04% @1.03\ June; 96\c July; 96\c bid at the close; No. 3 do, \$1.02\cdots. Corn active and lower; No. 2 mixed, 33c cash; 331/@32%c May; 331/@33c June; mixed, 33c cash; 33½@335 c May; 33½@335 c June; 34½@34½c July; 36@35½c August. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25@25½c cash; 24%c bid for April and May. Rye inactive and lower at 49c, Barley dull and unchanged.

Wnisky-Steady at \$1.04.
Provisions-Pork dull and lower; jobbing, \$9.00. Lard dull at \$5.75 bid. Bulk meats dull and lower; clear ribs, \$4.42% delivered May. Bacon inactive and lower; clear ribs, \$5.12% cash; \$5.00 May; \$6.07% June; \$5.35 August; clear, \$5.25 cash packed; \$5.25 loose July.

RECRIPTS+Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 64.000 bu; oats, \$,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHLPMENTS-Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5.000 bu; corn, none; oats, none; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, April 22. - Cotton-Quiet and lower at 11%c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1,03@1,05 Corn quiet: white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats steady; white, 29c; mixed, 28c. Rye firm at 55c.

8%c. Bulk-meats quiet and easier; shoulders, 3%24%c; clear rio, 5c for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c for loose. Hams, sugar-cured, 8%20%c.

Whisky—Market dull at \$1.01.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., April 22. -Cotton-Inactive and lower at 11%c.
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat steady, with a good demand; red and amber, \$1.00@1.05. Corn, steady with a fair demand at 37@37%c cash; 37%c May. Oats-De-

demand at 37%37%c cash; 37%c May. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 28@31c. Rye firmer at 56%c. Barley dull and nominal.

Provisions—Dull, weak, and lower to sell. Pork dull and nominal at \$10.00. Lard easier; current make, \$5.85. Bulk meats dull at \$3.40, \$4.40, and \$4.70. Bacon dull and prices a shade lower; \$5.87%, \$4.00, and \$5.00%5.25.

Whisky—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.01. Linseed Oil—Quiet at 05c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, April 22. -FLOUR-Quiet but firm, GRAIN-Wheat opened 1/4c lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 98c; No. 1 Milwaukee 95c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 874c; April, 874c; May 87%c; June, 80%c; No. 3 Milwankee, 75%e; No. 4 Milwankee, 71c; rejected, 64%c. Corn lower No. 2, 334c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2, 24c Ro. 2, 303c. Oass quiet and lower; No. 2, 27c Rye in light demand; No. 1. 45½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, 58½@50c. Provisions—Quiet and lower. Mees pork quiet new, \$9.40. Lard—Prime steam, \$5.85. Hoos—Firmer and higher, at \$3, 25@3, 45. RECEITS—Flour. 6,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bn. SHIPMENTS-Flour. 17. 000 bris; wheat, 33, 000 br

Bosrox, April 22.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wiscopsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras,

GRAIN-Corn firm; moderate demand; mixed white and No. 2 mixed, 33%@34c. Rye, 64@65c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000; corn, 54,000; wheat, SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,500; corn, 47,000.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., April 22.—Grain—Wheat steady amber Michigan, spot, \$1.03; May, \$1.03% offered; June, \$1.05; No. 2 red winter, April, \$1.03%; May, \$1.04; June, \$1.05. Corn steady high mixed, spot, 35%c; June held at 35%c; July, 37%c offered; No. 2 May, 35%c; June, 36%c asked, 36%c bid; July, 37%c. Oats dull and nominal.

INMANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22. -Hogs-Quiet at \$2.50@3.50; receipts, 990 head. GRAIN-Wheat weak; No. 2 red. \$1,01@1.02. Corn weak at 34@34%c. Oats-Market dull at 26%@27%c.
Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c.
Lard, 5%@6c. Hams, 6%@7%c.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 17, 208 bu; shipments, 17,886 bu: lower; No. 2 cash, 961/c; April, 97c;

No. 3 cash, 95c; April, 94%c. Corn—Receipts, 13, 307 bu; shipments, 25, 869 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 29%c; April, 29%c. DETROIT.

DETROIT. April 22. -FLOUR-Dull and unchanged Grain-Wheat dull; extra, \$1.00%; No. 1 white, \$1.00%; April, \$1.00% bid; May, \$1.01; June, \$1.02%; milling, No. 1, 97%c. RECENTS-Wheat, 30, 392 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 30, 688 bu.

BUFFALO, April 22.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales 5 cars new en track at 40%c. Oats quiet; 2 cars white for seed at 34c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet.

Oswsoo, April 22.—Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA. PEONIA, April 22.—Highwings—Dull; sales

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., April 22.—PETROLEUM—Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 8c. Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.—Petroleum— Crude more active, 97½c at Parker's for shipment; refined dall and lower, 8%c. Philadelphia

COTTON.

New ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Corron—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 2,250 bales; gross, 2,788; exports to the Continent, 475; sales, 1,500; stock, 145,019.

St. Louis, April 22.—Corron—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11%c; sales, 335 bales; receipts, 700; shipments, 600; stock, 15,600.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, April 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE Nominal at 26%c.

SEED-TIME.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Green Co., April 22.—Oats are coming up well. Corn-plowing well advanced. With the present fine weather shall commence planting this week. Every effort will be mad GOLCONDA, Pope Co., April 22, Farmers are pushing their plowing, but rains have but them back. Very little planted. Oats are well up. CARLINVILLE, Macoupin Co., April 22.-Just commenced plowing from corp. Winter wheat never promised better, though it was damaged in March. Recent rains have made it all right. ATLANTIC, Logan Co., April 23.-Just beginning to plow for corn. Winter wheat looks very

ning to plow for corn. Winter wheat looks very finely. Spring wheat a good stand. Oats and barley sown.

Farmer City, DeWitt Co., April 22.—Good stand of spring wheat. Oats all sown. Flax is fast gaining favor. Winter wheat has been benefited by the late rains, and in good order. Just beginning to plow for corn.

JERSETVILLE, Jersey Co., April 22.—More oats sown than ever. The stand is splendid. Winter wheat greatly benefited by late rains. Crop in the best condition. If the season continues as favorable, the crop will be the largest ever produced in Jersey County. The acreage greater and the stand better than ever. But little progress in plowing for corn. None planted,—too cold.

Hugo, Douglass Co., April 22.—No plowing

Hueo, Douglass Co., April 22.—No plowing done for corn, except on sod, and but little of that. Winter wheat is looking finely. Very little old wheat on hand. JOHNSONVILLE, Wayne Co., April 22.—Season

JOHNSONVILLE, Wayne Co., April 22.—Season has been so wet that there has been very small acreage of oats sown. Winter wheat doing well. Very little ground plowed for corn. Highland, Madison Co., April 22.—Farmers plowing for corn. Frequent storms and heavy rains have made us late. Winter wheat looks well. Apple trees, plenty of fruit-buds. Peaches all killed.

WHEATON, Du Page Co., April 22.—Wheat is just starting. Acreage of oats and harley decreased. Flax is taking its place as a leading crop. Nothing done yet for corn.

BLACKBERRY STATION. April 22.—Sowing in nearly all done. Spring wheat is up. Winter wheat and winter rye look well. The ground is very dry. No rain since the 9th instant. There

very dry. No rain since the 9th instant. There are indications of cold, dry weather the coming three weeks. During eighteen of the twenty-one days of this month water froze.

KANSAS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

INDIANOLA, Butler Co., April 22.—Winter wheat has been materially damaged by the dry, windy weather of the last six weeks. At best can only be a partial crop. Over half the ground plowed for corn, and considerable planted. Acreage of oats increased 30 per cent.

Parsons, Labette Co., April 22.-Wheat on black limestone soil was nearly ruined by the drought. Sandy, white land much better. We have had some light showers, which have helped the wheat. Corn mostly planted, and begin

the wheat. Corn mostly planted, and beginning to come up. Large crop of castor-beans will be planted.

KOCK HILL, Lincolu Co., April 22.—The fall wheat has been greatly injured by the dry weather. A good stand of spring wheat. One-half of the fall wheat is killed. Nearly all the corn ground plowed. Planting just commenced. No old wheat on hand. We had heavy rains the last few days, and everything is looking green except the winter wheat.

GOODRICH, Linn Co., April 22.—Spring wheat backward and thin stand. All small grain injured by the severe weather. Much of the winter wheat plowed up. The balance will not make more than one-half a crop. Oats came up poorly. Corn mostly planted, and coming good. Our outlook so far. Weather cold with frosty nights.

Corn quiet: white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats steady; white, 29c; mixed, 28c. Rye firm at 55c.

HAX—Steady, with a fair demand, at \$8.00@ 10.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$10.25. Lard—Market easier; choice leaf tierce. 7½c; do kegs, 8@ 8½c. Bulk-meats quiet and easier; shoulders, 3½@3½c; clear rip. 5½@5½c for loose.

Bacon quiet: white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats steady; mights.

STAFFORD, Pratt Co., April 22.—Winter wheat does not look as well as last season. Was injured by the severe weather in March. Spring wheat in excellent condition, with a good stand, but needs rain. Forty per cent increase in the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley. Corn plowing well advanced. Twenty-five per cent of the old ground planted. Weather too cold for the old ground planted. for it to sprout.

SARGENT'S BLUFFS, Woodbury Co., April 22.
—Spring wheat on corn ground looks weak.

Not so well on tall plowing, on account of the
dry spring. If we can have rain soon shall
have a fair stand. Corn plowing pregressing

finely. MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Nunda, Freedom Co., April 22.—We are in the midst of seeding. Ground in good order. Increase of acreage very small. Rain very much

ARMSTRONG, Freedom Co., April 22.—Seed-ARMSTRONG, Freedom Co., April 22.—Seeding about done. Ground getting very dry. Acreage increased 10 per cent over last year. Very little old wheat left.

HEMP CITY, Ellis Co., April 22.—Strangers are surprised to see the wheat grow with so little rain. Three times as much spring wheat sown as last year. Oats have been increased immensely. We have had no rain since the 1st of February until the 13th of April. Farmers playing for com: very little planted.

Tonganogie, Leavenworth Co., April 22.—
The dry cold spring and the severe weather in March has injured the winter wheat. Acreage of oats decreased. All the plowing done, Good many have finished planting. No old wheat on hand.

CENTRALIA, Nemahs Co., April 22.—Winter wheat is benefited by the late rains. Corn ground half plowed; some planted; none up. Stand of spring wheat is good. Flax is taking its place as one of the leading crops.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, FINDLAY, Hancock Co., April 22.—But very little plowing done for corn. Weather cold and wet. Winter wheat good.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., April 22.—Having been called by business to make a somewhat excalled by business to make a somewhat extended tour last week into the country districts of the Reserve, I took particular observation of the wheat-crop. It is said to be more promising than usual, the heavy snows of the winter having been rather favorable than otherwise to its growth and development. The soring is very backward, and farmers have only just stopped making maple-sugar. This week the ground will probably get dry enough to admit of plowing, and the work of getting in crops will follow fast.

IOWA.
Special Dispatches to The Tribune. NEVINSVILLE, Adams Co., April 22.—Small grain all sown. Wheat just beginning to look

grain all sown. Wheat just beginning to look green and promising; large acreage. Corn ground half plowed; ground in dry condition. Very little flax this season.

Rochester, Minn., April 22.—Wheat-sowing is rapidly progressing. Since last Wednesday the weather has been fine. Many are nearly through. The drill being the favorite, as the seed will not average over forty-eight pounds per bushel, and as it leaves it deeper in the earth than the seeder, and being of a poorer quality, it is thought it will not be affected by heat, cold, or water, and a larger crop follow. This week will finish all the seeding in the county. Roads are very dusty.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Calliops, Sioux County, April 29.—Wheat is not up yet. The ground is so cold and dry that grain cannot sprout. No rain since last fall.
The average of small grains has been increased
one-fourth over last year.

WISCONSIN. MINERAL POINT, Iowa County, April 22 .- We average of wheat and oats not as large as last year. More flax than usual. No old wheat to spare.

The Patal Prick of a Pin,

The Patal Prick of a Pin.

Putaburg Past.

Mrs. John Weber. wife of a south side grocer, whose place of business and residence are on Sarah street, between Twenty-skrth and Twenty-seventh atreets, was lying at the point of death yesterday afternoon. The lady had a little sore on her left hand, and two or three weeks ago pricked the sore purposely with the point of a pin. Soon afterward the sore became still more inflamed; the hand began to swell, then the swelling entered the arm, and finally extended to the shoulder and body. Mrs. Weber is a

stout, large woman, and had been the very picture of health. The attending physician at one time contemplated amputation of the arm, but desisted. Mrs. Weber was in a feeble condition last evening, and was not expected to live through the night.

CURRENT OPINION.

New York Express (Dem.).
The result of the election in Cincing that the Tilden joke is played out,

What Is Wanted. Cincinnest Commercial (Ind. Bep.).

It is not the Kentucky mule that England wants in South Africa, but the Kentucky marksman, with his double-barreled shot-gun.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rev.).
How would this ticket do? For President, U. 8. Grant, of Illinois and the rest of the United States; for Vice-President, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Cannot Be Too Red-Hot. Rochester Democrat (Rep.).
The President is forging his thunderbolts for

a veto of the Army bill, and will launch it at the

proper time. It cannot be too red-hot to suit the temper of the people. Happy Hollow. Pittsburg Commercial Gazetie. Hartford, Conn., is a model in one respect. It has been gradually reducing its tax-levy since

the panic, until 85 cents on the hundred now suffices for all city expenses.

What Can They Know? A club of unmarried ladies in this city hav been discussing the question, "Is the average husband a brute?" Now, two questions present themselves: 1. What can they possibly know about it? 2. What can they possibly care

The Issue Presented. Troy Times (Rep.).

The Republican plea is for a recognition of nationality in our system of government; the Democrats insist upon splitting the country in-to discordant sections. Here is the issue now presented, and upon it must be fought the Pres-idential campaign of 1880.

Delusive Atliances, New Orleans Picagune (Dem.), Where the Democratic party has allowed itself to be seduced into a delusive alliance with Greenbackers, either by practical union or by

the adoption of inflation platforms, it loses so much more than it gains that it goes to certain and disastrous defeat. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).
"Anybody to beat Grant" means that anybody can carry the South in the opinion of the Bourbons. We don't like the "anybody can

carry the South "business one particle. It is indicative that the Democratic party proposes to pursue the same tactics next year it did in 1876.

As to Grant's Acceptance, Pitteburg Telegraph (Rep.).
We believe that it will take strong pressure to induce Gen. Grant to accept the nomination n 1880. He will want rest when he come home, and not another four years at the head of the Government; and he has attained to the position where the risk of defeat, even though it be slight, is a very unpleasant subject to con-

Congressional Suicides.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Since the suicide of Congressman Riddle it has been discovered by looking over the record that he makes the twelfth member of Congress who has taken his own life since the formation of the Government. This, of course, does not include the gentlemen who talked themselves to death or destroyed themselves by the immoder-ate use of ardent spirits.

emocratic View of Republican Presidential

Candidates,

New York Sun (Dem.).

The only conspicuous Republican who now nakes any show as a competitor with tien. Grant for the Bepublican nomination for President is Mr. John Sherman. We do not admire Mr. Sherman, but, if the race lies between him and Gen. Grant, we hope he will distance his com-

Simply Disreputable.

Philodeiphia Press (Rep.).

One of the most violent partisans in the House is Mr. Springer, of Illinois. He is nothing if not an advocate, and wholly lacks the judicial element of character. Yet Mr. Randall has made him Chairman of the Committee on Elections; and he has placed upon that Committee but five Republicans out of the fifteen members com-posing it. This is simply disreputable, Mr.

He Still Lives.

G. B. Boker (Rep.), at the Philadelphia Union League.

Let us not be dismayed at the outlook. Let as not be astonished as we were when the madness of Treason glared from the guns that were leveled at Sumter, and anarchy sought to organize itself in a corner of Georgia. Have no fear for the consequences. The man still lives, not in his age, but in his very prime, who re-ceived Lee's sword at Appomattox.

A Monument That .Would Be Rushed Up. Baltimore Bulletin.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field bas so great a love for

historical matters that he declares that, if he is shown where "Satan was executed, he would but a stone there to mark it, because that would be a historical thing." If anybody could only point out that soot, and actually prove that the personage in question was definitely and finally disposed of there, the whole world would be glad to join Mr. Field in a Satanic memorial.

Sunday Sermons and Sunday Papers.
St. Louis Republican.
A Convention of ministers is to be held at Springfield, Mass., on the 6th and 7th of May, to discuss measures for the better observance of to discuss measures for the better observance of the Lord's Day; and it is understood that the publication of newspapers on that day is to be particularly denounced. It might be suggested to these Reverend gentlemen, with all due respect to the cioth, that, until the average quality of Sunday-morning sermons is vastly improved, the general public will never consent to dispense with its Sunday-morning papers.

Will Swallow Anybody. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).
The Southern Democrats furnish the bulk of The Southern Democrats Jurnish the bulk of the Electoral votes necessary to the election of the candidates; but they are perfectly willing that the Northern Democrats should have all the honors,—that Northern men shall be the candidates for President and Vice-President, should be Speaker of the House and President pro tem. of the Senate. All they ask in return is, that the North shall present her best and most available man to the Convention, whether he be Tilden. Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, or

ne be Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, or

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
Gen. Grant will return home without an income equal to his support in the style to which e has become accustomed, and it has been one of his weaknesses not to estimate as he should the dignity of poverty. He is not, strictly speaking, poor; but his investments, with the exception of one in a silver mine, have not been forunate. The Presidential salary of \$50,000 a year would, therefore, be a temptation, and it may overcome the General's better judgment; but the chances are largely that he will not consent to be a candidate.

Gen. Sherman as a Presidential Candidate. Ciccetand Revald (Rep.).

Now there is Gen. W. T. Sherman: perhaps he might be induced to lead a march to the sea n 1880. There could be found no better timber in the country to rally around than Old Tecumin the country to rally around than Old Tecum-seh. He represents all that Grant does as a War Kepublican, and has not the prejudices to contend with that either the latter or his own brother John would have. Of course it would not be pleasant for him to throw up his present high command, but this is the sort of an emergency when the right man for the right place abould not consult so much his own as the people's wishes. If the Confederacy must be split in two again, why it must.

money and regulate the value thereof, and no other power over the money of the United States. The provision of any law declaring a coin a legal-tender has no other meaning than that it shall have a designated value. To make certificates of deposit a legal-tender is to surrender the whose point in dispute; for, if Congress has power to make a certificate that a thousand dollars of allver deposited in the United States Mint or elsewhere is a legal-tender for private debts, it may declare any other form of Government-promise a legal-tender. The Democratic party will not sustain Mr. Springer in his concession to Fiatism.

Watterson Squelches Hendricks, Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).
Gov. Hendricks makes a very great mistake. t is a mistake, too, which is unworthy of his abilities and his character. He ought to know that as a nominee for President in 1880 he is not a possibility. His route to the White House can only be blazed by Mr. Tilden. Nothing is, nothing can be, surer than this. Gov. Hendricks is our neighbor. His friends are our friends. In services and in talents he is the peer of the best. Under other conditions we should gladly support him for the first place in the gift of the Nation. But, as matters stand, he, of all men, has least show. If the old ticket is not renominated the party will go elsewhere for a candidate. The nomination of Gov. Hendricks over Mr. Tilden's head would, in effect, be to disgrace Mr. Tilden. It would be saving that Gov. Hendricks had done something which Mr. Tilden ought to have done. In point of fact this would not be true; and, in point of policy, the party could never be brought to perpetrate such a blunder. that as a nominee for President in 1880 he is not

The Fitz John Porter Case.

Washington Capital.

The finding of the Fitz John Porter Commission of Inquiry is the most peculiar lot of whitewashing we ever encountered. This unhappy officer was found guilty of disobedience of orders in the face of the enemy; and these gen-tlemen find that it was well he did so obey, for, had he so obeyed, disastrous results would have

This is a somewhat novel military-teaching and, if maintained, will go far towards revoluand, if maintained, will go far towards revolutionizing the old doctrine of the discipline of
an army, found in blind obedience of orders.

The charge against Gen. Porter was to be
found in the intent that caused the disobedience;
and the Court that tried him found this motive
to be traitorous. This select body of gentlemen
exculpate the convict on the discovery of facts
made since then that could not have been known
at the time he expressed his contempt of his
superior officer and refused to obey his commands.

The fact is,—and all the whitewashing that
can be applied will not obscure the fatal stain,

mands.

The fact is,—and all the whitewashing that can be applied will not obscure the fatal stain,—McClellan's headquarters and McClellan's Generals were in open revolt when they were ordered to the support of Pope. We published last summer the telegrams that passed between the War Department and McClellan at Alexandria, when the Government at Washington was sweating with anxiety lest Lee's superior number should overwhelm Pope ere McClellan could get to his aid. We saw the cool insolence of a traitor in McClellan's refusal to move a man. Gen. Franklin could not be forced from McClellan's headquarters; and Porter, who was within supporting distance, made a dark night an excuse for his infamous delay.

All the heavily-tainted sir of treason these men breathed is wiped out of the consideration of the accomplished gentlemen who met to investigate and advise. They have put Gen. Pope on trial, and condemned him on events the knowledge of which neither Pope nor McClellan could have had at the time.

All the findings of accomplished partisans the country over will not wipe out or mitigate the treason that awakes the wrath and scorn of the people; and the Democratic party, and its Democratic supporters in the army, only go to strengthen the belief entertained by the oceopie of that political organization during the War.

A Lucky Canadian Farmer.

A Lucky Canadian Farmer.

New York Tribune.

It is worth one's while to be second-cousin to a millionaire when all the other heirs-at-law are dead. Forty years ago Oxenham, an English file-maker, began to save his pennies in Toronto, and when he had \$18,000 in bank he removed to Lambton County, where he bought large tracts of land and sold them at a profit. He finally settled down on the old London Road, three miles from Wyoming Station, on the Great Western Railway. Here he has lived quietly and peaceably for upward of a quarter of a century. Last summer he received a letter from an old friend in Barnstable, England, informing him that his second-cousin, examayor Bemridge, had died without leaving a will, and that a large fortune was awaiting the nearest of kin. As the Canadian squire was himself well off, he did not think it worth while to worry about this new estate. The was nimself well oft, he did not think it worth while to worry about this new estate. The other day, however, he received a letter from an English-isw-firm requesting his immediate presence in Barnstable, that he might be identified within one year of the death of ex-Mayor Bemridge, and thus save himself the trouble of taking proceedings in Chancery. There was no chance of any opposition, and he could enter possession at once. Accordingly, the venerable farmer started from home on Monday, and sailed from New York last Wednesday. He will inherit half of the personal property, which is worth \$2,500,000, and all the real estate, worth \$5,000,000. The old gentleman is so-enamored with his Canadian home that the style and country mansions and domain do not tempt him to stay in the old land. His son, who has a large family of boys, will eventually take possession of the English estate.

How a Farm Was Earned.

How a Farm Was Earned.

Cincinnati Times.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend who was a banker, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular installments, thinking that he should be able to manage all but the first installment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum large enough to cover the first payment, lav it strictly aside, and then go ahead. "But," said his friend, "you must spend literally nothing. You must live off your place. You must make a box, and drop in it all the money you receive." The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to dine on a head of boiled cabbage and sait they did so, and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg-money, and the butter-money, and the cornand wheat-money, all went into the payment-box, and at a specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard-everyed possessions that box, and at a specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such harderued possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darns from head to foot. "You see I have followed your advice," he said, easting a glance over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have carned the farm, and now I know how to earn another."

An Englishman Converted to Buddhism in

An Englishman Converted to Buddhism in Japan.

Tokio Times.

The Mai Nichi Shimbun is responsible for the accompanying paragraph:

"An Englishman, Mr. James, an employee of the Navy Department, has for a long time been a believer in the religion of the Nitchi Ren sect. and he often inquired of the priest Arai Nitchisatsu the principle of this faith, and a friend of his having lost a son, the funeral was held in the temple of Miyokoku Ji in Shinagawa, with the rites and imposing ceremonies of the Nitchi the rites and imposing ceremonies of the Nitchl Ren sect. This is the first funeral of a foreigner according to the rites of the Buidhist faith that has taken place in this country.

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Lesve. | Arrive.

Leave, | Arrive.

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY mion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Omce, es South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Express.

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Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive.

g On Saturday night runs to Tolone only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st, southeast corner of I dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive. 

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, | Leuve. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B. 

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Interview with a Representative of the New Russian Movement.

Mihillism in the Palace, in the Aristocracy, in the Army, in the Church, in the Universities, and Among the Peasants.

The Important Part Played by Women-Nihilist Judgments — Severe Measures of Repression.

New York Sun, April 20.

There are very few Russian Nihillists in this city, perhaps not half-a-dozen all told; but a Russian lady and gentleman, who have acted and suffered is the cause of Nihilism in their native country, granted an interview yesterday

The reporter of the Sun.

The reporter asked: What are the principles and demands of the people called Ninlists!

A.—At present the principles of the Nihilists are destructive as well as constructive. So far the present Government of Russia is con-

They have in view the restoration of the peo-ple's Government which existed three centuries ugo throughout the whole of Russia. Three ries ago there was a regular legislative omposed of representatives from all parts sis, and known as the Zemstvo; and this regislature, or Parliament, made rules which were then approved by the Czar. The mem-bers of the Russian Parliament were elected by ole, and the powers of the Czar in rethe people, and the powers of the Czar in regard to lawmaking were confined to the approval or disapproval of the acts of the Parliament. The Czar himself held his office by the will of his subjects, and was an elective ruler; and there are instances in Russian history of the deposition of Czars. The Nibilists propose that Parliamentary rule shall be restored, and Autocratic government done away with.

Q.—Does not the present movement aim to establish social and political conditions far different from those that existed during the dominance of the old Russian Parliament?

A.—Of course these times differ from the times of centuries ago, and the aims of the Nibilists are modified in accordance with human changes and human progress; but the Nibilists

OT PROPOSE TO SUBVERT THE PAMILY, to enforce novel ideas in regard to the social elations. The charges of immorality and of or to enforce novel ideas in regard to the social relations. The charges of immorality and of neglect of the marriage-tie, made against the Nihilists, are wholly false. It is true that Nihilists ignore the forms which the Autocratic Government of Russia prescribes as constituting legal marriage; but Nihillst husbands and wives are as firmly attached to each other, and as faithful to their mutual pledges, as husbands and wives in any land, and many Nihillst wives have given exemplary proof of their devotion and fidelity by following their exited husbands into the miseries and privations of life in Siberia. Nor are the Nihilists Communists in the sense of the latter term as accepted in France and in America. They aim at a reformation of the tenure of land, which would, in effect, be a restoration of the old Russian custom when the land was possessed by communities. The peasants held land in common, worked together, and divided the crop, not according to the number of mouths in a family. The Autocratic Government has tried to abolish the old system, but traces of it yet remain. The Nihilists also propose to establish schools everywhere, and give all the people an opportunity to be freely educated at the expense of the State.

Q.—What political change do the Nihilists

the State.

Q:—What political change do the Nibilists dim to bring about in the Russian system of covernment? A .- Their demand is for

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

in which each province of Russia will exercise autonomy,—the whole being joined in one chain or federation.

or federation.
Q.—What about those alarming principles attributed by the press of Western Europe to the Nihilists of Russia?
A.—If there is any cause for alarm in regard to the Nihilists, it is only among the creatures of Autocracy that such cause exists. The people can suffer no harm from the movement. The principles of the Nihilists are few, and their demands very simple and easily understood, and the welfare of the people is their single aim.

atood, and the welfare of the people is their aingle aim.

Q.—What is the strength of the Nihilist movement in Russia? How deeply has it taken hold of the cighty or ninety millions of people who are subject to the Czar?

A.—The number of Nihilists is not large, if you take into account the millions of people of the various nations in the Russian Empire; but it includes a very large proportion of the intellectual, and what are commonly known as the higher classes. The Nihilist movement is pervasive throughout Russia, but ITS STRONGHOLDS ARE THE UNIVERSITIES,

where the youth of the best families in the land are congregated. We have seven universities in seven different cities,—St. Petersburg, Kiev, Charkov, Odessa, Kasan, Warsaw, and Dorpat. To these youth, and to other members, male and female, of the educated classes, Nihilism is chiefly confined. But a small proportion of the pessants are sufficiently edu-Nihilism is chiefly confined. But a small proportion of the peasants are sufficiently educated to be able to comprehend the principles of Nihilism. Nevertheless, while the peasantry are, as 'a rule, incapable of clearly understanding the aims and objects of the Nihilists, yet many of them, especially dissenters from the Russian or State Church, sympathize with our movement, and entertain purposes corresponding in a zeneral way to the objects of Nihilism. For instance, there is a sect in Russia which is conscientiously opposed to the payment of taxes, and whose members only remain a few days in one place. The Nihilists find the members of this sect very useful in disseminating Nihilist views and principles, and many of the sect have become con-The Nihilists find the members of this sect very useful in disseminating Nihilist views and principles, and many of the sect have become converts to Nihilism, and travel about infusing Nihilistic doctrines wherever they go. The fundamental principles of Nihilism predominate to a great extent throughout Russia, but in an undefined and unclassified form. The students of the Universities, which I have already described as strongholds of Nihilism, are drawn from all parts of Russia, and are

MOSTLY MEMBERS OF THE ARISTOCRACY, ngh some are sous of well-to-do merchants, najority represent some grade of Russian

istocracy.
Q.—Nihilistic principles have taken firm hold
nong the students?
A.—Yes, sir. Since 1870 no year has passed on A.—Yes, sir. Since 1870 no year has passed in which some university has not been closed on account of the prevalence of this movement. All the universities are closed at present on account of the demonstrations by the students at Charkov and Kiev. The students in the University of St. Petersburg displayed sympathy for their fellowain Charkov and Kiev, and petitioned for the liberation of those who had been put under arrest. The result was the closing of the colleges of the university. The Governput under arrest. The result was the closing of the colleges of the university. The Government's object is to get rid of the students who are considered dangerous, and to reopen the universities when Nihilism shall have been sufficiently crushed out. Even all the medical schools are closed.

Q.—Is it degrading or disreputable to be suspected of entertaining Nihilistic principles?

A.—Not at all. It is, rather, something to be proud of, and is looked upon as a sign of intellectual advancement.

ectual advancement.

Q.—In England, to be a Radical is to be an A.—In Russia the contrary. Even those who letest Minifistic principles respect the intelectuality which the cultivation of those principles.

Q.—What are the

METHODS OF PROPAGATING NIHILISM?

A.—Our methods are personal address, either to individuals or to groups, of course in secret, and the distribution of pamphlets and of songs expressing Nihilietle ideas, but adapted to national and popular airs. The pamphlets are printed in secret printing offices in Russia, and contain usually from ten to twenty pages. In those pamphlets the condition and circumstances of the Russian people are set forth in a form clear and intelligible even to the peasant. Sometimes the pamphlets contain stories inculcating Nihilistic principles, or historical sketches of Russian revolutions in 1570, 1670, and 1770; that year '70 is dreaded by the Imperial Government. The proportion of peasants who can read is probably less than one in twenty, but those who read explain to those who cannot. Frequently the pamphlets METHODS OF PROPAGATING NIHILISM? cannot. Frequently the pamoillets disguised by having on the outthe title and appearance of an oror religious work. The personal method opagating Nimitsm is as effective as it is iar. Nimilist men and women, many of of gentle blood and luxurious home assessment themselves as workingmen, and tions, dress themselves as workingmen and issants, assume fictitious names, and go forth labor in the factory and in the field. Some of m pretend to be mechanics, or to work as chanics, and earn wages, while all the time taged in propagating Nihilistic doctrines.

or parties of ten or twenty members, so that a Nihilist in the guise of a workingman has plenty of opportunity to exclain the objects of Nihilism in social and leisure hours.

Q.—is not such a method dangerous?

A.—It is. Almost every day we hear of the arrest of a Nihilist thus disguised as a workingman. Secret meetings are also sometimes held for the propagation of Nihilistic ideas. A strange feature of the movement, as distinct from any other movement in the past or present countries of Europe, is

THE PART PLAYED BY WOMEN.

THE PART PLAYED BY WOMEN. We hear of women with the knife; we hear of women in the factory, and of women in all the activities of the propagandas, under circumstances which have no precedent in German or

French revolutions.

The Nihilist lady here interposed to reply that in Russia the women of the aristocratic classes enjoyed equal educational advantages with the men, and, being equally educated with them, were as well able to see, and as determined to reform, the evils of the present system of to reform, the evils of the present system of autocracy in Russia. The Nihilist women, she said, owed much of their carnestness in the said, owed much of their carnestness in the work of reformation to the convictions implanted in their minds by the arguments of their brothers and friends, who, recognizing the intellectual and social equality of women, have convinced the women that the success of Nihilistic principles is of equal importance to both sexes.

Q.—Does there not seem to be an exceptional amount of audacity among women who are Nihilists, as demonstrated, for instance, by the act of Vera Sasulitch?

A.—There are many women, replied the lady,

A.—There are many women, replied the lady, of equal courage and spirit with Vera Sassu-litch,—women who defend themselves against

of equal courage and spirit with vera cassultitch,—women who defend themselves against the outrages of the police with a heroism unexampled outside of Russia.

Q.—It is reported that persons spoken of as princesses and wives of high officers of state have been imprisoned for being implicated in the Nihilist movement!

A.—It is true.

WOMEN OF NOBLE BIRTH and wealthy surroundings leave their parents and their homes, attire themselves in the garb of peasants, and become missionaries of Nihiliam. Of course some are detected and arrested. Here the Nihilist gentleman interposed: Women have many opportunities of discovering what is going on in the Government, what the Government interposed in research to the Nihiliam. lovernment intends to do in regard to the Ni hilists, and to clicit valuable state secrets. The mission imposed on Nihilist ladies in high position is to find out what is going on, what the policy of the State is in certain exigencies, how accused persons are to be deait with, and other terror terror to recovering the lodge. accused persons are to be deait with, and other facts of importance in possession of the ladies' husbands, relatives, or friends. The Nihllists have a counter-police, and the Nihllist counterpolice has learned to become very much more expert than the Government police, as is shown by the failure to detect the Nihllists who have perpetrated daring deeds. Many of the counterpolice are ladies, and the Government has found it impossible to counteract their machinations. Many Nihllist ladies of high rank have served the cause for years, unsuspected by those with the cause for years, unsuspected by those with whom they are in daily and intimate association.

Q.—As to the recent killings by Nihilists,—I see it stated that those killings are called judgments?

A.—Yes, that is true; the Russian word used

The principal object of those judgments, as we call them in Russia, is to show to the people that it is easy to get rid of despots. That is the practical lesson Nihilists want to teach the the practical lesson Nihilists want to teach the people. Their object at the same time is to keep away from high offices the more able class ot men, who, by their intellectual ability, might do injury to the popular cause, and to have those offices filled by mediocrities. Men of intellect and ability, seeing the fate of those who have fallen victims to Nihilist judgments, will avoid the dangerous honors of office; the Nihilists will not have to contend against the talents and acquirements of such men, and the Government will become weaker and weaker. At the same time, these judgments are sometimes executed in retribution for outrage and wrong. An epitaph on the grave of a Basht-Bazoule reads: "Passer-by, don't regret my death. If I lived, you would be dead!" So it is with the tyrants sacrificed by the Nihilists.

Q.—Are the judgments executed in accord-

Q.—Are the judgments executed in accord-

ance with orders?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many such judgments have been exceuted in Russia within the past twelve months,
—d dozen or twenty?

A.—More than that, Officers of high rank are executed in the streets only when Nibilists are reckless of their own safety; but many others of less consequence ARE DISPOSED OF

in ways less dangerous to the executioners. The Government carefully suppresses all facts in relation to such judgments, and, of course, the Nihilists don't seek to give publicicity to their deeds; so that the world knows nothing about the extent to which these judgments are carried out in Russia.

On How are the Nihilists organized?

-How are the Nihilists organized? A.—The organization of Nihilists is peculiar.

There is no central power. Nihilists are not grouped around one point. Exerywhere in the provinces of Russia exist societies or "groups" of Nihilists. There is a general affiliation, and he groups are like a chain, one group having lirect connection only with another group, and not even knowing the name of any member of a bird group. A group has no officers executed third group. A group has no officers except a Secretary and a Treasurer. Aiming, as the Ninilists do, to destroy centralization of government, they do not practice it among themselves.

Q.—Have the Nihilists of Russia any recognized leaders?

A—No set.

nized leaders?

A.—No, sir; they have no system of directorship. It would be dangerous to even attempt to be a leader. No individual man, and no executive or central body of men, issue orders to the Nihilsts of Russia. There is no central executive body,—not a shade of it. There is a unity of purpose, and all important facts concerning Nihilists are transmitted in the most rapid way to all the groups; but EACH GROUP ACTS INDEPENDENTLY.

The Russian Government tried to establish that persons directed and animated the movement; and that, as soon as the leaders should be cap-tured, the movement would collapse; but the Government found itself to be mistaken. Q.—To what extent does Nibilism exist in the

army and in the church, and among the civil officers of the Govverment? A.—There are many officers in the army who donned a uniform with the object of propagating Nihilism; and the armies of the Czar ere permeated with Nihilistic doctrines. There are meated with Ministra doctrines. There are Generals in command of provinces who are Nihilists; there are men in the Imperial Guards who are Nihilists; and in the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg are soldiers on guard who are members of Nihilist groups. The Nihilists have paid particular attention to the Imperial body-guard, from which they expect in due time to obtain particular service. obtain particular service.

Q.—Is the Nihilist movement in the army sufficiently strong to imperil the loyalty of the

Q.—Is the Nimist movement in the army sufficiently strong to imperit the loyalty of the forces in case of a Nihilist disturbance!

A.—That is the object of the Nihilists. It is an easy matter to achieve a court-revolution, but the Nihilists do not want that. In regard to the probable course of the army in case of a revolution, it may be well to mention an impor-ant fact. The people called Cossacks have been a strong arm of the Czar's military power, but the Cossacks are

PAR FROM BEING IN A CONTENTED CONDITION The Ural Cossacks have enjoyed many ancient the Crai Cossacks have enjoyed many ancient privileges, and the Government has deprived them of those privileges, thus causing much dissatisfaction. Two years ago there was an outbreak of the Ural Cossacks, which was suppressed only by armed force. The Cossacks of he Don do not like the land-reforms introduced by the present Czar. In case of a revolution the Cossacks would be untrustworthy. As to Nihiliam among the clergy, there are two ranks of clergymen, the bishops, and the popes or priests. The bishops are old men; many of the popes are young, and among the popes are many Nihilists. The clergy was until very recently an exclusive caste. Besides the universities there are colleges in the provinces,—ecclesiastical colleges, military colleges, and colleges not for any special class,—and these colleges as well as the universities are under the leges, as well as the universities, are under the influence of Ninilism, for young people, men and women, must be taught in the schools the true principles of Nihilism. Almost all the graduates of universities and high-schools are under police surveillance. The fact that they are graduates makes them suspected, and brutal emen, anxious to please their superiors

are only too ready to maltreat and arrest the college-youth.
Q.—Dispatches say that the Government is going to adopt more rigorous measures of sup-A.—The present measures are of Draconic severity, but the Russian Government.

CAN GO FURTHER. CAN GO FURTHER.

It can arouse the ignorant and ruffianly mobs of large cities against the educated classes, and can incite its police to persecute even more vindictively the unfortunate students who, is order that they may be the more casily identified, are compelled to wear uniforms. More educated men and delicate women will be consigned to siberia, and the prisons will be thronged even more than at present with arrested Miniliats. Imprisonment means death. Two hundred of 500 who were imprisoned recently perished within a few days; four who were in jail with me became insane and committed suicide. in a few days; four who were in jail with me became insane and committed suicide.

Q.—What do you think will be the probable result of repressive measures?

A.—The Nihilists will not be extirpated. For half a century the autocracy has been sending Nihilists to Siberia, and incarcerating and otherwise punishing them; and the Czar Alexander.

has revived the death-penalty in order to be able to punish and repress them with the greater se-verity. The future may be judged from the past. As far as any possibility or probability of revolution is concerned, the Nihilists will turn every opportunity to account; and there may be many.

many.
Q—Are the Nihilists of New York members
of the Ofthodox Church in this city!
A.—There is no Orthodox Church in this city.
Father Bjerring is not a Russian, and cannot speak the Russian language.

A LEPER HOSPITAL.

Charles Warren Steddard Inspects Its Inmates--- The Horrible Sights He Saw.

How Leprosy Breeds and Spreads--- The Danger to California---Firm Rold of the Disease upon Hawaii.

San Francisco Chronicle, April 15.

If you will kindly avoid, for once in your life, he broad road that leadeth to the Cliff House, and follow me in the straight and narrow way that ends abruptly at the Lazaret, I will show you what manner of man we have received from China and fostered in the heart of the City of San Francisco. It is a dreary drive over the hills to the Pesthouse. We have dropped in upon the Health Officer at his city office. Our proposed visitation has been telephoned to the octor who is imprisoned with his leprous patients on the lonesome slope of a suburbar hill. As we get into the ragged edge of the city, among half-graded streets, bits of marsh land and semi-rustic population, we ask our way. Yonder it lies. That high white fence, on a hill sowed thick with stone, above a marsh once clouded with clamorous water-foul, but now all, all under the 'spell of the quarantine, and desolate beyond measure. The fence that surrounds the devil's acre. If I may call it such, is solid, even to the great gate that is shut across the road. We ring the dreadful bellthe passing bell-that is seldom rung save to announce the arrival of another fateful body clothed in living death. The Doctor welcomes us to an inclosure that is utterly whitewashed The detached houses within it are kept neat and clean. Everything connected with

THE LAZARET is of the cheapest description; there is a primitive simplicity, a modest nakedness, an insulated air that reminds one of December on a desert island. Cheap as it is, and unhandsome, the hospital is sufficient to meet all the require-ments of the plague in its present stage of development; it has done good service in the mali-pox epidemics; it may be destroyed by fire in the shortest possible time, for the water privileges are limited. But in that case the whole establishment might be rebuilt for less money than it takes to keep a private propless money than it takes to keep a private property in Tar Flat tenantable during a single season. The Doctor has weeded out the inclosure, planted it, hedged it about with the eucalyptus, and has already a little plat of flowers by the office window: but this is not what we came to see. One ward of the Pesthouse, the only one now occupied, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Chinese lepers, that have only recently been isolated. We are introduced to these unfortunate creatures one after apto these unfortunate creatures one after another, and then we take them all in at a glance other, and then we take them all in at a glance, or group them according to the various stages of decomposition or the peculiar character of their physical hideousness. There are at this present writing lifteen living, livid lepers in that Lazaret. These repulsive and dangerous fellows were, until quite recently, at liberty in this city. They are not all alike; some of them have begun to scale:

THE FLESH IS WITHERING: they are distorted, slightly; they are still cheerful; as fatalists, it makes very little difference to them how soon or in what fashion they are translated to the other life. There is one youth who doubtless saffers some inconvenience from the clumsy development of his case; that lad, aged about 18 years, has a face that is swollen lifts a scopper seturated with corresponding his agen about 1 syars, has a face that is swotch like a sponge saturated with corruption; his eyelids are so bloated that he cannot raise them, and he is obliged to look down-hill over his cheeks. There is a dry leper who surprised the Doctor one morning by taking a dull jack-knife and whittling off his great-toe; he felt no pain and suffers no inconvenience; the member was dead before he parted with it. One of the lep-ers has a charred ruin where the nose should be it looks as if it had been destroyed by fire! cellent specimens as have come under my eye for many a day. I know not how long they have been ripening; I know that if these two human monstrosities could be introduced to a Brooklyn audience by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, he might preach until doomsday and he would never spirit away from the memory of his people the shadows of these ghouis. They have caked; their blood has curdled; masses of putrefying flesh have rolled up upon their faces like the hide of the rhinoceros, lapping fold upon fold, moist with rheum. The fobes of the cars hang almost to the shoulders and presembled. ears hang almost to the shoulders and res smoked honey-combs; the eyes, when visible, have an unearthly glance that transfixes you with horror; their hands are shapeless stumps that have lost all human expression!

ONE OF THESE LEPERS, one of these lepers, but a few weeks ago, was selling cigars in the Chinese quarter. The fifteen lepers at the Lazaret are to be returned to China. One of them lately said to the doctor, "What is the good of your sending me to China? There they will starve me to death!" Doubtless there are many lepers still in the Chinese quarter. Six years ago I was requested by the San Francisco Chronice to visit a small mining camp in the interior. It was rumored that there were lepers in the camp. I went thither and found a Chinese village of one street, and perhaps 200 inhabitants. A white merchant, I believe the only white one in the place, told me that they had had at one time ten levers in the leve the only white one in the place, told me that they had had at one time ten lepers in the camp. No one seemed to know from whence they came. They lodged on the opposite bank of a creek that flowed by the village. They came down to the stream twice a day and cried for bread; not the same number at all times, but at one time as many as ten. Their own people turned a deaf ear to their cry. This white man fed them from his store, laving provisions on the bank and retiring, when the lepers control the stream received, then rossed the stream, received their food and withdrew to the quarantine. Some of them died: ultimately they all disappeared and the premises were burned to the ground. Whenever you find a Chinese camp of any considerable size you may safely look for leprosy in one stage or another. I have visited leper settlements from Molokai to Damascus; I have seen lepers that were falling to pieces before my very lepers that were falling to pieces before my very eves, rotting away visibly. I find here in San Francisco

that need not fear to compete for the champion-ship with any two lepers on the face of the globe. The glorious climate of California may have something to do with it; but that the leprosy is with us, and flourishes, is beyond question. Let the little kingdom of Hawaii give us warning; it is a trifling affair; a mere handful of people, scarcely enough to fill a fith-rate city, but in it we see the astonishing and frightful spectacle of a whole race steeped to the core in leprosy! Dr. Hillebrand, of Hopolylin a resident since 1851 writes the Honolulu, a resident since 1851, writes that leprosy was thought to be unknown in the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands until 1853. On he closest scrutiny it cannot be traced further back than 1848. It was introduced by the Chinese, the most active sowers of the seed. It Chinese, the most active sowers of the seed. It spread immediately among the native population, who take every sort of epidemic religiously, and sink under disease like helpless babes. The fate of that nation is sealed with a leprous seal. It has numbered among its victims the half-white and the white. It is spreading hour by hour spite of the rigorous efforts of the Government to eradicate it. It has been proved beyond question that cohabitation almost inevitably results in the propagation of the plague; ably results in the propagation of the plague; t has been proved in many cases that the dises is, under certain conditions, contagious; it is "the fretting leprosy of a garment!" Housed as I was for eight days under the lee of

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT on Moloaki, the air that blew down upon me house. It seemed to me then that supersensitive organizations might in that atmosphere become infected. I know of a woman of Hawaii who married a leor. She showed perhaps a morbid taste in her selection of a partner, but it is a taste too seek acquired to be lightly such as is a taste too easily acquired to be lightly spoken of. Her leper died of his plague. She married of. Her leper died of his plague. She married a second time one who was not leprous, but who speedily became so, and died of his plague. Again she married a clean husband, and duly buried him with his plague. At this stage in her career, having become nerself leprous to the core, she was banished to that deadly shore whence no leper returns in the flesh. At the leper settlement on Molokai there is a school-housewhere a big leper teaches the young idea how to be leprous. Tuberculated police arrest ulcerous offenders who overstep the modesty of leprosy—which a leper is yery apt to do. And then I saw a group of

chanting cherubs breathing their souls away in piety, poetry, and putridity over a leprous copy of Henry Ward Beecher's "Plymouth Collection." Thirty years has sealed the face of the Hawaiian nation. May we not eventually come to this, Mr. Beecher, with the possible spread of the plague?

to this. Mr. Beecher, with the possible spread of the blague?

Mr. Beecher has said to his flock in his eulogy on the Mongolian, "Do you know that in good manners, much as we boast, they lead the world?" On the contrary. I know nothing of the sort. A Chinese gentleman is much like any other gentleman,—to-wit, a gentleman,—but the proportion of CHINESE GENTLEMEN

in the Chinese quartar is about one to one thousand. That the average Coolie has the instinctive good breeding of a native of the Pacific islands (vou call them savages) I amphatically deny. It is too evident that Mr. Beecher, in common with his apostles and sympathizars in the Eastern States, don't know that our fifteen lepers have a kitchen garden within the inclosure of the Lazaret; they tend it with patietic devotion; every drop of urine is carefully preserved and sprinkled upon the budding leaves; it is the universal custom of an empire that "had a civilization existing long before our civilization was thought of." Every Chinese garden in this city may be regarded as an urinarium; the vegetables that are brought to our doors are freshened with animal fluids; we have fed on the uriniferous cabbage. This may be thrift, but it is not "good manners." Nor is there much evidence of good-will or good manners. fed on the uriniferous cabbage. This may be thrift, but it is not "good manners." Nor good manners." Nor good manners betrayed in the street-cars of San Francisco when they are occupied by the Chinese, who permit a lady to stand on the platform and refuse to rise when so requested by the conductor. I have witnessed this silent expression of their sentiments. In China, to-day, there is need of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty need of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Christians; Catholic martyrs are numbered by the score; missionaries are publicly stoned the Chinese dog files naturally at the heel of the white man. "Good manners," Mr. Beecher, but not better than ours. Mr. Beecher may assert that the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is not more distressful than the tenement quatter of New York. Granted. If we cannot saye those who are already with us, in God's name why do we greenesses. AN INFLUX OF PEOPLE

who sink naturally and contentedly to that un-wholesome state! They may be, as Mr. Beecher says, "masters of banking, masters of com-merce,—our equals in all kinds of business." Why invite rival labor when we are already una-ble to employ ourselves! When the tide sets in we shall be swept before it. We are meat-caters; they are to a great extent vegetarians. It is an un-fair competition, overbalanced by the great extent vegetarians. It is an unfair competition, overbalanced by the copious micturition of 400,000,000 subjects of the Flowery Kingdom. What else have we thread? The unaccountable infatuation of the competition of t olague. The morbid passions increase with the development of leprosy. At Molokai there is marrying and giving in marriage when the bride and groom are so mutilated that there are hardly members enough between them for the building of one complete and perfect body. have seen a youth, as yet untainted, under the spell of a leprous woman who characed him like a cobra; he knew that he was toving with death; he loved her a thousand times more for her unlikeness to anything human. The Princess Beigioioso in her "Asie-Mincure et Syrie," the result of a three years' sojourn in the Levant, writes thus of a scene she witnessed at a leper-house in Jerusalem: "Never in my life shall I forget a leprous young girl, scarcely beyond the years of childhood, and already completely disfigured by the malady, tranquilly seated on the knees of a sort of Titan, scarcely have seen a youth, as yet untainted, under th seated on the knees of a sort of Titan, scarcely human either in form or proportions, and

UNABLE TO ARTICULATE an intelligible word. He approached his swollen lips to the child's ears to make himself heard by her. I noticed that she seemed to listen with pleasure, and a flicker of the muscles in her face would have passed for a smile had this expres-sion of feeling been possible; from this I concluded that my eyes were contemplating an un-pleasant but respectable picture of paternal and fillal tenderness. "This child is yours?" I re-marked to the colossus. He made out to utter an unintelligible grunt; the child, however, taking it upon herself to set forth her own pre-tensions, drew herself up and replied: "I am his wife—more than a mough ago." The ex-pression of satisfied vanity that excited his hideous visage at the thought of the long dura-tion of her empire, a sort of glare which for a moment trembled in the husband's dismantled eyes,—all this produced such a horrible effect on luded that my eyes were contemplating an unmoment trembled in the husband's dismantier eyes,—all this produced such a horrible effect on me, mingled with pity and disgust, that I brought my visit abruptly to a close." Swinburne has gleaned from the "Grandes Chroniques de France, 1505," a fact which he clothes with a fatal beauty worthy of the subject. A lover visits his leprons mistress—behold how love and death

DELIGHT ONE ANOTHER.

Love is more sweet and comelter

All they spat out and cursed at he And cast her forth for a base thing. They cursed her seeing how God had wrough

Fools were they sarely, seeing not How sweeter than all sweet she is.

Sometimes when service made me glad The sharp tears leapt between my lids; Falling on her, such joy I had To do the service God forbids.

Love bites and stings me through, to see Her keen face made of sanken bones. Her worn-off eyelids madden me; They were shot through with purple once.

I am grown blind with all these things;
It may be now she hath in sight
Some better knowledge; still there clings
The old question, "Will not God do right?"

The oid question. "Will not God doright?" In a disreputable quarter of San Francisco a conflagration and the subsequent confusion brought to light a secret passage that connected the house with the house adjoining, occupied by Chinese. The private entrance to this bagnis was, of course, necessary in order to retain the quality of custom that entered by the other door. The fact exists that through the prostitution of the body we may look for the fruitful source of the plague. Nor is the miscegenation confined only to the unlicensed quarter, for scandals have burst upon us fron unsuspected domiciles of undoubted respectability. Ab, let but the morbid appetite be quickened and we shall see how a leper may outcharm

THE CHARMER CHARMING never so wisely; for in her dishonor she is more seductive than weak woman in the fold. It is disgust that turns to pity; pity to love; love to lust—and there you are, Mr. Beecher! I know it, I am sure of it; I have seen it with my own eyes! Once in the embrace of this Circe, nor color word, no excellent nor husson. eyes! Once in the embrace of this Circe, nor cedar wood, nor scarlet, nor hyssop, nor clean birds, nor ewes of the first year, nor measures of fine flour, nor offerings of any sort shall cleanse us forever more. Mr. Beecher has said, "Mark my words, by-and-by there will be thunder in the Capital of the nation. With the Gospel at the too and industry at the bottom, the country will be safe." Possibly, Mr. Beecher. Now mark my words! By-and-by there will be forked lightning in the Capital. With incompatible Chinese industry at the bottom, and the Gospel according to Henry Ward Beecher at the top, look out for squalls! Gentlemen, the Philistines are upon us, and they have brought with them the burden of a plague more awful than the fear of hell! than the fear of hell!

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. Hoary-Headed Statesmen Easy Victims of

Designing Women.

Washington Correspondence Boston Revald.

Speaking of Senators, it is according to my observation that no woman, however young, inexperienced, or vain, is nearly so easily duped by flattery as a hoary-headed statesman. He never senate woman, the never senate woman the ne never seems to suspect a woman (however har-dened he may think he is to the wiles of female lobbyists). If she is of respectable appearance, has a reasonable amount of tact, and is not positively ugly, of any other motive in seeking him than to enjoy his society. Wherefore, the woman who seeks him with a purpose, and possesses the requisites above named, whether her purpose be marriage, blackmail, or lobbying, is almost sure to succeed. The new Senators are even so oblivious of the real state of affairs as to rather make a boast (and I have known them do it in ladies' society) that "such a charming woman called on

society) that "such a charming woman called on me at the Capitol to-day, and didn't she say pretty things to me, though, and tell me how much she had heard of me, and how desirous she had been to meet me! She said sne didn't she had been to meet me? She said sne didn't want anything except to have the pleasure of knowing me." I have quoted actual words from a Solon. Could any school-girl be more unsophisticated! Yet the remark was made while the papers were filled with reports of the Oliver-Cameron case. A young man prefers to be the seeker, and rather feels a repugnance toward the woman who pays court to him, while he is, of course, flattered by her preference. But the man over 50 never chants, "The fruit that will fall without shaking is rather too mellow for me," but accepts a woman's attentions as the most delicious of flattery. Thackeray's proverb was, "As vain as a man." Had he lived here, he would have amended it to "As vain as a

Some Choice Extracts from the Demo cratic Organ at Okolona, Miss.

Hearty Indorsement of That Organ by Democratio Papers, South and

Extracts from the Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). April 16, 1879. Maybe the Cincinnati Democracy will learn in the course of time that it doesn't pay a big per cent to nominate a Yankee sojer with a Repub

The recent speech of the Hon. J. R. Chalm. ers, on the "Use of Troops at the Polls," will thrill the South to the very core of its heart. It was THE speech of the crisis. Mississippi in proud of her Brigadier. Cheers for Chalmers! Let the speeches of Phillips, and Sumner, and Linkhorn, and all that stamp and brand of traitors be expurgated from the school-books o the country, and let the political works of Cal-houn again form a part of the curriculum of Men of Northland, think not that we will let

the dead past bury its dead until divine justice has done its work. Lay not the flattering unction to your souls that our people will forge or forgive your damnable crimes. They would be more or less than human if they did. The men who unleashed the bounds of wa

upon our people in the name of the "Union" were traitors, and they must be branded as such before the world, and damned to the depths with the Benedict Arnolds who opposed seces-sion and secessionists in the days of the Revo-

"The step from a repeal of the Election saws to a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, which confers the right of suffrage upon the colored people, is a short one, and the Bourbons mean to take it if they succeed in their present undertaking."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We bob our head affirmatively to that assertion, old boy. The softshells are hauling Congressman Chalmers over the burning coals of their wrath because he dared to make a Democratic speech because he dared to make a Democratic speech in the House of Representatives recently. They say he "put it too strong," that he was "imprudent," that he "grited the Yankee heart," and all that sort o' thing. Congressman Chalmers has been fighting the devil with fire, and has the God-speed of the States, and of every patriot on this side of the line. We never fail to give credit where credit is due.

"The Republicans have carried Cincinnati. With the Confederate Brigadiers thundering at her doors (see all the Republican dallies of Cincinnati), she could not have been expected to act wisely. The old girl's nerves were sadly shaken, and the Okolona States was kept before her eyes until she completely lost her senses. Nothing could be more ridiculous."—Low wille Courier-Journat. The defeat would have been on the other side if the Democracy had nominated a man like the Hon. Alexander Long, on the platform of the Okolona States.

What was it that brave to Bleekburn said to

the platform of the Okolona States.

What was it that brave Jo Blackburn said in the House. Messrs. Softabelis? O, yes! We remember now. He remarked that our party would strike the last vestige of the War measures from the statute books. The States never said more and never said less than that. You repudiate the States. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are silent. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are silent. Well, gentlemen, we will give you just one more chance. Answer, or forever after hold four peace, as far as the States is concerned: Will you repudiate Blackburn?

"REVOLUTION! - Revolution! - Revolution! "Revolution!—Revolution!—Revolution!"
—yell the Radicals at the top of their fungs.
Well, y.e.s. It is a revolution and no mistake.
The first have become last and the last first.
The Federal Brigadiers have been collared and
jammed into back seats, and the Confederates
have been called to the fore. But this is only
the beginning. Wait! We are knocking the
props from under your amendments. Wait!
When the revolution has run its course there
will be never a law por statute in the land that will be never a law nor statute in the land that will conflict with States' rights, the principle of secession, or white supremacy. Wait.

Speaking of the defeat of Len Harris in Cin-cinnati, the Vicksburg Daily Commercial says: "The result has not astonished us, when it is "The result has not astonished us, when it is considered that the utterances of such papers as the Okolona States were circulated as campaign documents through the day. We hope the lessen taught to such Bourbon sheets as the States by the result of this election will not pass unheeded." Thunder and fiddlesticks! Does the Commercial think the States will go into mourning because a Yankee sojer, with a Radical record, was defeated for Mayor of Cincinnati? Does it think we will change, modify, or qualify our utterances in the least because our policy politicians have been taught another salutary lesson? If it does, it doesn't know the States.

We are taxed to pension Lincoln hirelings for killing our people; burning our homes, laying waste our fields, stealing our property, and hurling us headlong into ruin, poverty, and despair. We are taxed to pay for the enforcement of false and fraudulent laws that were enacted to cow, humiliate, and put us utterly to shame. We are taxed to pay the salary of a criminal who stole the Presidency. We are taxed to pay the Returning-Board thieves, and perjurers, and unbung scoundrels whom he appointed to office. Down with the devil-born amendments! Down with centralism and its hints of crown and sceptre! Down with the pictures of Lincoln and the scoundrels who surrounded him in the hattle days of '61-'65. Down with every anti-We are taxed to pension Lincoln hirelings for and the scoundrels who surrounded him in the battle days of '61-'65. Down with every anti-Democratic idea and idol! These be the watch-words for 1880.

THE OKOLONA STATES INDORSED. The Okolona States is a simon-pure Demo-cratic paper.—Hazehurst (Miss.) Copiahans (Dem.). The Okolona States circulates in twenty-five

Merk never fails to win .-- Macon (Miss.) The Southern States teems with editorials of the true Democratic ring.—Mt. Gilead (O.) Reg-

For a red-hot, uncompromising Democratic ournal commend us to the Okolona States.—Macon (Miss.). Sun (Dem.). The Southern States is one of the ablest as it is

one of the truest Democratic papers in Mississippi.—Bucyrus (O.) Forum (Dem.).

The States, published at Okolona, Miss., is a paper who political utterances ring out clear as a bell.—Memphis Appeal (Dem.). The Southern States, one of the purest and best Democratic papers published in our State, best Democratic papers published in our State, has entered upon another year.—Oxford Eagle

The Southern States, published at Okolona, Miss., is a true representative of the feeling of the Southern masses.—St. Clairsville (0.) Gatetle (Dem.). The Okolona States everkles like a crown full

of precious gems. Every earnest hater of Radicalism should read it. - Columbus (Miss.) Demo-We will remark that the Southern States is a newsy paper, and we now return thanks for any assistance we may have received from it, -New Orleans (La.) Vindicator.

Col. A. Y. Harper and his associate, W. H. Kernan, of the Okolona Southern States, deserve special mention among the talented editors of the State.—Prentiss (Miss.) Pleader (Dem.).

For intelligent consistency, marked ability superb distinction, and vigorous logic, the Oko tona States ranks with the first of Southern newspapers.—Starkville (Miss.) Times (Dem.). Here is the way the best paper in Mississippi speaks. It is the Okoloua Southern States, a paper that always says what it wants to in plain English,—in fact, in language which none can mistake, etc.—Mt. Sterling (Ill.) Message (Dem.). The Okolona States is certainly a NEWS paper, The Okolona States is certainly a News paper, giving all the latest news besides the local news. We are not acquainted with the editors, but judge from their paper they are live, energetic, and true Democrats.—Carnesville (Ga.) Register (Dem.)

I hope it (the States) may receive the patronage and exercise the weight its order of merit deserves. The editorials written by Col Harper and yourself have the force, and pungency, and completeness of those found in our metropolitan journals.—The Hon. John R. Clymer, of Ohio.

We welcome to our office the Okolona States oublished at Okolona, and edited by Col. A. Y published at Okolona, and enited by Col. A. Y. Harper and W. H. Kernan. These gentlemen succeed in getting up a highly interesting and attractive journal. Its columns are filled with news and able editorials, and are frequently adapted with convertible. adorned with compositions of rare poetic beauty from the pen of Mr. Kernan.—Carthage (Muss.) Carthagenian (Dem.)

Col. A. Y. Harper, of the Okolone States, has associated Mr. Will H. Kernan with him in the editorial conduct of that paper. Mr. Kernan is one of the most brilliant of our young writers, and has been conected with the press in Ohio since his boyhood, where he showed himself an able defender of the doctrine of State Rights,

THE REBEL YELL.

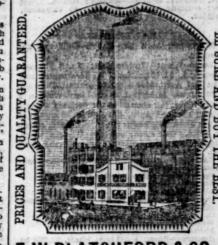
We in the main like such Bourbons as Harper. On some points we may differ, but we admire his cool, steady, sledgehammer blows in the interest of Democracy. He asks for no compromise, neither does he propose to give any. That's right.—Aeuton (Miss.) Bulletin (Dem.).

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet the disease which is as wilv and deadly as the deadliest India reptile, is winding its coil around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. It has long been a hobby with incompetent physicians to assume that consumption is incurable after the formation of tubercles has begun; and in every ease they fail to effect a cure,—of course tubercles had begun to form, and they were incurable. The records of medical science disprove any such theory. On the contrary, in cases of lung disease which had been cured, and the patients lived forty and fifty years in robust health, postmortem examinations showed large cicatrices (scars) where the tubercles had been formed and removed. The tubercles had been formed and removed. The tubercles are removed by absorption into the blood. An efficient alterative, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities. For tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

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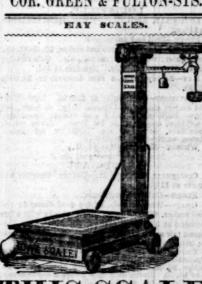
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every purchaser shair have premium offered.

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Room 5 Tribune Building, Chicaga. A Brief History of the Compound and

What Is Claimed for It, successful experiment made by Mr. WAP, h the Compound was in the summer of 11 Corn, planied in soil from which com-vated the two preceding years, with the ult: Corn planted May 31, 1873; Leave ches wide in thirty-eight days, in full to

Of the many testimonials given the following are submitted:

g, out I think only that one time. In each ith a beautiful dark green color, and has so htil within a few days, when it commenced consider the Compound a valuable discove ill richly repay any one who will try it. I shall inly give it another trial if I can procure it. Y

From the Pennsylvania State Ag. College I saw distinctly that that which was soaked with the Compound was the best. My crop of footier was good, but we had a dry spell about the time of earling and take corn was not so good. The corn taken of the plot which was soaked with the Compound was air and one-half bushels, while that taken from the plot which was soaked with water produced but five bushels. At that proportion, are to the taken from the girl which was race, while six and one-half shahes would make left has bushels per acre, which was difference of twenty for bushels in favor of the Compound. It also produced fifty bounds more fodder, which would be 800 more to the acre. Yours traly.

WM. C. HUEY, Superintendent.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1877.

I was induced to try a package of the Vitative Compound on my corn. I bought a package and soaked one bushel, according to directions, and planted it or a piece of ground which I have used for the same purpose for the last twenty-seven years. The corn came up very even and strong, and of a good color. It grew thrifty, and was not at all fujured by grub worms, and at the husking turned out large, plump ears. Other years I have had to put from thrity to forty loads of manure on the same land, at a cost of 50 cents per load. This year my corn is as good, or better, and ouly \$10 of outlay. I toink the Compound is a first-rate article, easily used, cheap, and giving good results. Your truly,

DERRY, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 17, 1877.

This is to certify that I have tried the Vitative Compound on cabbage worms, and found that it destroyed them effectually. I dissolved a tablespoonful of the material in a gallon of water, and sprinkled the plants about twice a week, with great success.

THOM AS H. SPIRES.

when we harvested and threshed, was also over sheaves, releding eight bankels from the path we will prepared seed, while from the unprepared of w got but five dozen sheaves and four bushels of wheat in my cornfield there were eight rows blanted without the use of the Compound, which did not yield mot than half the corn that the same number of row dewict the seed was prepared. I also used the Compound on some "pop-corn," and the growth was so large in the control of t WM. STITE

I parchased a few parkages of your Vitative Compound, and used them with such satisfactory results that it gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of the already popular Compound. I am fully satisfactory results that it gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of the already popular Compound. I am fully satisfact dask its use of the Compound. I am fully satisfact dask its use will make corn come up more regularly, preserve blacker green color, and grow more rapidly, and sat be so much affected by the dry weather while small. He sate return to which the Compound has been appeared to the control of From the S. C. State Agricultural College.

Oranogruma, S. C., Sept. 8, 1878.

1 sorked, in a solution of the Compound, some Sorghum seeds, which were then planted, Jung 26, in common garden soil, and no other mande applied. They came up in four days. Some of the states are now (about seventy days from planting) over miss (9) feet high, and over one inch in diameter at the first joint. The seeds will be ripe in five or six days. Some cabbage plants infested with the green worms (exterpillar of Peeris Obertacca) and the Harlequin bug. (Murgantia Histrionica) were sprinkled with a solution of the Compound. After the second sprinkling the insects disappeared. I can and will cheerfully recommend the Vitative Compound. Respectfully round the Vitative Compound. Respectfully rounded the Vitative Compound. Respectfully rounded the Vitative Compound. Respectfully rounded the Vitative Compound. Prof. Agriculture. S. C. State Ag. College.

LANGHOUNE P. O., Bucks Co., Pa., Dac. 31, 1878.—
RESPECTED FILLINDS: The package of Compound received of thee last spring I used according to direction, and I am satisfied that where it was applied I had at least ten bushes's more corn per acre than alongside where the ground and seed were similar in all other respects. Being skeptical, I planted alternate rows in one part of the field, the seed soaked in the Vitatice Compound on one row; the next row was soaked the same length of time in water without the Compound inguish where the compound was applied, both in the darker green of the growing corn and in the increased linguish where the compound was applied, both in the darker green of the growing corn and in the increased size and yield of ears. It seems ridictions and improbable that such results can be grounded by the application of such a small amount of fertilisting material. I shall test it again more Insign this spring, and I hope to give a good report news fall. I fan y experience of the past season is confirmed, the article will prove very valuable acquisition to the farming contantily. Thy friend,

Master of Middietown Grange, No. 684 P. of M.

I used the Vitative Compound on my corn and tobacco seeds as directed. The resust is our corn cop news was better. My tobacco plants were earlier than my reighbors, who planted some two weeks better may be planted were a perfect success, while several tobacco raisers seeds falled—they came to me for plants, peet to been the Compound next year on all my tobacco seeds. Yours truly, TRUNCHYULE, Forest Co. Ps., Jan 31, 1873.
Last year I tried the Vitative Compound, and most say it went far ahead of all expectations. I had alone sere of worn-out ground, and, by using the sun received over one nundred and twenty-five (126) but-cis of good-curs. Every one around here wants it remain yours respectfully.

I PETERNSEN.

ers of good curs.

Perhaps of good curs.

WAGO, Tex., Jan. 24, 1879.

er, and a very practical man, tried it last year, and a well please with it. Being a new country, and well please with it. Being a new country, but our principal trouble arises from early man and or ere worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the contact worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the contact worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the contact worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the contact worms, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the contact worms.

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Proposals should be includered "Proposals for Hiddered "Proposals for Hiddered the undersigned, at whose pened in the pleasence of 18-79, commencing at 11 of 28 y Order of the Secretary M. C. MEEGS, Quarie Scaled proposals will be re 12 m. on the 12th day of Mand and piping required for House and Post-Office at Copies of specification at the many sense of the Superintenden the arrangement of pipes, a Drawings may also be see Superintendent.

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